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HANDBOOK

OF



JAMAICA.

1909.

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

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1909

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

JOSEPH C. FORD

(OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE)

AND

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A.

(SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.)



TWENTY-NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1909.

THE Handbook of Jamaica has now reached its 29th year of publication. It has been brought as closely up to date as possible. In the "addenda et corrigenda" on p. 598 several changes in appointments and additions occurring while the work was going through the press are noted.

Public Officers and the Officials of Public bodies and Societies, have, as in previous years, been most courteous and ready to afford information and the cordial thanks of the Editors are hereby tendered to them for their valuable aid.

Those who use this book will confer a favour on the Editors by calling attention to any errors or omissions or by offering suggestions for the improvement of the work.

Kingston,
20th March, 1909.

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR THE YEAR
1909,

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., B.A.,

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF

OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE EDITORS.

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1909.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
1	F.	Public General Holiday.	hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
2	S.		6 34	5 34	ADD
3	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 34	5 34	4
4	M.		6 35	5 35	5
5	T.		6 35	5 36	5
6	W.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	Th.		6 35	5 38	6
8	F.		6 35	5 39	7
9	S.		6 35	5 39	7
10	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 40	8
11	M.		6 36	5 41	8
12	T.		6 36	5 42	9
13	W.		6 36	5 42	9
14	Th.	Earthquake 1907.	6 36	5 42	9
15	F.		6 37	5 43	10
16	S.		6 37	5 43	10
17	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 44	10
18	M.		6 37	5 45	11
19	T.		6 37	5 46	11
20	W.		6 37	5 46	11
21	Th.	New Moon.	6 37	5 47	12
22	F.	Accession of King Edward VII.	6 37	5 47	12
23	S.		6 36	5 48	12
24	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 48	12
25	M.		6 36	5 49	13
26	T.		6 36	5 50	13
27	W.		6 36	5 50	13
28	Th.	First Quarter.	6 35	5 51	13
29	F.		6 35	5 51	13
30	S.		6 35	5 52	14
31	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

1	M.		6 35	5 53	ADD
2	T.		6 34	5 54	14
3	W.		6 35	5 54	14
4	Th.		6 34	5 55	14
5	F.	Full Moon.	6 34	5 55	14
6	S.		6 33	5 55	14
7	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 33	5 56	14
8	M.		6 33	5 56	14
9	T.		6 32	5 56	14
10	W.		6 32	5 57	14
11	Th.		6 32	5 57	14
12	F.		6 31	5 58	14
13	S.	Last Quarter.	6 31	5 59	14
14	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 30	5 59	14
15	M.		6 29	5 59	14
16	T.		6 29	6 0	14
17	W.		6 29	6 0	14
18	Th.		6 28	6 1	14
19	F.		6 28	6 2	14
20	S.	New Moon.	6 27	6 2	14
21	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA.	6 26	6 3	14
22	M.		6 26	6 3	14
23	T.		6 25	6 3	14
24	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 25	6 3	13
25	Th.		6 24	6 3	13
26	F.	First Quarter.	6 23	6 4	13
27	S.		6 23	6 5	13
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 22	6 5	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
1	M.	<i>St. David.</i>	hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
2	T.		6 20	6 5	ADD.
3	W.		6 19	6 5	12
4	Th.	EAST OF ESHTER.	6 19	6 5	12
5	F.		6 18	6 6	12
6	S.	Full Moon.	6 17	6 6	12
7	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6	11
8	M.		6 16	6 6	11
9	T.		6 15	6 7	11
10	W.		6 13	6 7	10
11	Th.		6 13	6 7	10
12	F.		6 12	6 8	10
13	S.		6 11	6 8	10
14	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 10	6 8	9
15	M.		6 10	6 8	9
16	T.		6 9	6 9	9
17	W.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	Th.		6 7	6 9	8
19	F.		6 6	6 10	8
20	S.		6 6	6 10	8
21	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 5	6 10	7
22	M.		6 4	6 10	7
23	T.		6 3	6 10	7
24	W.		6 2	6 10	6
25	Th.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	F.		6 1	6 11	6
27	S.		6 0	6 11	6
28	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 59	6 11	5
29	M.		5 59	6 11	5
30	T.		5 58	6 12	5
31	W.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	Th.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	F.		5 55	6 12	4
3	S.		5 54	6 12	3
4	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 53	6 13	3
5	M.	Full Moon.	5 53	6 13	3
6	T.	JEWISH PASSOVER.	5 52	6 13	2
7	W.		5 51	6 13	2
8	Th.		5 51	6 13	2
9	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 50	6 14	2
10	S.		5 49	6 14	1
11	S.	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 48	6 14	1
12	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 47	6 15	1
13	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 47	6 15	1
14	W.		5 46	6 15	0
15	Th.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	F.		5 45	6 15	0
17	S.		5 44	6 15	1
18	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 43	6 15	1
19	M.	New Moon.	5 43	6 15	1
20	T.		5 42	6 16	1
21	W.		5 41	6 17	1
22	Th.		5 40	6 17	2
23	F.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	S.		5 39	6 17	2
25	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 39	6 17	2
26	M.		5 38	6 18	2
27	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 37	6 18	2
28	W.		5 36	6 18	3
29	Th.		5 35	6 19	3
30	F.		5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.		5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	3
3	M.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	T.		5 34	6 20	3
5	W.	Full Moon.	5 33	6 20	3
6	Th.		5 32	6 20	4
7	F.		5 31	6 21	4
8	S.		5 31	6 21	4
9	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 31	6 21	4
10	M.		5 30	6 22	4
11	T.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	W.	Moon's Last Quarter	5 30	6 22	4
13	Th.		5 30	6 22	4
14	F.		5 29	6 23	4
15	S.		5 28	6 24	4
16	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 28	6 24	4
17	M.		5 28	6 24	4
18	T.		5 27	6 25	4
19	W.	New Moon.	5 27	6 25	4
20	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 27	6 25	4
21	F.		5 27	6 25	4
22	S.		5 26	6 26	4
23	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 26	6 26	4
24	M.	Public General Holiday. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	5 26	6 27	3
25	T.		5 26	6 28	3
26	W.	Moon's First Quarter. JEWISH PENTECOST.	5 26	6 28	3
27	Th.		5 26	6 28	3
28	F.		5 26	6 28	3
29	S.		5 25	6 29	3
30	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 25	6 29	3
31	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	T.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	W.		5 26	6 30	2
3	Th.	Prince of Wales born, 1865.	5 25	6 31	2
4	F.	Full Moon.	5 25	6 31	2
5	S.		5 25	6 31	2
6	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 31	2
7	M.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	2
8	T.		5 25	6 33	1
9	W.		5 25	6 33	1
10	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 25	6 33	1
11	F.		5 25	6 33	1
12	S.		5 26	6 34	0
13	Su.	1ST SUNDAY ANTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	0
14	M.		5 26	6 34	ADD.
15	T.		5 26	6 34	0
16	W.		5 26	6 35	0
17	Th.	New Moon.	5 26	6 36	1
18	F.		5 26	6 36	1
19	S.		5 26	6 36	1
20	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
21	M.		5 26	6 36	1
22	T.		5 27	6 37	2
23	W.		5 27	6 37	2
24	Th.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 27	6 37	2
26	S.		5 28	6 37	2
27	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 28	6 37	3
28	M.		5 28	6 37	3
29	T.		5 29	6 37	3
30	W.		5 29	6 37	3

JULY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	F.		5 30	6 38	4
3	S.	Full Moon.	5 30	6 38	4
4	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	4
5	M.		5 30	6 38	4
6	T.	FAST OF TAMUZ.	5 31	6 38	4
7	W.		5 32	6 38	5
8	Th.		5 32	6 38	5
9	F.		5 32	6 38	5
10	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 33	6 37	5
11	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
12	M.		5 33	6 37	5
13	T.		5 33	6 37	5
14	W.		5 34	6 37	6
15	Th.		5 34	6 37	6
16	F.		5 35	6 37	6
17	S.	New Moon.	5 35	6 37	6
18	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
19	M.		5 35	6 37	6
20	T.		5 36	6 36	6
21	W.		5 36	6 36	6
22	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
23	F.		5 37	6 35	6
24	S.		5 37	6 35	6
25	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	5 37	6 35	6
26	M.		5 38	6 34	6
27	T.	FAST OF AB.	5 38	6 34	6
28	W.		5 38	6 34	6
29	Th.		5 39	6 33	6
30	F.		5 39	6 33	6
31	S.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

1	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon.	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	M.	Public General Holiday. Abolition of Slavery	5 40	6 32	6
3	T.	[in British Colonies, 1834.]	5 41	6 31	6
4	W.		5 41	6 31	6
5	Th.		5 41	6 31	6
6	F.		5 42	6 30	6
7	S.		5 42	6 29	6
8	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 42	6 28	5
9	M.		5 42	6 28	5
10	T.		5 42	6 28	5
11	W.	Hurricane, 1903.	5 43	6 27	5
12	Th.		5 43	6 27	5
13	F.		5 43	6 26	5
14	S.		5 43	6 25	5
15	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5 43	6 25	4
16	M.		5 44	6 24	4
17	T.		5 44	6 24	4
18	W.	Hurricane 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	Th.		5 45	6 22	3
20	F.	Hurricane 1886.	5 45	6 22	3
21	S.		5 45	6 21	3
22	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 20	3
23	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 46	6 19	3
24	T.		5 46	6 18	2
25	W.		5 46	6 18	2
26	Th.		5 46	6 17	2
27	F.		5 46	6 16	1
28	S.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 47	6 15	1
30	M.		5 47	6 14	1
31	T.	Full Moon.	5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
1	W.		hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
2	Th.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
3	F.		5 48	6 12	0
4	S.		5 48	6 11	1
5	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 10	1
6	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 48	6 9	1
7	T.		5 48	6 8	2
8	W.		5 48	6 8	2
9	Th.		5 48	6 7	2
10	F.		5 48	6 6	3
11	S.		5 48	6 5	3
12	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 4	3
13	M.		5 49	6 3	4
14	T.	New Moon.	5 49	6 2	4
15	W.		5 49	6 1	4
16	Th.	JEWISH NEW YEAR.	5 49	6 1	5
17	F.		5 49	6 0	5
18	S.		5 49	5 59	5
19	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. FAST OF GULDALLA	5 49	5 58	6
20	M.		5 50	5 57	6
21	T.		5 50	5 56	7
22	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 50	5 56	7
23	Th.		5 51	5 55	7
24	F.		5 50	5 54	8
25	S.	JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.	5 51	5 53	8
26	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 53	8
27	M.		5 51	5 53	9
28	T.		5 51	5 51	9
29	W.	Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 50	9
30	Th.	JEWISH TABERNACLES. Full Moon.	5 52	5 49	10
			5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	F.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 52	5 47	11
3	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 46	11
4	M.		5 52	5 45	11
5	T.		5 52	5 44	12
6	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 52	5 43	12
7	Th.	8TH DAY OF TABERNACLES.	5 53	5 42	12
8	F.	REJOICING OF THE LAW (SIMCHAT TORAH).	5 54	5 42	12
9	S.	SABBATH OF THE BEGINNING.	5 54	5 42	12
10	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 41	13
11	M.		5 54	5 40	13
12	T.		5 54	5 40	13
13	W.		5 54	5 39	13
14	Th.	New Moon.	5 54	5 38	14
15	F.		5 54	5 38	14
16	S.		5 55	5 37	14
17	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 56	5 36	14
18	M.		5 55	5 35	15
19	T.		5 56	5 34	15
20	W.		5 56	5 34	15
21	Th.		5 56	5 34	15
22	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 57	5 33	15
23	S.		5 57	5 33	15
24	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 32	16
25	M.		5 57	5 31	16
26	T.		5 58	5 30	16
27	W.		5 59	5 29	16
28	Th.	Full Moon.	5 59	5 29	16
29	F.		5 59	5 29	16
30	S.		6 0	5 28	16
31	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 1	5 27	16
			6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 2	5 26	16
3	W.		6 2	5 26	16
4	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 2	5 26	16
5	F.		6 3	5 25	16
6	S.		6 3	5 25	16
7	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 4	5 24	16
8	M.		6 4	5 24	16
9	T.	EDWARD VII, born 1841*	6 5	5 23	16
10	W.		6 5	5 23	16
11	Th.		6 5	5 23	16
12	F.	New Moon.	6 6	5 22	16
13	S.		6 6	5 22	16
14	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 7	5 22	15
15	M.		6 8	5 22	15
16	T.		6 9	5 21	15
17	W.		6 9	5 21	15
18	Th.		6 9	5 21	15
19	F.		6 10	5 21	15
20	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 11	5 21	14
21	Su.	SUNDAY BEFORE ADVENT.	6 11	5 21	14
22	M.		6 11	5 21	14
23	T.		6 12	5 21	14
24	W.		6 12	5 21	13
25	Th.		6 13	5 21	13
26	F.		6 14	5 21	13
27	S.	Full Moon.	6 15	5 21	12
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 15	5 21	12
29	M.		6 16	5 21	12
30	T.	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	W.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR
2	Th.		6 18	5 22	10
3	F.		6 18	5 22	10
4	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 19	5 22	10
5	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 22	9
6	M.		6 20	5 22	9
7	T.		6 21	5 23	8
8	W.	HANUKAH.	6 22	5 23	8
9	Th.		6 23	5 23	8
10	F.		6 23	5 23	7
11	S.		6 23	5 23	7
12	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 24	5 24	6
13	M.		6 24	5 24	6
14	T.		6 25	5 25	5
15	W.		6 25	5 25	5
16	Th.		6 26	5 26	4
17	F.		6 26	5 26	4
18	S.		6 27	5 27	3
19	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 27	5 27	3
20	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 28	5 28	2
21	T.	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	W.		6 29	5 29	1
23	Th.		6 29	5 29	1
24	F.		6 30	5 30	0
25	S.	CHRISTMAS DAY.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 31	5 31	1
27	M.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	1
28	T.		6 32	5 32	2
29	W.		6 32	5 32	2
30	Th.		6 33	5 33	3
31	F.		6 33	5 33	3

* The King's Birthday is to be kept as a Public General Holiday on a day to be appointed by the Governor.

THE MOON'S PHASES, &c.

The times of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, are given in the calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if new moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the new moon is referred to the previous day in the above calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean* time, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, has been computed for the latitude of Kingston and includes the correction for refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we clearly do not require the times of high and low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is high or low water.

From Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the times of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*									
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.		Low Water.		Moon's Age.	High Water.		Low Water.	
d.	hr.				d.	hr.	d.	hr.		d.	hr.	d.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3	p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½	a.m.		
1	16	12 noon	...	1	1	3½		16	1	3			
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½	4		17	2	4			
3	18	1	1	3	2	5		18	2½	4½			
4	19	1½	2	4	3	6		19	3½	5½			
5	20	2½	2½	5	4	7		20	4½	6½			
6	21	3	3½	6	5	8		21	5½	7½			
7	22	4	4½	7	6	9½		22	7	9			
8	23	5	5½	8	7½	10½		23	8	10			
9	24	6	6½	9	8½	11½		24	9	11			
10	25	7½	8	10	9½	12 mnt.		25	9½	11½			
11	26	8½	9	11	10	...		26	10½	12½	p.m.		
12	27	9½	10	12	10½	12½ a.m.		27	11	1			
13	28	10	10½	13	11½	1½		28	11½	1½			
14	29	11	11	14	12 noon	2		29	...	2½			

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.		Diurnal.		Semi-diur.		Diurnal.
January	— 1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+ 2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	— 1½ "	—	1 "	August	0 "	+	1 "
March	— ½ "	—	1½ "	September	— ½ "	+	1 "
April	— ½ "	+	½ "	October	+ 1 "		0 "
May	— ½ "	+	½ "	November	+ 1 "		0 "
June	+ 1 "		0	December	— ½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES, 1909.

I. A total eclipse of the Moon, June 3rd, visible in Jamaica.

Kingston mean time.

	hr.	min.
First contact with shadow	6	36 p.m.
Beginning of total phase	7	51 "
Middle of eclipse	8	22 "
End of total phase	8	52 "
Last contact with shadow	10	7 "

The moon rises that evening about 6 hr. 31 p.m.

II. An annular eclipse of the Sun, June 17th, invisible in Jamaica.

III. A total eclipse of the Moon, November 27th, visible in Jamaica.

Kingston mean time.

	hr.	min.
First contact with shadow	2	4 a.m.
Beginning of total phase	3	6 "
Middle of eclipse	3	48 "
End of total phase	4	28 "
Last contact with shadow	5	31 "

IV. A partial eclipse of the Sun, December 12th, invisible in Jamaica.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to re-adjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.	Year.	Observed variation East.
1700	6 30 Edmund Halley	1891	2 16 J. F. Brennan
1804	6 30 James Robertson	1895	2 0 do.
1876	3 45 Capt. Green, U.S.N.	1906	1 24 Colin Liddell

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.	Year.	Variation East.
	° ' "		° ' "
1700 to 1800	. 6 30	1850	. 5 30
1810	. 6 27	1860	. 5 3
1820	. 6 21	1870	. 4 18
1830	. 6 12	1880	. 3 18
1840	. 5 54	1890	. 2 18
		1900	1 42

SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MONTHLY TEMPERATURES, 1881-1898.*

Month.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average highest max.	Average lowest min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	... 75·8	68·9	83·1	86·1	67·0	90·1	62·8
February	... 75·7	69·4	82·7	85·6	67·0	89·3	63·2
March	... 76·4	71·3	82·8	85·6	67·8	89·3	63·9
April	... 78·2	74·9	83·3	86·3	70·0	90·1	66·6
May	... 79·9	78·1	83·7	87·0	72·5	90·2	68·9
June	... 81·1	79·1	85·2	88·2	73·7	91·8	70·4
July	... 81·6	78·7	86·4	89·5	73·4	93·4	70·4
August	... 81·0	77·6	85·7	89·5	73·4	92·6	70·2
September	... 80·7	76·9	85·2	89·2	73·5	92·3	70·7
October	... 79·3	75·6	84·5	88·0	72·4	91·8	68·8
November	... 78·6	73·4	84·3	87·9	70·7	91·1	66·6
December	... 76·9	70·7	83·3	86·7	68·4	90·5	63·7
Means, 18 years' observations	} 78·8	74·6	84·2	87·5	70·8	91·0	67·2

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0	78·8	87·5	70·8	16·7
500	77·1	85·1	69·8	15·3
1000	75·3	82·8	68·6	14·2
1500	73·6	81·6	67·4	13·2
2000	72·0	78·6	66·1	12·5
2500	70·3	76·7	64·7	12·0
3000	68·7	74·9	63·3	11·6
3500	67·1	73·2	61·7	11·5
4000	65·5	71·6	60·1	11·5
4500	64·0	70·1	58·5	11·6
5000	62·4	68·8	56·8	12·0
5500	61·0	67·5	55·0	12·5
6000	59·5	66·3	53·1	13·2
6500	58·0	65·2	51·2	14·0
7000	56·5	64·3	49·3	15·0
7500	55·1	63·6	47·3	16·3

* These tables are taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica.

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1880 TO 1905. (For figures prior to 1880 see Handbook for 1900).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1880	In. 4.36	In. 0.96	In. 1.10	In. 2.77	In. 11.60	In. 3.09	In. 3.86	In. 9.58	In. 3.97	In. 4.00	In. 2.21	In. 7.94	In. 55.44
1881	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.56	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.52	3.34	68.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.64	3.32	8.22	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	5.36	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	5.29	4.98	3.15	5.42	7.82	8.15	5.12	2.92	59.26
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.06	6.23	9.52	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	6.37	4.74	15.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	23.36	6.22	13.54	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.89	7.19	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	7.73	72.11
1888	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.35	74.15
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54
1890	5.21	2.92	5.84	3.37	5.57	4.13	4.99	6.92	6.52	7.04	6.52	5.39	64.42
1891	3.46	2.24	0.84	8.49	12.28	9.91	5.57	7.45	6.85	15.32	7.65	6.15	84.70
1892	4.00	1.38	2.27	2.82	8.53	7.31	4.44	7.63	8.86	12.17	9.96	3.61	73.00
1893	3.44	3.24	1.92	5.42	10.90	7.20	9.15	6.72	7.92	10.30	10.10	10.18	86.49
1894	2.05	2.52	3.33	5.84	16.64	3.90	5.92	4.20	6.98	12.40	5.05	6.56	75.39
1895	1.31	5.00	2.18	6.11	9.90	3.66	4.39	8.11	6.87	11.98	7.72	3.79	71.62
1896	5.25	4.86	4.28	3.67	9.96	4.84	5.03	4.74	8.24	7.51	4.57	5.66	68.61
1897	0.88	0.77	1.82	7.06	10.91	4.92	6.50	6.65	10.13	19.26	5.73	3.64	77.59
1898	1.75	3.93	1.26	4.09	16.76	7.60	6.50	6.92	7.10	10.38	4.78	2.75	73.82
1899	3.96	2.84	3.76	4.80	4.20	4.66	3.86	4.22	7.44	23.72	14.99	7.37	85.82
Means	3.13	2.97	2.75	5.17	10.56	5.81	5.64	6.35	7.64	13.01	7.71	5.41	76.15
1900	5.20	4.15	2.42	5.67	7.77	6.16	7.18	5.38	8.12	6.50	5.22	5.88	69.65
1901	3.91	1.17	3.32	2.57	6.13	14.03	7.59	6.49	10.60	9.76	10.02	5.37	80.96
1902	5.65	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	12.79	5.34	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.65	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.83	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.20
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR EACH RAINFALL DIVISION IN JAMAICA.

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N. E. Division.	N. Division.	W. C. Division.	S. Division.	
	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1870	110.60	83.09	102.98	61.07	89.43
1871	69.45	41.88	54.56	34.46	50.09
1872	59.42	40.79	51.50	29.02	45.18
1873	84.08	52.64	67.79	47.71	63.06
1874	97.18	68.25	62.97	47.35	68.94
1875	71.89	47.15	56.16	34.47	52.42
1876	90.38	54.71	87.33	52.99	71.35
1877	100.72	56.53	64.06	52.27	68.40
1878	104.12	62.99	72.44	66.11	76.42
1879	122.55	65.44	87.54	79.85	88.84
Means	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Means	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.03	84.70
1892	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Means	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15
1900	96.91	50.67	79.84	51.15	69.65
1901	107.88	64.18	87.31	64.50	80.96
1902	95.97	58.78	89.75	49.14	73.37
1903	88.46	51.05	82.83	51.17	68.38
1904	112.12	63.72	104.40	72.35	88.15
1905	112.91	61.33	94.23	72.31	85.20
1906	109.69	56.25	100.90	79.96	86.71

PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, ascended the throne at the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, 22nd January, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902.—Born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra (born Dec. 1, 1844), QUEEN CONSORT, eldest daughter of the late King Christian IX of Denmark.

Children of the King.

H.R.H. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

H.R.H. GEORGE FREDERICK, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary (May) of Teck (born May 26, 1867) and has issue—Edward, born June 23, 1894; Albert, born December 14, 1895; Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897; Henry William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900; George Edward Alexander Edmund, born December 20, 1902; John born July 2, 1906.

H.R.H. LOUISE born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife—issue, Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and Maud, born April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married 22nd July, 1896, to Haakon VII. King of Norway, issue Alexander Edward Christian Frederik, born 2nd July, 1903.

H.R.H. Alexander, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

Other surviving children of Her late Majesty Victoria.

H.R.H. HELENA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are three children:—Albert John, born February 26, 1869, Victoria born May 3, 1870. Louise born August 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt

H.R.H. LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845

H.R.H. ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July, 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

H.R.H. BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896). Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd Nov. 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887, married Alphonso XIII. of Spain. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born Oct. 3, 1891.

THE BRITISH MINISTRIES.

The following is a List of the Administration of Mr. Balfour in 1905, and the present Administration as formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as far as the returns are available.

MR. BALFOUR'S MINISTRY.

AS RECONSTRUCTED IN 1903.

Prime Minister	-	Mr. A. J. Balfour.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	-	Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	Marquess of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal	-	Marquess of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary	-	Mr. Aretas Akers Douglass.
Foreign Secretary	-	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary	-	The Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Secretary of War	-	Mr. Hugh O. Arnold Forster.
Indian Secretary	-	The Hon. St. John Broderick.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	Earl of Selborne.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	Mr. G. Wyndham.
Postmaster-General	-	Lord Stanley.
Secretary for Scotland	-	Mr. Andrew Graham Murray.
President of the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Gerald William Balfour.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Mr. Walter Hume Long.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Earl of Onslow.
President of the Board of Education	-	Marquess of Londonderry.

THE ABOVE FORMED THE CABINET.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Dudley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir J. E. Gorst, K.C.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Lord Windsor.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes. Mr. Henry William Forster. Lord Balcarras.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Victor Cavendish.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir Alexr. Acland Hood, Bt.
Paymaster-General	-	Sir Saville Crossley, Bt.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Sir F. Jeune, G.C.B.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Admiral Sir John Fisher. Rear-Adml. Sir C. C. Drury. Rear-Adml. W. H. May. Rear-Adml. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	Arthur H. Lee.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Ernest G. Pretymann.
Home Under Secretary	-	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Earl Percy.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Duke of Marlborough.
War Under Secretary	-	Earl of Donoughmore.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Earl of Hardwicke.
Vice-President of Irish Dept. of Agriculture	-	Sir Horace C. Plunkett, K.C., V.O.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Andrew Bonar Law.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. John Grant Lawson.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. W. Bromley Devonport.
Attorney-General	-	Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir E. H. Carson, K.C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. C. S. Dickson, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. David Dundas, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. John Atkinson, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	J. H. M. Campbell, K.C.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	-	Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household	-	The Marquess of Hamilton, M.P.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Viscount Valentia, C.B.M.V.O., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Lord Wolverton.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Earl of Denbigh, C.V.O. ; Lord Churchill, G.C.V.O. ; Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. ; Lord Lawrence ; Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. ; Lord Kenyon, Earl of Erroll.
Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard	-	Earl of Waldegrave.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Belper, A.D.C.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S MINISTRY,

FORMED DECEMBER, 1905.

Prime Minister	-	Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	
Lord Chancellor	-	Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G.
Lord President of the Council	-	Lord Wolverhampton, A.C.S.I.
Lord Privy Seal	-	Earl of Crewe, K.G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	Mr. David Lloyd George
Home Secretary	-	Mr. Gladstone
Foreign Secretary	-	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonial Secretary	-	Earl of Crewe, K.G.
Secretary for War	-	Mr. Haldane, K.C.
Indian Secretary	-	Mr. John Morley, O.M.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. R. McKenna, K.C.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Sir Samuel Walker, Baronet
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	Mr. A. Birrell, K.C.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Sydney Buxton
Secretary for Scotland	-	Mr. John Sinclair
President of the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill
President of the Local Government Board	-	Mr. John Burns
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G.
President of the Board of Education	-	Mr. Walter Runciman
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Lord Fitzmaurice
First Commissioner of Works	-	Mr. L. V. Harcourt

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, Capt. C. W. Norton; J. H. Whitley
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Chas. Ed. Hy. Hobbouse
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. J. A. Pense
Paymaster-General	-	Mr. R. K. Causton
Judge-Advocate General	-	Mr. Thomas Milvain, K.C.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	{	Ad. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.
		Vice-Ad. Sir W. H. May, K.C.B.
		Rr-Ad. Sir J. R. Jellicoe, K.C.V.O.
		Vice-Ad. Alfred Leigh Winsloe, C.V.O.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. George Lambert
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Mr. T. J. Macnamara
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Herbert Samuel
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. E. McKinnon Wood
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Lt. Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.
War Under Secretary	-	Lord Lucas
Indian Under Secretary	-	Mr. T. R. Buchanan
Vice-President of Irish Dept. of Agriculture	-	
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Sir H. E. Kearley, Bart.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. C. F. G. Masterman
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. T. J. Macnamara
Attorney-General	-	Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir S. T. Evans
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. Thomas Shaw, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. R. R. Cherry, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	-	The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Viscount Althorp
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Granard
Treasurer of the Household	-	Sir Edward Strachey
Comptroller of the Household	-	Master of Elibank
Vice-Chamberlain	-	J. M. F. Fuller, M.P.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Lord Acton, M.V.O.; Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.; The Earl of Granville, M.V.O.; Lord Hamilton of Dalzel, C.V.O.; Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; O'Hagan, M.V.O.; Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Allendale.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Denman.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—The Earl of Crewe, K.G.

Private Secretary.—Lionel Earle, C.M.G.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—H. C. W. Verney, W. C. Bottomley.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P.

Private Secretary.—R. V. Vernon.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—H. E. Dale.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir C. P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hugh B. Cox, C.B., (legal); R. L. Antrobus, C.B.; H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chief Clerk.—Sir W. A. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—R. V. Vernon, H. R. Cowell, T. C. Macnauten.

CROWN AGENTS.

Crown Agents.—Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C., Sir F. E. Blake, K.C.M.G., Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir J. Wolfe Barry & partners, Messrs. Rindel & Robertson, Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring, M.M.I.C.E.; Messrs. Baker & Shelford, M.M.I.C.E., Messrs. Hawkshaw and Dobson, M.M.I.C.E.

Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ruler.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia)	Menelek, of Shoa, G.C.B.	Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G.	Amir	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Argentine Republic	Jose F. Alcora	President	..	1906
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	Señor Montes	President	..	1904
Brazil (United States of)	Affenso Penna	President	..	1906
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chile	Pedro Montt	President	..	1906
China	Kuang Hsu Pu-yi	Emperor	1906	1908
Colombia	Genl. Reyes	President	..	1904
Congo Free State	King of the Belgians	Sovereign	1835	1885
Corea	Yi Hiung	Emperor	..	1864
Costa Rica	C. Gonzalez Viquez	President	..	1906
Crete	M. Zaimis	High Commr.	1869	Nov. 26, 1906
Cuba	José Miguel Gomez	President	..	1909
Denmark	Frederick viii	King	..	1906
Dominican Republic	Ramon Caceres	President	..	1906
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro	President	..	1906
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B.	Khedive	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Armand Fallieres	President	..	1906
German Empire	William II.	Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II.	King	1859	June 15, 1888
Bavaria	Otto	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	Prince Luitpold	Regent	..	..
Württemberg	Frederick Augustus III.	King	1865	1904
Baden	William II.	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Hesse	Frederick II.	Grand Duke	1826	Sep. 5, 1856
Anhalt	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	1868	Mar. 13, 1892
Brunswick	Friedrich II.	Duke	1856	1904
Mecklenburg-Schwerm	Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick Francis IV.	Grand Duke	1882	April 10, 1906
Oldenburg	Adolphus Friderich	Grand Duke	1848	1906
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	1852	June, 1900
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Charles Edward	Duke	1884	July, 1900
Great Britain and Ireland	Frederick	Prince	1865	May 12, 1893
Greece	Edward VII.	King	1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Guatemala	George	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Hayti	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	..	1898
Honduras	Genl. Simon	President	..	1908
India	Miguel R. Davila	President	..	1907
Italy	Edward VII.	Emperor	1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Japan	Victor Emanuel III.	King	1869	July 29, 1900
Liberia	Mutsuhito	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Luxemburg	A. Barclay	President	1854	1903
Mexico	William	Grand Duke	1817	1905
Monaco	Porfirio Diaz	President	1830	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro	Albert	Prince	1848	Sep. 10, 1886
Morocco	Nicholas (Nikita)	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Nepal	Muley Hafid	Sultan	1873	1908
Netherlands	Shamsher Jang	Maharaja	1875	May 17, 1881
Nicaragua	Wilhelmina	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Norway	Jose Santos Zelaya	President	..	June, 1893
Panama	Haakon VII.	King	1872	1905
Paraguay	José Domingo de Obaldia	President	1845	1908
Persia	E. Gonzalez Navero	President	..	1906
Peru	Mohamed Ali Miza	Shah	1872	1907
Portugal	A. B. Sequira	President	..	1908
Roumania	Manuel II.	King	1889	1908
Russia	Charles	King	1839	1908
Salvador	Nicholas II.	Emperor	1868	Nov. 1, n.s., '94
Sarawak	Fernando Figueroa	President	..	1907
Servia	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Siam	Peter Kara Georgevitch	King	1844	1903
Spain	Khoulalonkorm	King	1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Sweden	Alfonso XIII.	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Switzerland	Gustave	King	..	1907
Tripoli	A. Deucher	President	..	1909
Tunis	Rejab Pasha	Gov.-Gen.	..	1904
Turkey	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	1855	1906
United States (America)	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Uruguay	W. H. Taft	President	..	Mar. 4, 1909
Venezuela	Claudio William	President	..	1907
Zanzibar	Genl. Gomez	President	..	..
	Albin Hamud	Sultan	..	1904

BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the area, population, revenue, expenditure and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, exclusive of India.

Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1907.	Revenue, 1906.	Expendi- ture, 1906.	Debt, 1906.
			£	£	£
EUROPE—					
Gibraltar -	1½	25,140	92,005	69,513	—
Malta -	117	206,690	513,594	446,849	79,168
Cyprus -	3,534	250,887	286,873	182,066	304,064
ASIA—					
Ceylon -	25,481	3,934,985	2,335,377	2,176,281	4,877,939
Hong Kong -	400	326,961	769,454	747,317	341,800
Wei-Hai-Wei -	285	150,000	8,397	17,606	—
Straits Settlements -	1,600	611,790	1,122,137	1,020,579	70,000
Malay States -	26,380	918,000	3,176,072	2,204,933	—
Labuan -	31	9,000	6,587	6,526	—
North Borneo -	31,106	160,000	132,052	58,070	—
Sarawak -	42,000	500,000	154,913	147,253	—
AFRICA—					
Ascension -	34	—	—	—	—
Cape, &c. -	276,995	2,487,690	8,236,880	9,603,546	43,980,112
Basutoland -	10,293	349,000	111,903	108,832	—
Natal -	35,371	1,151,907	3,471,932	3,681,914	20,597,870
Bechuanaland Pro- tectorate -	275,000	129,995	29,047	77,112	—
Transvaal -	111,196	1,287,493	5,073,432	4,953,496	35,855,600
Orange River Colony -	50,384	387,315	737,328	774,586	—
Mauritius, &c. -	705	330,840	635,856	661,038	1,319,090
Seychelles -	1:64	21,781	27,996	24,731	17,186
St. Helena -	47	3,544	8,889	10,280	—
Sierra Leone and Protectorate -	30,000	1,027,000	305,074	285,661	1,279,243
Gambia -	3,619	152,500	65,430	56,900	—
Gold Coast Colony -	80,000	1,696,965	683,101	628,906	2,252,743
Southern Nigeria -	77,260	5,055,546	1,088,717	1,056,290	2,000,000
Northern Nigeria -	256,400	8,782,183	532,087	498,848	—
Nyasaland Protec- torate -	43,608	928,456	82,106	111,563	—
Sphere of operation of Br. S. Africa Co. -	440,000	1,500,000	583,042	635,830	—
East Africa Protec- torate -	200,000	4,000,000	461,363	616,089	—
Somaliland Protec- torate -	68,000	300,000	38,388	107,104	—
Uganda Protectorate -	110,000	2,540,405	96,772	191,502	—
Zanzibar -	1,020	240,000	191,501	156,247	101,514
AMERICA—					
Bermuda -	19	19,588	53,213	69,064	46,500
Canada -	3,745,574	6,504,900	16,473,091	13,821,637	80,633,212
Newfoundland and Labrador -	162,734	232,778	546,943	532,643	4,667,243
British Guiana -	90,000	303,390	535,745	514,053	907,720
British Honduras -	7,562	41,007	80,549	66,074	34,701
Falkland Islands -	7,500	2,065	15,822	15,692	—
WEST INDIES—					
Bahamas -	4,466	59,142	79,058	71,087	69,991
Barbados -	166	196,287	204,704	186,016	409,000
Jamaica -	4,200	830,261	887,228	828,115	3,654,288
Turks Island -	169	5,287	6,809	7,080	—
Trinidad and Tobago -	1,764	327,403	763,272	810,474	1,079,233

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1907.	Revenue, 1906.	Expendi- ture, 1906.	Debt, 1906.
WEST INDIES—			£	£	£
Windward Islands—					
Grenada -	138	69,784	71,786	70,379	128,670
St. Lucia -	233	51,073	60,012	60,294	157,779
St. Vincent -	140	51,009	26,031	24,650	4,150
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua -	704	127,434	138,155	129,998	274,650
Dominica -					
Montserrat -					
St. Kitts and Nevis -					
Virgin Islands -					
AUSTRALASIA—					
New South Wales -	310,367	1,555,253	13,392,436	11,881,746	85,607,832
Victoria -	87,884	1,246,644	8,338,925	7,672,533	52,904,800
Queensland -	668,497	535,118	4,307,912	3,911,797	39,068,827
West Australia -	975,920	265,077	3,836,548	3,931,823	19,222,688
South Australia -	903,690	386,955	3,195,285	2,897,612	30,580,185
Tasmania -	26,215	180,163	970,483	893,800	9,884,201
New Zealand -	104,751	968,797	8,478,956	7,774,926	64,179,040
Fiji -	7,435	125,540	185,423	149,373	143,415
Papu -	90,540	400,000	38,363	39,113	...
	9,401,726½	54,054,023	93,846,413	87,676,519	506,699,404

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies, with their places of residence and salaries:—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus -	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	Nicosia	8,000
Gibraltar -	Gen. Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, } G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	In Fortress	4,500
Malta -	Lieut. Gen. H. Fane Grant, C.B.	Valetta	5,000
ASIA—			
Ceylon -	Sir H. E. M'Callum, G.C.M.G.,	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong -	Sir F. I. D. Lugard, } K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Victoria	6,000
Straits Settlements -	Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan -	" " "	Victoria	—
AFRICA—			
South Africa -	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., High } Commissioner	Cape Town	3,000
Cape of Good Hope -	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, } G.C.M.G.	Cape Town	8,000
Natal -	Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, } R.E., K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritz- } burg	5,000
Orange River -	Major Sir H. J. Gould-Adams, } K.C.M.G., C.B.	Bloemfontein	4,000
Transvaal -	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G.	Johannesburg	8,000
Bechuanaland -	Lieut.-Col. F. W. Panzera, } Commissioner	Mafeking	1,000
Basutoland -	H. C. Sloley, Esq., Commissioner	Maseru	1,500
Brit. Central Africa } Protectorate	Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Zomba	1,500
Rhodesia -	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., Admi- } nistrator	—	1,000
Mauritius -	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	5,000
St. Helena -	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Galwey, C.M.G., } D.S.O.	Plantation } House	800
Sierra Leone -	Leslie Probyn, Esq., C.M.G.	Free Town	2,000
Gambia -	Sir G. Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. } Mary's	1,500

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AFRICA—			£
Gold Coast -	Sir John Pickersgill Roger, K.C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos -	{ Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. -	{ Lagos	3,000
Southern Nigeria -		{ Calabar	
Northern Nigeria -	Lieut.-Col. Sir E. Percy C. Gerouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.	Zungeru	3,000
Somaliland -	Capt. H. E. Speller Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.		
East Africa -	Lt.-Col. J. H. Sadler, C.B.		
Uganda Protectorate -	Henry Hesketh Bell, Esq., C.M.G.		
Zanzibar Protectorate -	Basil S. Cave, Esq., C.B.		
Ascension -	Captain J. W. Dunstan, R.M.L.I.		
Seyschelles -	Walter E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G.		
AMERICA—			
Bermuda -	Lt.-Gen. Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, R.A. C.B., C.M.G.	Hamilton	2,964
Dom. of Canada.	Canada -	Ottawa	10,000
	British Columbia -	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
	Ontario -	Toronto	2,000
	Quebec -	Quebec	2,000
	Manitoba -	Winnipeg	2,000
	New Brunswick -		1,800
	Nova Scotia -	Halifax	1,800
	Prince Edward Island -	Charlotte Town	1,400
	N. W. Territories -	Regina	
	Newfoundland -	St. John's	
	Alberta -	Edmonton	
	Saskatchewan -	Regina	
	British Guiana -	Georgetown	4,000
	British Honduras -	Belize	\$8,748
	Falkland Islands -	Stanley	£1,200
WEST INDIES—			
Jamaica -	Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew	5,000
Turks Islands -	F. H. Watkins, Esq., I.S.O.	Grand Turk	600
Bahamas -	Sir W. Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad & Tobago -	Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados -	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	2,500
Windward Islands—			
Grenada -	{ Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief	{ St. George	2,500
St. Vincent -	E. J. Cameron, Esq, Adm.	Kingstown	800
St. Lucia -		Castries	1,000
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua -	Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,600
Montserrat -	Lieut. Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston	Plymouth	550
St. Christopher and Nevis -	T. L. Roxburgh, Esq.	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands -	R. S. Earl, Esq., M.B.	Tortola	250
Dominica -	W. Douglas Young, Esq.	Roseau	700
			to 900
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., <i>Governor General</i>	...	10,000
New South Wales & Norfolk Island -	Admiral Sir H. W. Rawson, K.C.B.	Sydney	5,000
Victoria -	Hon. Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.	Melbourne	5,000
Queensland -	Lord Chelmsford	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania -	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.	Hobart Town	3,500
South Australia -		Adelaide	4,000
New Zealand -	Lord Plunkett, K.C.V.O.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	Sir F. G. Denham Bedford, G.C.B.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands -	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Suva	2,700
British New Guinea -	J. H. P. Murray (Acting)	Port Moresby	1,200
Pacific Western -	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, <i>High Com.</i>		

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Paris	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.	Vienna	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther, K.C.M.G.	Constantinople	Reg. T. Tower, C.V.O.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Radd, G.C.V.O.	Rome	C. L. desGraz (<i>Minister</i>)	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O.	Berlin	F. W. Stronge (<i>Minister</i>).	Bogotá
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicholson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	St. Petersburg	A. P. Murray, (<i>Con. Gen.</i>)	Port-au-Prince
		C. C. Malet, C.M.G.	Panama
		L. E. Grosley Carden, (<i>Minister</i>)	Costa Rica
			Nicaragua

FOREIGN CONSULS, JAMAICA.

CONSUL.			VICE-CONSUL OR CONSULAR AGENT.		
Name.	Country represented.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Country represented.
N. R. Snyder,	U. S. America	Pt. Antonio	I. Gadpaille, C.A.	Kingston	France
F. Van Dyne	"		W. M. Cochrane	Grand Cayman	Norway
S. Soutar	Denmark	In Kingston.	W. H. Orrett, v. & d.c.	Kingston	United States of America
J. Duff	Venezuela		A. B. D. Rerrie, C.A.	St. Ann's Bay	
L. Neelmeyer	German Empire		C. S. Farquharson, C.A.	Sav.-la-Mar	
B. Otto	Austria-Hungary		D. H. Jackson, v. & d.c.	Port Antonio	
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		C. C. Langlois, C.A.	Port Morant	
E. A. H. Haggart	The Netherlands		C. M. Farquharson, C.A.	Black River	Norway
Dr. J. Francis	Haiti		D. S. Gideon v.c.	Port Antonio	
E. A. H. Haggart	Sweden		C. G. Farquharson v.c.	Sav.-la-Mar	
Vacant	Norway		S. Hart v.c.	Montego Bay	United States
A. Morrice	Ecuador		A. Savariau, C.A.	Pt. Maria	
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica C.G.		S. Soutar, v.c.	Kingston	Venezuela
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		C. A. Malabre v.c.	Kingston	Panama
W. P. Forwood	Colombia C.G.		S. L. Schloss, v.c.	"	Colombia
F. L. Pomareda	"		Hon. G. L. Saufleбен	Lucca	Panama
Arthur George	Greece		E. Parsons	Grand Cayman	Sweden
M. DeCordova	Honduras				
"	Nicaragua C.G.				
"	San Salvador				
E. A. H. Haggart	Brazil				
F. C. Henriques	Italy				
Gabriel Machado	Cuba				
F. G. DePass	Mexico				
V. J. Cantero	Nicaragua				
A. Hodelin	Panama				
C. B. Cockell	Peru				
C. S. Passailaique	Dominican Republic				

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This office is held by Mr. E. A. H. Haggart

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &c.

(Description originally written by the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General.)

THE island of Jamaica is situated between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$ W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthage and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean sea which separates the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called the Windward Passage, the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean sea.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points. When the ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific is completed Jamaica will undoubtedly be of great strategic importance upon the new trade route.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Catherine .	470	St. Elizabeth .	462
St. Andrew .	166	St. Mary .	249	Trelawny .	333
St. Thomas .	274	Clarendon .	474	St. James .	234
Portland .	285	St. Ann .	476	Hanover .	167
		Manchester .	302	Westmoreland .	308
Total .	732$\frac{1}{2}$	Total .	1,971	Total .	1,504

giving a total of 4,207½ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone : the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous ; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea ; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon ; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail ; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet ; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys ; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous limestones. The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston .	6½	¾	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew .	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas .	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland .	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary .	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann .	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny .	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James .	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover .	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland .	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth .	335	120	7	.	.	.	462
Manchester .	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon .	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine .	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals .	2,217½	1,452¾	400	74	39	24	4,207½

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island, see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica" and Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica."

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation ; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arnfully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio-Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio-Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation ; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Pass, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges ; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk ; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side ; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Llundas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of

this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black river produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range, commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blake Mountains, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point)	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
of Cinchona Plantation)		Stony Hill (where main road)	
House, Cinchona Plantation .	5,017	crosses it)	1,360
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong .	1,409
Belle Vue .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden river in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden river already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. The West India Improvement Company in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio-Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) river, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope river rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio-Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio-Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Neuva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St Ann, being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring river and the Llandoverly river possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's rivers rise near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively

The Cave river, with its affluent the Yankee river, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's river runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One

Eye river, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black river. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black-river bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black river receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk river, a very fine river, navigable for some miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae river. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego river rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle river. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet river, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beauti-

ful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting,

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth river flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas has a temperature at the fountain head of 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are

delivered alongside of each other at the bath. (*See "Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle."*)

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can be obtained by visitors. (*See "Bath, Milk River."*)

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a government institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long since gone to decay, and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White river, a tributary of the Negro river in the Blue Mountain valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta river in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant river, and on the Adam's river, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the parish of St. Thomas, and on the Guava river in Portland.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.*

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. Long tells us that "in 1658 there were about four thousand five hundred whites and one thousand four hundred negroes." An attempt at numbering the people was made in 1660, when "the relicts of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more.

* For further information on this subject see Phillippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

Thirteen years after, that is in 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified :—

Whites—			
Men	...	...	4,050
Women	...	...	2,006
Children	...	...	1,712
Negroes	...	...	9,504
			<hr/> 17,272 a.

In 1696 they were given as—

Whites—Men	...	...	2,465
Women and Children	...	...	4,900
Negroes (about)	...	...	40,000
			<hr/> 47,365

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	...	7,644
Slaves	...	...	86,546
			<hr/> 94,190 b.

In 1764 the population was 166,454 (146,454 slaves).

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	...	4,093
Slaves	...	...	192,787
			<hr/> 209,617 c.

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	...	...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	...	1,400
Slaves	...	...	250,000
			<hr/> 291,400 d.

In 1807 there were 319,351 slaves in the island.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	15,000
			<hr/> 311,070

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island :—

Males	...	181,633	White	...	15,729
Females	...	195,800	Coloured	...	68,576
		<hr/> 377,433	Black	...	293,128
					<hr/> 377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows :—

Males	...	213,521	White	...	13,816
Females	...	227,743	Coloured	...	81,074
		<hr/> 441,264	Black	...	346,374
					<hr/> 441,264

a. Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.

b. Montgomery Martin's "Colonial Empire." Taken from Long's "History" (Vol. I p. 377) who throws doubts on its accuracy.

c. Bryan Edwards' "West Indies," Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History."

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."^a

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861, namely:—

Males	246,573	White	13,101
Females	259,581	Coloured	100,346
	<u>506,154</u>	Black	392,707
			<u>506,154</u>

Compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	282,957	White	14,432
Females	297,847	Coloured	109,946
	<u>580,804</u>	Black	444,186
		Coolies	11,016
		Chinese	99
		Not stated	1,125
			<u>580,804</u>

The population according to the Census of 6th April, 1891, was as follows:—

Males	305,948	White	14,692
Females	333,543	Coloured	121,955
	<u>639,491</u>	Black	488,624
		East Indian	10,116
		Chinese	481
		Not stated	3,623
			<u>639,491</u>

These figures show an excess of 56,681 over the population of 1881, and of 133,337 over that of 1871.

Estimated population on 31st March in each year, 1891-1908:—

1891 Census	639,491	1900 Estimate	745,104
1892 Estimate	649,524	1901 do	755,730
1893 do	660,282	1902 do	770,242
1894 do	672,762	1903 do	785,434
1895 do	683,739	1904 do	797,528
1896 do	694,865	1905 do	806,690
1897 do	706,394	1906 do	820,437
1898 do	718,367	1907 do	830,261
1899 do	730,725	1908 do	835,799

^a The births registered in the year 1907-08 numbered 29,210, giving a rate of 35.0 per 1000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual birth-rates from 1903-04 to 1907-08:—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1903-04	39.9
1904-05	36.1
1905-06	38.8
1906-07	38.1
1907-08	35.0

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1908, numbered 23,672 being in the proportion of 28.3 to each 1,000 of mean population.

a. Hill's "Light and Shadows of Jamaica History."

Below are shown the annual death-rates from 1903-04 to 1907-08:—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1903-04	24.6
1904-05	24.7
1905-06	21.9
1906-07	26.2
1907-08	28.3

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18,318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	.
St. Thomas	15,556	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	.	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31,998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	.
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	.	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,815	17,810	33,625	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	.
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,415	.
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	.
Manchester	27,173	28,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	.
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	305,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	61,575	2,888

Net Increase, 58,687

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston	18,926	27,616	46,542	36,846
Morant Bay	261	395	656	1,000
Port Antonio	788	996	1,784	1,305
Port Maria	748	744	1,492	1,741
St. Ann's Bay	654	961	1,615	1,565
Falmouth	948	1,569	2,517	3,029
Montego Bay	1,884	2,919	4,803	4,651
Luca	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav. la-Mar	1,184	1,768	2,952	2,498
Black River	527	627	1,154	1,279
Mandeville	473	698	1,171	218
Chapelton	187	282	469	654
Spanish Town	2,154	2,865	5,019	5,689

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

[The events abroad have been selected for

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1492	...	...
1493	...	...
1494	...	Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour (May 4).
1497	...	...
1498	...	...
1502	...	Juan de Vergara visited Jamaica (April) from Venezuela.
1503	...	Columbus revisited Jamaica, at St. Ann's Bay (June 24). Diego Mendez went to Española for help.
1504	...	Mutiny of Porras and his followers (Jan. 2). Arrival in Jamaica of Diego de Escobar (March). Further rebellion of Porras (May 19). Arrival of Salcedo (June). Columbus left (June 28).
1507	...	Alonso de Ojeda and Jago do Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica
1508	...	...
1509	JUAN DE ESQUIVELLO	Esquivello took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son Diego (Nov). Sevilla Nueva founded.
1510	...	...
1511	...	...
1512	...	...
1515	...	...
1516	...	...
1517	...	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.
1518	FRANCISCO DE GARAY	Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.
1519	...	...
1520	..	St Jago de la Vega founded by Diego Colombo, Garay sent to Spain a map embodying Pineda's discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico of 1519.
1522	...	...
1523	...	Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing. During his absence Diego Columbus came to Jamaica to suppress a revolt of the Indians.

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

their special bearing on Jamaica History.-- F. C.]

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Colombus discovered America, first landfall probably Watling Island (Sep. 12)	Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain	1492
Columbus discovered Española (Haiti) (Nov. 23)	..	1493
Papal Bull of Demarcation (May 3)	...	1494
Treaty of Tordesillas (June 7): removal of Line of Demarcation to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands		
Columbus discovered Dominica and Guadeloupe (Nov. 3), Montserrat and Antigua, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico		
Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America (June 24)	Henry VII of England	1497
Columbus discovered Trinidad (July 31); Grenada (Aug. 15) and Tobago	...	1498
Columbus discovered St. Lucia (June 15) and British Honduras (July 14)		1502
Columbus discovered Cayman Islands (May 10)		1503
Earliest mention of negroes in the West Indies, in Española		
...	Juana of Spain (Nov. 26)	1504
...	...	1507
Ocampo circumnavigated Cuba	...	1508
Central America divided between Nicuesa and Ojeda	...	1509
...	...	1510
Spaniards settled in Cuba	...	1511
Turks and Caicos Islands discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon	...	1512
Foundation of Santiago de Cuba	...	1515
...	Charles I of Spain	1516
Emperor granted patent to Genoese merchants for an annual supply of 4,000 negroes to Greater Antilles	...	1517
...	...	1518
Foundation of Havana. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. Charles elected Emperor of Spain	...	1519
First sugar plantation established in San Domingo	...	1520
First recorded revolt of Slaves—on Diego Columbus's estate in Española (Dec. 27)	...	1522
...	...	1523

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1524	...	The King ordered a sum to be expended from the royal revenue on the church in Jamaica equal to what the abbot, Peter Martir, might spend on the church which he was causing to be erected in Sevilla Nueva.
1526	...	The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church.
1537	...	...
1530	..	...
1531	...	...
1532	...	...
1541	...	...
1554	...	Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.
1556	..	...
1558	...	...
1564	...	De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica.
1568	...	...
1580	...	...
1585-6	...	...
1592	...	William King, in the <i>Solomon</i> , watered at Cayman Islands.
1595	...	...
1596-7	...	Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica (Jan. 29).
1598	...	...
1600	...	...
1605	...	...
1606	...	...
1609	...	...
1616	...	...
1617	...	...
1618	...	...
1619	..	...
1621	...	...
1622	...	..
1623	...	..

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
...	...	1524
...	...	1526
First settlement of Venezuela	...	1527
Governor of Quito sent an expedition to explore Guiana	...	1530
First attempted settlement by Spaniards in Essequibo (Barima)		
Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native West Indians slaves		1531
First Spanish Governor appointed to Trinidad. Carthagena founded	...	1532
Publication of the Laws of the Indies by Charles V. of Spain	...	1541
...	...	1554
...	Philip II of Spain (March 28)	1556
...	Elizabeth of England (Nov. 17)	1558
Hawkins used one of the Queen's ships, <i>Jesus</i> , as a slaver	...	1564
First settlement at Cayenne	...	1568
British flag said to have been hoisted in Tobago.	...	1580
Union of Portugal with Spain. Dutch settled in Guiana. United provinces of Holland threw off allegiance to Spanish Crown		
Drake sacked San Domingo city (Jan. 1)	...	1585-6
Defeat of Spanish Armada	...	1588
...	...	1592
Raleigh burnt St. Joseph in Trinidad. Assiento de Negros granted to a Fleming	...	1595
...	...	1596-7
Earl of Cumberland took San Juan, Puerto Rico (June 6)	Philip III of Spain (Sep. 13)	1598
Portuguese Governor of Angola undertook Assiento	...	1600
Port Royal, Acadie, founded	James I of England	1605
<i>Olive</i> touched at Barbados and St. Lucia		
Sailing of <i>Sara</i> , <i>Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> and <i>Discovery</i> from Blackwall, England, for Virginia (Dec. 19)	...	1606
Robert Harcourt started a colony in Guiana	...	1609
Essequibo settled by Dutch	...	1616
Company of the Isles of America formed in France	...	1617
First African Company chartered	...	1618
First laws passed in British America (in Virginia)	...	1619
Dutch West India Company established. (Charter granted in 1607)	Philip IV of Spain (Mar. 31)	1621
Publication of <i>Code Noir</i> by Louis XIV	...	1622
St. Kitts (oldest British West Indian Colony) settled by British	...	1623

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1624	...	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to Archbishopric of San Domingo (Feb. 15).
1625	...	...
1626	...	...
1628	...	...
1629	...	...
1630	...	...
1631	...	...
1632	...	...
1634	...	...
1635	..	...
1636	...	...
1638	...	Jackson raided Jamaica from Leeward Islands.
1640	...	...
1641	...	...
1643	..	...
1644	...	...
1648-9	...	...
1648	...	...
1649	...	...
1650	..	...
1651	...	.
1651-2	...	...
1652	...	...
1654	..	...

ABROAD.

Events abroad.	Rulers.	
Berbice first settled by Dutch	..	1624
Tobago first settled by English; Cayenne by French	...	1625
St. Croix settled by Dutch.		
St. Kitts divided between French and English (May). French West India Company formed	...	1626
Patent to James, Earl of Carlisle, as proprietor of the Caribbee Islands (July 2)		
Barbados settled by English (Feb. 26-27)		
Wolferstone landed (July 25), first Governor of Barbados	...	1628
Nevis settled by British		
Grant of land in West Indies to Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General (Oct. 30)	...	1629
Providence (off Mosquito Coast) settled by British	...	1630
First settlement in Surinam		
Second African Company formed	...	1631
Antigua and Montserrat settled by British from St. Kitts. Dutch took Tobago	...	1632
Dutch took Curaçoa. Lords Commissioners for the Plantations appointed (April 28)	...	1634
Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Lucia settled by France	...	1635
Slave Trade legalized in Barbados	...	1636
British Honduras settled from Jamaica	Charles I of England	1638
Dutch raided Trinidad. Portugal separated from Spain. French took Surinam. Saba occupied by Dutch. Sugar introduced into Barbados from Brazil	...	1640
English turned out of New Providence by Spaniards	...	1641
Formation of Board of Trade and Plantations	...	1643
Truxillo pillaged by the Dutch		
Sugar cane introduced into French West Indies from Brazil	...	1644
...	Commonwealth	1648-9
Treaty of Munster (between Spain and the Netherlands) (Oct. 14)	...	1648
Eleuthra (Bahamas) settled by British from Bermuda	...	1649
Charles II proclaimed King in Barbados (May 3)	...	1650
Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua and Virginia, because they refused to recognize Commonwealth (Oct.)		
Du Parquet, governor of Martinique, purchased Martinique, St. Lucia and Grenada from the French Company for £2,500		
Colony started at Surinam, from Barbados		
Navigation Act passed (Oct.)	...	1651
Knights of Malta purchased St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix and Tortuga		
Cavaliers capitulated to Roundheads in Barbados (Jan. 17)	...	1651-2
British settled at Paramaribo	...	1652
Acadie taken by the English	...	1654

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

CRISTOFORO ARNOLDO SASI

1654

...

...

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

1655

General Robert Venables,
Admiral William Penn,
Captain Gregory Butler,
Vice-Admiral William
Goodsonn, General,
Richard Fortescue

Penn and Venables, with 38 ships, landed (May 10) with 8,000 troops. Spaniards capitulated (May 11).

Penn left (June 25).
Venables left (July 4).

1655

Goodsonn, Major-General Robert Sedgwick,
Fortescue

Sedgwick arrived (Oct. 1).

Goodsonn, Sedgwick,
Colonel Edward Doyley

Fortescue died (Oct. 21).

1656

Goodsonn, Doyley
General William Brayne,
Goodsonn, Doyley

Sedgwick died (May 24).

Brayne arrived (Dec. 14) with 1,000 troops.
Luke Stokes, governor of Nevis, came towards end of year and settled with 1,600 men, women and children.

1656-7

Brayne, Doyley

Goodsonn left (Jan. 30).

1657

Doyley (with government
by court martial)

Brayne died (Sep. 2).

Doyley defeated, at Ocho Rios, Sasi, the former Spanish governor, who had descended on the island from Cuba.

1658

...

...

1660

...

Col. William Beeston arrived (April 27).
News of Restoration reached Jamaica (Aug. 15).

GOVERNORS.

1661

Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY

Commission (dated Feb. 8) arrived (June 1) for Doyley to be governor

1662

THOMAS Lord WINDSOR

Windsor arrived (Aug. 11) and published (14 Dec.) a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of British subjects should be citizens of England

Doyley left (Sep 10).

Myngs took St. Jago de Cuba (Oct. 2).

Sir Charles Lyttelton,
Dep. Governor

Windsor left (Oct. 28), having disbanded army and established five regiments of militia.

Census. Population 4,205.

1663

...

Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of black regiment (Jan. 30).

Lands granted to the Maroons (the African slaves left by the Spaniards).

Jamaica fleet sacked Campeche (Feb.).

1663-4

Sir Charles Lyttelton,
Dep. Governor

First House of Assembly met (Jan. 20) at St. Jago de la Vega, consisting of 20 members representing 13 constituencies.

1664

Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres.
Col. Edward Morgan,
Dep. Governor
Sir THOMAS MODYFORD,
Bt.

Lyttelton left (May 2).
Edward Morgan arrived (May 21).

Modyford arrived (June 4) from Barbados, bringing 1,000 settlers with him.

Island divided into 7 parishes.
Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Commission signed for West India expedition (Dec. 9)	...	1654
Proclamation issued by Cromwell, giving en- couragement to such as shall transport them- selves to Jamaica (Oct. 10)	...	1655
...	...	1655
War declared by England against Spain	...	1656
Du Parquet sold Grenada to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns	...	1657
Cromwell died (Sep. 23)	...	1658
French and English made treaty of peace with Caribs (March 31) whereby Caribs were to have St Vincent and Dominica	Restoration, Charles II, (May 29)	1660
Charles II knighted 13 gentlemen of Barbados	...	1661
Guiana granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II Third African Company incorporated (surren- dered its charter in 1672)	...	1662
Proprietary government dissolved in Barbados Lord Willoughby founded settlement at Surinam	...	1663
...	..	1663-4
Compagnie des Indes Occidentales formed by Colbert, and acquired Martinique, Guade- loupe, St. Kitts, St. Croix, &c. French took Montserrat	...	1664

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
	GOVERNORS.	
1665	...	A number of Quakers transported to Jamaica
1665	...	Royal African Company's factor first came to Jamaica (Feb. 7) to settle their negro trade.
1666
1667
1668	..	Coins of Spain made currency.
1669
1670	...	Jamaica ceded to England (July 8). Hurricane (Oct. 7). Island divided into 12 parishes. Modyford's commission revoked (Dec.) because he sent privateers against Spanish vessels.
1670-1
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch arrived (June 25). Modyford sent home a prisoner (Aug. 12). George Fox visited Jamaica "travelling up and down through the island."
1672
1673	...	Census. Population 17,272. Parish of Vere formed. Invasion by Dutch and Spanish feared.
1673-4	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch demitted government to Morgan (March 7).
1674	...	Hurricane (Aug. 10).
1674-5	JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN	Vaughan arrived (March 14).
1675	...	Lynch left (May 24). 1,200 Surinam settlers arrived (Sep. 1) and started sugar planting in land in St. Elizabeth (now part of Westmoreland). Proclamation issued against breaking the peace with Spain (Dec. 15). Proclamation making it necessary to keep 1 white servant for every 10 negroes. Parishes of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and St. Dorethy formed.

	ABROAD.	
Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
...	Charles II of Spain, (Sep. 17)	1665
England declared war against Netherlands	...	1665
French joined Dutch against English	...	1666
Bahamas (New Providence) settled by British		
Surinam taken by Dutch (March)	...	1667
Treaty of Breda (July 21): New Netherlands (New York) confirmed to England: Surinam to Holland: Antigua declared British, and St. Lucia French.		
Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello (July)	...	1668
Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations formed		
Montserrat restored to England		
Dominica surrendered by Caribs to British	...	1669
Division of British Windward and Leeward Islands		
Morgan burnt Panama. Treaty of Madrid (July 8): Spain recognised British con- quests in West Indies	...	1670
Charles II granted to proprietors of the Caro- linas charter to govern the Bahamas		
Morgan took Panama (Jan. 19)	...	1670-1
St. Thomas occupied by Danes	...	1671
Danish West India and Guinea Company formed (11 March)		
Captain John Wentworth governor of the Ba- hamas		
Virgin Islands captured by British	...	1672
Arrival of Iverson , first governor of Danish West Indies		
Charter of incorporation to Royal African Com- pany (Sep. 27) (fourth of its kind)		
England and France declared war against Hol- land (March)	...	1672-3
...	...	1673-4
Peace concluded between England and Hol- land (March 25). New Dutch West India Company formed	...	1674
Compagnie des Indes Occidentales dissolved, and colonies placed under the French Crown (Dec.): St. Lucia was made dependent on Martinique		
...	...	1674-5
Hurricane at Barbados (Aug. 1)	...	1675

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1676	...	...
1677-8	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Vaughan left (March 14).
1678	CHARLES, Earl of CARLISLE	Carlisle arrived (July 19).
1680	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Carlisle left (May 27): having failed in his attempt to force upon Jamaica the form of legislature prescribed for Ireland by Poyning's law.
1681	...	First deficiency law passed.
1682	Sir THOMAS LYNCH (Aug. 24).	...
1683	...	A post-office for foreign letters and also an inland post founded (Oct. 6).
1684	Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch died.
1684-5	...	...
1685	...	News arrived (April 13) of death of Charles II. Commission signed for Sir Philip Howard to be governor of Jamaica (Oct. 28) but he never came.
		Mosquito Indians came under suzerainty of Jamaica.
1687	CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBEMARLE	Albemarle arrived (Dec. 20); with Sir Hans Sloane, as his private physician, who collected, in 15 months, 800 plants, mostly new species.
1688	...	Hurricane east end of island (Mar. 1).
	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albemarle died (Oct. 6); his body being sent home for interment.
1689	...	First Assiento Company established for supplying Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica
1690	WILLIAM, Earl of INCH- QUIN	Inchiquin arrived (Aug. 2).
1691	...	...
1691-2	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin died (Jan. 16).
1692	...	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal (June 7), when about 2,800 houses were thrown down. This led to the settlement of Kingston.
	John Bourden, Pres.	White died (Aug. 22).
1692-3	Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	Beeston landed and sworn in (Mar. 9). Agents appointed to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1693	...	Parish of Kingston formed
1694	...	About 1,500 French troops, under DuCasse who came with 3 men of war and 23 transports, defeated at Carlisle Bay (July 23) by Jamaica militia.
1695	...	Wilmot and Lillingston attacked St. Domingo from Jamaica.
1696	...	dePointis, with French squadron, threatened to attack Jamaica.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
<i>Consulado</i> of Seville undertook Assiento	...	1676
French raided Trinidad	...	1677
Turks Islands settled by British	...	1678
Spaniards laid waste British settlement in the Bahamas	...	1680
Hurricanes at Antigua and St. Kitts (Aug. 27)	...	1681
Elector of Brandenburg formed company to trade in slaves	...	1682
...	...	1683
Colonization of St. John by Danes	...	1684
...	James II, (Feb. 6)	1684-5
Brandenburg Company formed to trade with Danish Colonies (Nov. 24)	...	1685
Proclamation by James II offering pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling	...	1687
Proclamation by French Government offering pardon to buccaneers	...	1688
War declared by England against France	William and Mary, (Feb. 13)	1689
Royal African Company abolished	...	1690
Trinidad raided by French	...	1691
Barbados appointed agents in England	...	1691-2
...	...	1692
...	...	1692-3
...	...	1693
...	William III, (Dec. 28)	1694
...	...	1695
Board of Trade and Plantations (May 15) replaced Committee of Privy Council	...	1696

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
	GOVERNORS.	
1697	...	...
1698	...	Population 47,365 (negroes about 40,000).
1699	...	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien (April 9).
1700	Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor.	...
1701	...	...
1701-2	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SELWYN	Beeston superseded in government (Jan. 21).
1702	Peter Beckford, Lieut-Gov.	Selwyn died (April 5). Beeston left (April 25). Fight between DuCasse and Benbow (Aug. 19-24) off Santa Martha. Benbow, who died of his wounds, is buried in Kingston parish church. Earl of Peterborough appointed Governor of Jamaica, but never came.
1702-3	Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut.-Governor (Jan.)	Fire destroyed Port Royal (Jan. 9). An act passed to prevent its re-settling was disallowed by the Queen
1703	...	Parish of Westmoreland formed.
1704	Sir THOMAS HANDASYD, Governor	Handasyd's commission as governor published (July 29).
1710	...	...
1711	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON	Severe storm in western part: damage in Westmoreland £700,000.
1712	...	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1713	...	...
1714	...	Hurricane (Aug 29).
1716	PETER [†] HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published (July 25).
1717	...	Law passed legalizing the mutilation and dismemberment of slaves for certain offences.
1718	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived (April 26).
1721	...	Introduction of Coffee.
1722	...	Free School (Drax) founded at Walton, St Ann.
	HENRY, Duke of PORTLAND (Dec 8)	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug 28)
1723	...	Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.
1724	...	...

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
dePointis took and sacked Carthagera (May 3)	..	1697
Treaty of Ryswick (Sep. 20: (news of it reached Jamaica 11 Dec.): Spain ceded to France western part of San Domingo; French portion of St. Kitts given back to France)	...	1698
Establishment of squadron of five ships for protection of British West Indies	...	1698
Scots settlement at Darien (Nov. 4)	...	1699
Population of Canada 13,353,	...	1699
Scots abandon Darien (June 20), some coming to Jamaica	...	1700
...	...	1700
Assiento granted to French Company (Aug. 27) Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated	...	1701
...	Anne, (March 8)	1701-2
War (of the Spanish succession) declared by England against France and Spain (May 4)	...	1702
West Indian Colonies placed under Bishop of London ecclesiastically	...	1702
Monthly official packet between England and West Indies established (Feb. 11)	...	1702-3
<i>Boston News Letter</i>, first American periodical	...	1703
Royal Decree fixing uniform rate of currency in colonies (June 4)	...	1704
Insurrection in Antigua; Col. Parke, the Governor, murdered (Dec. 7)	...	1710
South Sea Company established	...	1711
...	...	1712
Treaty of Utrecht (April 14): Assiento Contract transferred by France to English South Sea Company for 30 years: St. Kitts became all English: Tobago to be neutral between France and England, Hurricane at St. Thomas	...	1713
Unsuccessful attempt made to import East Indian labourers into Berbice	George I, (Aug. 1)	1714
Brandenburg Company ceased.	...	1716
...	...	1717
War with Spain (April 26)	...	1718
Captain Woodes Rogers extirpated pirates of the Bahamas	...	1721
Treaty of Madrid	...	1721
Grant of some of the West India Islands (including St. Vincent) to Duke of Montague	...	1722
St. Lucia declared neutral by France and England	...	1723
Coffee first cultivated in Martinique	...	1724

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1726	John Ayscough, Pres.	Portland died (July 4). Storm (Oct. 22).
1727	...	...
1728	Maj.-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER	Hunter arrived (Jan. 29) Full legislative power ceded to the colony. Coffee introduced into the island by Sir N. Lawes from San Domingo
1730	...	Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons
1731	...	...
1732	...	Moravians settled in Jamaica.
1733	...	...
1734	John Ayscough, Pres.	Hunter died (March 31). Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed. Hurricane (Sep. 1). Ayscough died (Sep. 30).
1735	John Gregory, Pres. HENRY CUNNINGHAM (Dec 18).	Cunningham died (Feb. 12).
1735-6	John Gregory, Pres.	Trelawny assumed office 29 April. Jews protested against disabilities.
1738	EDWARD TRELAWNY	Treaty of Peace with Maroons (March 1) : 2,500 acres were ceded to them, they agreeing, in return for freedom, to assist the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.
1738-9	...	Vernon sailed (Feb. 25) from Port Royal for his ill-fated attempt on Carthage.
1740-41	(John Stewart, Lieut. Governor)	Trelawny went on expedition against Carthage (March 9).
1742	...	Trelawny returned (April 13).
1744	...	Guinea-grass introduced from West Africa. Storm and earthquake (Oct. 20) : Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered: Savanna-la-Mar destroyed: Damage estimated at £500,000: 182 men drowned.
1745	...	Ruatan made a British Colony under Jamaica (April 13).
1746	...	Insurrection of slaves.
1747-48	(John Gregory, Pres.)	Trelawny sailed (Feb.) with Knowles who took Port Louis in Cuba (Mar. 8), but failed in his attempt on St. Jago.
1749	...	...
1750	...	...
1751	...	Hurricanes (Mar. 7, Aug. 10, Sep. 2, Oct.). First Almanac printed in Jamaica.
1752	Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES (Sep.)	Trelawny left (Nov. 25).
1754	...	Moravian mission founded (Dec. 7).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.	
...	...	1726	
...	George II, (June 10)	1727	
...		...	1728
...	...	1730	
<i>Barbados Gazette</i> (weekly) established (May 18)	...	1731	
—earliest newspaper in British West Indies	...	1732	
Moravians settled in Antigua and St. Thomas (Dec. 13)	...	1733	
St. Croix bought by Denmark from France for £30,750	...	1734	
Danish West India Company incorporated	...	1734	
St. Bartholomew acquired by Sweden from France	...	1735	
Moravian Missionaries went to Surinam	...	1735	
Peace. Slave outbreak in Antigua	...	1736	
...	...	1738	
...	...	1738-9	
War declared by England against Spain (June 13)	...	1739	
Mosquito territory ceded to Great Britain	...		
Vernon destroyed Porto Bello (Nov. 22)	...		
Attempt on Carthagena abandoned (April 17)	...	1741	
...	...	1742	
France declared war against Great Britain	...	1744	
Demerara made a dependency of Essequibo	...	1745	
Act passed preventing pressing of marines in British West Indies	...	1746	
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7): Assiento Contract abolished; agreed by France and England that Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago should be neutral	...	1748	
Officer appointed from Jamaica to superintend Mosquito Coast	...	1749	
A royal printing house established in San Do- mingo	...	1750	
...	...	1651	
<i>Alteration in Calendar</i>	...	1752	
...	...	1754	

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1755	...	...
1756	Henry Moore, Lieut.-Governor	Knowles left in June. <i>St. Jago de la Vega Gazette</i> founded.
1758	...	Three counties formed.
1759	Gen. GEORGE HALDANE	(Haldane arrived 17 April and died 26 July).
1760	Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary (under Tacky). Stamp duties first imposed.
1761	...	...
1762	WM. HENRY LYTTELTON	Expedition against Havana.
1763	...	...
1764	...	Population 166,454 (140,454 slaves).
1765	...	Bill read twice in Assembly limiting importation of slaves, but was withdrawn on Governor saying he would not give his assent.
1766	Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut.-Governor	Hurricane west of island (Aug. 16).
1767	...	...
1768	Sir WILLIAM TRELAWNY	...
1770	...	Parish of Trelawny formed
1771	...	...
1772	Lt.-Col. John Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Sir William Trelawny died. Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1773	...	Botanic Garden established. Hurricane (Oct. 2).
1774	Sir BASIL KITH	Bills passed restricting slave trade disallowed by Crown.
1775	...	Population 209,617 ; (12,737 white : 4,093 free coloured : 192,787 slaves).
1776	...	...

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	
Rulers.		
Danish Colonies taken over by Crown from the Company	...	1755
"Seven Years" War declared against France (May). Dominica captured by England	..	1756
...	...	1758
Guadeloupe captured by England from France	...	1759
Complete conquest of Canada	...	1760
South Carolina tried to prohibit importation of slaves—disallowed in England	...	
Introduction of Methodism into Antigua	George III, (Oct. 25)	
Dominica acquired by British	...	1761
War declared (Jan. 18) by England against Spain for forming alliance with France: St. Vincent occupied by British: Havana captured (Aug. 13) from Spain; Martinique and Grenada from France	...	1762
Treaty of Paris (Feb. 20): Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe given back to France; Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago ceded to England; Mosquito Territory abandoned by British	...	1763
Slave revolt in Berbice (Feb.) (3,000 slaves, 100 whites)	...	
...	...	1764
Stamp Act passed (March)	...	1765
Botanic Garden established in St. Vincent	...	
Coffee introduced into Cuba from Martinique	...	
Constitution granted to British Honduras	...	
Van der Heuvel first governor of Demerara	...	
Stamp Act repealed (Feb.). Many storms in West Indies	...	1766
Bill passed imposing duties in British Colonies	...	1767
...	...	1768
All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed	...	1770
Port au Prince destroyed by earthquake (June 3)	...	
Rodney captured all the Dutch West India Colonies. Famine in Honduras (8,000 Indians said to have died)	...	1771
Dominica became a separate colony and appointed an agent in Great Britain	...	
Mansfield declared that "slavery could not exist upon the soil of England" (June 22)	...	1772
Tract of land granted to Caribs in St. Vincent	...	1773
...	...	1774
American War (Lexington, April)	...	1775
Commodore Hopkins, of American navy, captured Nassau, and carried away the governor prisoner	...	
Formation in Paris of <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i>	Declaration of American Independence, (July 4)	
St. Vincent removed from Grenada and made a separate government		
First motion made in House of Commons against slave trade		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1777	Col. Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	...
1778	...	Martial Law.
1779	...	Nelson governor of Fort Charles, Port Royal, (June to Aug.). Fire destroyed Savanna-la-Mar (Dec. 6 and 7).
1780	...	Expedition against Nicaragua (Jan.). Hurricane in Westmoreland (Oct. 3-12): damage estimated at £700,000: £40,000 relief granted by England.
1781	Maj-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor	Dalling left (Nov. 25). Mutilation and dismembering of slaves rendered illegal. In 1780 and 1781 importation in foreign bottoms was allowed, on account of the damage done by storms. Hurricane (Aug. 1).
1782	...	Hurricane at Kingston.
1783	CAMPBELL, Governor (Jan. 15)	Prince William Henry arrived as lieutenant in <i>Barfleur</i> (Feb. 5). George Leile, a black Baptist, began to preach in Kingston.
1784	Brigadier-General Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor, (Nov. 16)	Storm (July 10 and 30). Importation in foreign bottoms allowed for four years.
1785	...	Storm (Aug. 27).
1786	...	Storm (Oct. 20): 15,000 lives lost.
1787	...	Since the end of 1780, about 15,000 slaves had died as the result of scarcity of provisions, owing to storms, drought and suspension of intercourse with America.
1788	...	...
1789	...	Act passed prohibiting burials in churches. Wesleyan Mission founded (Jan. 19).

Events Abroad.	Rulers.†	ABROAD.
...	...	1777
France sided with American revolutionists	...	1778
France captured St. Vincent (June 18), Grenada (July 4), and Dominica (Sep. 7)	...	1779
Carolina Corps (afterwards merged in 1st West India Regt.) raised		
Spain joined in war against England		
Great Hurricane in Windward Islands (Oct. 10 & 11)	...	1780
War declared by England against Holland (Dec. 20)		
Rodney took St. Eustatius (£3,000,000 and war material) (Feb. 13)	...	1781
Rodney took Essequibo and Demerara (Mar. 3)		
Berbice capitulated to British (April)		
Spaniards captured Nassau, Bahamas		
French took Tobago, Turks Island, St. Kitts		
All the islands left to England in the West Indies were Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua		
Joshua Steele founded Society of Arts in Barbados		
£80,000 voted to Barbados by Great Britain (Jan. 25) and £20,000 by Dublin	...	1782
Rodney's victory over deGrasse (April 12) off Dominica saved British West Indies		
Invitation offered by Spain for foreigners to settle in Trinidad		
Loyalists of South Carolina captured Nassau from Spaniards	...	1783
Peace of Versailles (Sep. 3): England recovered, from France, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago: Bahamas recognized as British and purchased by government from proprietors		
British Honduras refused to receive convicts sent thither from England for sale	...	1784
Cat Island, Bahamas, peopled by loyalists from the United States	...	1785
Superintendent of British Honduras appointed by England	...	1786
Louis XVI created a Colonial Assembly in Martinique	...	1787
Mosquito Territory handed over to Spain: Settlers from Mosquito shore sent to Andros Island (Bahamas) by Governor of Jamaica. Belize destroyed by a hurricane (Sep. 2)		
Society formed in London for abolition of slave trade		
Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African slave trade (May 9)	...	1788
Otaheite cane brought from Isle de France to Cayenne and Martinique		
Revolution in France	...	1789

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica.
1790 Thomas, Earl of EFFINGHAM (Mar. 17)	Hurricane (July 31).
1791 Maj.-Gen. Adam William-son, Lieut.-Governor, (Nov. 17)	...
1792 ...	...
1793 ...	Bligh arrived with breadfruit (Jan.)
1794 ...	...
1795 Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, Lieut.-Governor	Trouble with the Maroons. Martial Law. Hurricane (Aug. 10).
1796 ...	Maroon rebellion quelled. Upwards of 500 were deported to Nova Scotia and thence to Sierra Leone.
1797 ...	Consolidated [slave] Act passed (Dec.)
1798 ...	Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny. Jamaica raised by public subscription, about £80,000 to assist England against France
1799 ...	From Feb. 12 to Oct. 27 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker took 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels. Discovery and repression of General Rouse's attempt to instigate a rebellion in Jamaica.
1800 ...	His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction (April 5).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Printing press established in Demerara	...	1790.
National Assembly of France gave to French coloured colonists rights of citizenship	...	1791
Insurrection in San Domingo (Aug. 23): Port-au-Prince burnt (Nov.)		
Sierra Leone Company formed		
Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas		
Slave Trade prohibited by King of Denmark	...	1792
Expiration of Dutch West India Company's charter		
Bligh left breadfruit at St. Vincent	...	1793
France declared war against England, Spain and Holland (Feb. 1). Santhouax proclaimed universal freedom in Haiti (Aug. 29). Jeremie surrendered to Whitelock (Sep. 20). Tobago captured by British (April 15)		
Decree by France of Colonial freedom in Haiti (Feb.)	...	1794
Capture of most of the French West Indies by British		
Commercial Treaty (Jay's) between United States and England (Nov. 19)		
Williamson made governor of San Domingo (May).	...	1795.
Treaty of Basle: Spanish San Domingo ceded to France		
War with Holland. 1st West India Regiment raised (April 24)		
Rebellion in Grenada, instigated by the French (Dec. 1794–May 1796)		
Demerara (April 21), Essequibo and Berbice surrendered to British Forces	...	1796
Spain declared war against England	...	1797
Rebel Caribs transported from St. Vincent to Ruatan (March 11)		
First manufacture in Prussia of sugar from beetroot		
Trinidad given up to British (Feb. 18)		
In Barbados Legislature voted (May 15) £20,000 towards English war fund, and £13,000 subscribed by inhabitants		
San Domingo evacuated by British (Aug.)	...	1798
British victory of St. George's Key, British Honduras (Sep. 10)		
Legislature of Leeward Islands passed a humane slave amelioration act.		
West India Docks, London, founded	...	1799

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Event in Jamaica.

1801	Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor (July 29)	...
1802	...	...
1803	...	Incorporation of the town of Kingston (Jan. 12). Largest sugar crop ever sent from Jamaica.
1804	...	Hurricane (Aug. 29 and Sep. 22).
1805	...	Martial Law (April 1 to 19, and May 24 to June 22). Hurricane (July 27).
1806	Sir Eyre Coote, Lieut.-Gov.	Nugent left (Feb. 20).
1807	...	319,351 slaves in Jamaica.
1808	WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER (March 26)	Manchester arrived Mar. 26. Mutiny in 2nd W. I. Regt. at Fort Augusta (May 27)
1809	...	Discovery of conspiracy amongst slaves to burn down Kingston (March)
1810	...	...
1811	Lieut. Gen. Edward Morrison, Lieut.-Governor (26 June to June, 1813)	Manchester away from June, 1811, to June 14, 1813
1812	...	Hurricane (Oct. 12 and 14).
1813	...	Spanish theatre opened in Kingston (May 24)
1814	...	Parish of Manchester formed. Baptist Mission founded (Feb. 23). Largest coffee crop ever shipped from Jamaica, (34,045,585 lbs.).

ABROAD.

Rulers.

Events Abroad.

Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1)	...	1801
Toussaint declared independence of Haiti (July)		
Demerara handed back to Holland (Dec. 3)		
Treaty of Amiens (March 27): England gave up Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to Holland; St. Lucia and Tobago to France; but retained Trinidad. French decree of Feb., 1794, annulled: Toussaint submitted in San Domingo (May 5)	...	1802
Renewal of war with France	...	1803
Denmark abolished slave trade in her colonies		
St. Lucia (June 22) and Tobago (June 30) capitulated to British		
Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice retaken by British (Sep. 19)		
France sold Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs		
Haiti declared independence (Jan. 1): Dessalines declared Emperor (Oct. 8)	...	1804
War declared by Spain against England (Dec. 12)		
Duckworth defeated French off San Domingo (Feb. 6)		
La Grange invaded Dominica	...	1805
Trafalgar (Oct. 21)		
Steam engine first used on sugar estate in Demerara		
Napoleon issued Berlin decree (Nov. 21)	...	1806
English took Curaçoa		
African slave trade in British Colonies abolished by Parliament (March 25)	...	1807
Foundation of African Institution (June 14)		
Sierra Leone taken over by British Crown from Company		
Eastern part of San Domingo regained by Spain	...	1808
Slave trade abolished in United States		
London Missionary Society began work in Demerara		
English took San Domingo city from French, and handed it to Spain	...	1809
France owned no property in the West Indies	...	1810
Beet sugar industry started in France	...	1811
Christophe made King of Haiti (March 26)		
Venezuela declared independence (July)		
Berbice joined to Demerara (April 1)	...	1812
Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent (April 27)		
United States declared war against Great Britain (June 18)		
First Protestant Church erected in Central America (at Belize)		
Hurricane at Nassau (Aug.)	...	1813
A police force established in Antigua		
Treaty of Paris (May 30): England kept Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice: Curaçoa restored to Dutch, Danish islands restored to Denmark in return for Heligoland	...	1814
Treaty of Ghent with United States (Dec. 24)		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1815	...	Fire at Port Royal (July 13). Storm (July 31, Aug. 1 and Oct. 18).
1816	...	Law rescinded that demanded a payment of £100 of the owner for liberating a slave. Bolivar visited Jamaica.
1817	...	...
1818	...	Hurricane at Port Royal (Oct. 7). Hurricane (Nov. 17-20).
1819	...	...
1820	...	...
1821	(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	Manchester fractured his skull by a fall from a horse, and visited England to recuperate (1821 to Dec. 1822)
1822	...	Hurricane (Mar. 11).
1823	...	House of Assembly refused to adopt Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the con- dition of the slaves.
1824	...	See of Jamaica (Jamaica, Bahamas and British Honduras) constituted. Severe drought. Peo- ple of colour first permitted to give evidence on oath
1825	...	Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.
1826	...	...
1827	Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut.-Governor	Manchester left (July 2), having governed for 19 years.
1828	...	...
1829	SOMERSET, Earl of BEL- MORE	Belmore arrived (Feb. 19).
1830	...	Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1831	...	Negro rebellion in St. James (Dec. 28) ; damage £666,977. The British Government lent the planters £200,000 for the restora- tion of plantations.
1832	George Cuthbert, Pres. CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE	Colonial Church Union founded (Jan. 26) Belmore sailed (June 11). Mulgrave arrived (July). Hurricane (Aug. 7).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Waterloo (June 18)	...	1815
Slave insurrection in Barbados		
Slave trade condemned by Congress of Vienna		
Wesleyan Mission founded in Haiti	...	1816
British Honduras Free School established (Feb. 19)		
Slave rising in Barbados (April 14)		
Foundation of Liberia	...	1817
...	...	1818
First passage of the Atlantic by steam (New York to Liverpool)	...	1819
First emigrants for Liberia embarked from New York	George IV, (Jan. 29)	1820
Slave trade abolished by Spain		
African Company abolished	...	1821
Eastern part of San Domingo obtained its independence		
San Domingo became part of Haiti	...	1822
Commission of inquiry into administration of justice in the West Indian Colonies		
Martial Law in British Honduras (Dec. 19, 1822-Jan. 16)	...	1823
Munroe Doctrine formulated by the United States (Dec.)		
Rebellion of slaves in Demerara (Aug. 18)		
Revolt in Cuba		
Buxton moved in House of Commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies (May 15)		
Anti-Slavery Society founded		
See formed of Barbados and Leeward Islands	...	1824
Earl Bathurst sent instructions to West Indies for amelioration of slave population		
Independence of Haiti acknowledged by France (24 July)	...	1825
Primary visitation of the Bishop to Honduras (March 24)	...	1826
British Guiana joined to see of Barbados		
<i>Libertador</i> , first steam vessel to reach Barbados	...	1827
H. M. Commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad reported		
Fire at Georgetown, Demerara (Dec. 29)	...	1828
...	...	1829
Republic of Venezuela formed	William IV, (June 20)	1830
Demerara and Berbice united with Essequibo as one colony (July 21)	...	1831
Hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent and St. Lucia (Aug. 10)		
Legislative Council of Trinidad created	...	1832

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1833	...	...	Establishment of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica (Oct. 28) since defunct.
1834	George Cuthbert, Pres.		Mulgrave sailed (March 15). Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system: £5,853,975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves (Aug 1).
	Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Norcote, Lieut.-Governor		Norcot arrived (March 27; sworn in 29th).
1835	PETER Marquis of SLIGO		Sligo arrived (April 4; sworn in 7th). Sligo visited Grand Cayman (May 2) to explain that the apprenticed slaves had been declared free, owing to non-registration.
1836	Sir LIONEL SMITH		Smith arrived (Aug. 30). Sligo left (Sep. 2).
1837	...		Arrival of <i>City of Kingston</i> (Aug. 9), first steamship to reach Jamaica: brought news of death of William IV. Saving Banks first established.
1838	...		Total abolition of slavery (Aug. 1) by cessation of apprenticeship system Formation of Association of Jamaica Proprietors (May 24).
1839	...		Planters Bank formed (July 1).
	SIR CHARLES METCALFE (Sep. 26).		Smith left (Oct. 1). Metcalf did much to reconcile differences between the Jamaica planters and the British Government.
1840	...	...
1841	...		Parish of Metcalfe formed Jamaica Silk Company incorporated (July) Riot in Kingston (Dec. 27).
1842	JAMES, Earl of ELGIN (July 12).		Maroons received all rights of British subjects.
1843	...		General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded. Calabar Institution (Baptist) opened (Oct. 6).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Abolition Act passed (Aug. 28) Amalgamation of Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica)	...	1833
Amalgamation of St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago with Barbados as Windward Islands	...	
Abolition of slavery in British Dominions and complete freedom to children under six years of age (Aug. 1). Emancipation com- plete in Antigua	...	1834
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 20)		
...	...	1835
Schomburgk discovered <i>Victoria regia</i> lily in Berbice	...	1836
Colonial Bank founded (June 1)		
...	Victoria, (June 20	1837
Commissioners report to British Government on Prisons and on Negro Education	...	1838
First immigration of coolies to British West Indies (British Guiana) (May 7)		
St. Lucia added to Windward Islands		
Lord Melbourne resigned on question of sus- pension of constitution of Jamaica (May 7)		
Total abolition of slavery in British colonies (Aug. 1)		
Export tax in Barbados abolished		
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society formed (April 17)	...	1839
Duty equalized in England on colonial grown coffee	...	1840
...	...	1841
St. John's, Antigua, destroyed by fire (April 2)	...	1842
Establishment of Royal Mail Company		
Select Committee of House of Commons in- quired into state of West Indies in reference to relations between employers and labourers		
Bishopric of British Guiana formed		
Baptist Mission founded in Trinidad: Earth- quake in Leeward Islands (Feb. 8)	...	1843
Earthquake in Antigua, Guadeloupe and other parts of Leeward Islands (Feb. 8); eight lives lost in Antigua, 3,000 in Guadeloupe		
Bahamas made an archdeaconate of see of Jamaica		

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
GOVERNORS.		
1844	...	Census : population 377,433.
1845	...	Jamaica Railway opened. Coolies from India first arrived.
1846	Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley, Lieut.-Gov.	...
1847	Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	...
1848	...	Anticipated outbreak of negroes in western parishes was prevented. Planters Bank stopped payment (Aug.) The Governor injured by a fall from a horse (Sep. 4).
1849	...	...
1850	...	32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera.
1851	...	Pongo Mission formed.
1852	...	...
1853	Sir HENRY BARKLY (Oct.)	The Treasury became bankrupt, and a political deadlock ensued. British Government granted a loan of £500,000 to pay off colony's debt.
1854	...	Slight changes in legislative bodies. Jamaica granted a Civil List to the Crown of £25,000 a year.
1855	...	...
1856	Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.-Governor	...
1857	Captain CHARLES DARLING.	Darling appointed an Executive Committee to carry out wishes of Assembly.
1858	...	First issue of Jamaica postage stamps (May 8)
1859	Captain CHARLES DARLING.	Introduction of Electric Telegraph. Toll-bar riots at Savanna-la-Mar (Feb. 12). Florence Hall Riot (Aug. 1).
1860	...	Post Office transferred from English to Colo- nial Government (Aug. 1).
1861	...	Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Jamaica (March 24-April 6).
1862	Edward John Eyre, Lieut.-Governor	...
1863	...	Toll-bars abolished (October)
1864	EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor	Eyre made Governor.

Events Abroad.		ABROAD.	
	Rulers.		
<i>La Guerre Nègre</i> in Dominica. Santo Domingo	...	1844	
Republic established (Nov. 18.)			
Slave disturbances in Cuba			
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of			
British Guiana formed (May)			
First coolies reached Trinidad (May 30)	...	1845	
Government of Dutch Guiana separated from			
that of Dutch West Indies			
Act passed equalizing sugar duties on British	...	1846	
and foreign products			
Barbados (first of British Colonies) granted aid	...	1847	
to Ireland in famine			
Liberia became a republic			
Turks Islands separated from Bahamas and	...	1848	
made a separate colony			
Slavery abolished in French and Danish West			
Indies			
Public Library founded in Barbados			
Republic of Haiti made an empire (Aug.)	...	1849	
...	...	1850	
Public Library founded in Trinidad	...	1851	
Bay Islands (Honduras) made a separate colony	...	1852	
First Chinese immigrants into British Guiana	...	1853	
(Jan. 12)			
Abolition of protective duties on British	...	1854	
grown sugar.			
Ostend Manifesto (United States' claim to Cuba)			
Cholera in Grenada (3,788 deaths: population			
32,671)			
Bahama Government Bank failed	...	1855	
Panama Railway opened			
Great Britain relinquished protectorate of	...	1856	
Mosquito Shore.			
Ruatan and other islands formed into a British			
colony as Bay Islands			
Angel Gabriel Riot in Demerara (Feb.)			
...	...	1857	
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re-	...	1858	
established.			
Bay Islands recognised as part of Republic of			
Honduras	Victoria	1859	
...	...	1860	
Bishopric of the Bahamas created	...	1861	
Rebellion of Southern States against the Union			
(April 13)			
British Honduras declared a colony under	...	1862	
Jamaica (May 12)			
...	...	1863	
Imports of Bahamas (through blockade running)	...	1864	
£5,346,112			

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
GOVERNORS.		
1865	...	Morant Bay rebellion (Oct. 11): 608 persons, including the Custos of St. Thomas, were killed during the outbreak and under martial law: George William Gordon, the ringleader, was hanged.
		Surrender of Jamaica Constitution to Crown (Dec. 21), empowering the Queen to create such a government as she might think fit.
1866	...	New Constitution (Crown Government). (June 11).
	Sir HENRY STORKS	The Royal Commission (Sir Henry Storks, Russell Gurney and J. B. Maule) appointed to enquire into the outbreak, reported that the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, and alluded to a desire to obtain lands rent free, and a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring classes in the local tribunals.
	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
		Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Aug. 5).
	Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, (Lieut.-Governor)	A semi-military police was organized; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	...	District Courts established.
1868	...	Coolie immigration resumed.
		Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
		Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountains).
1869	...	Telegraphic communication with Europe established.
1870	Edward Rushworth, (adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church.
		Removal of seat of government to Kingston.
		Repeal of Law of Charles II empowering governor to declare martial law.
1871	...	Census. Population 506,154.
		The Governor had to pay damages for detaining, in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Havre</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money, which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	...	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	...

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
End of war in United States (May 26)	...	1865
..	...	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras	...	1867
Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	...	1868
Withdrawal of grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies	...	
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	...	1869
Declaration of independence in Cuba (Cespedes) (April)	...	
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	...	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in British Honduras	...	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquar- ters of Danish West Indies	...	
...	...	1872
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Aug. 4)	...	1873
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies <i>Virginians</i> seized by Spanish cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	...	

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 25). Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. Hurricane (Nov).
1875	...	...
1876	...	Kingston street cars started. Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,500.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm.	Grey left (May 10). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.).
1878	Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24).
1879	...	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., (Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to 4 June, 1880. Hurricane. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life and property near Kingston.
1880	...	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert Victor and George (March). Cyclone (Aug. 18) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	...	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> , (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in imperial interests, the Auditor General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	...	Great fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad; £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held (Dec).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
...	...	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13) Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	...	1875
	...	1876
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	...	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution	...	1878
...	...	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba Princes Albert Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> Hurricane in St. Kitts	...	1880
French began construction of Panama Canal Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)	...	1881
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency	...	1882

JAMAICA.
GOVERNOR.

Events in Jamaica.

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1883 | ... | <p>Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island.</p> <p>A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the legislature.</p> |
| 1883 | <p>Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm.
Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm.
Sir HENRY NORMAN</p> | <p>Musgrave left (April 20).</p> <p>Gamble arrived (May 4).
Norman arrived (Dec. 21).
Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance;" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.</p> |
| 1884 | <p>...
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.)</p> | <p>Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24).
Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28).
The new Legislative Council, elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30.</p> |
| | (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) | Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19). |
| 1885 | ... | <p>Extension of railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).</p> <p>A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.</p> <p>Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.</p> <p>Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.</p> <p>Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.</p> <p>First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.</p> <p>First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.).</p> <p>In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.</p> |
| | (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) | Norman left for England (Dec. 10-Mar. 29) 1886. |
| 1886 | ... | <p>Formation of Volunteer Militia.</p> <p>Retrenchment scheme passed by Legislative Council (April 8).</p> <p>Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).</p> <p>Cyclone (Aug. 19 and 20).</p> <p>Education Commission's final report, recommending: (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education boards.</p> |

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	...	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	...	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate colony (Oct. 31) Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.), 18 killed	...	1884
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate government (March 17) Royal Mail Co. moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados	...	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Gardens started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies	...	1888

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
Foundation of Victoria Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
Outbreak of small-pox which lasted into 1888.
- 1888 ... District Courts abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17).
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25–Aug. 27).
Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12).
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March. 9).
- 1890 ... Sale of railway to American syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads. Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).
- 1891 ... Census. Population 639,491.
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2; guarantee fund £28,000; total visitors 302,831.
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
- 1892 ... Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 ... Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax; Board of Education formed.
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Islands and Cayman Islands.
(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (from June 8 to July 21).
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
Major H. A. Yorke inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10).
Soldier Riot in Kingston (June 8).

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies	..	1877
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island	...	1888
Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)		
Tobago transferred from Windward islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	...	1889
Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19)		
French ceased work on the Panama Canal (March)		
...	...	1890
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law	...	1891
Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)		
Alteration in constitution of British Guiana, by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	...	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec 16)		1894

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1895 ... Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Elected members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
Commission (appointed in Oct., 1894) reported on disease among cattle.
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5)
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896 (Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.) Extended Representation: one member to each parish.
Importation of South American cattle prohibited.
Professor Williams visited the colony and reported on the cattle disease, which he found to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6).
- 1897 ... Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman, chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).
Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).
Statue of Queen unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 (Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).
Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner *pro. tem.* Jan. and Feb.).
Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).
Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st mortgage bonds.
Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.).
West Indian Weather Service instituted by United States.
Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.
Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM
LAWSON HEMMING
(Feb. 11)
- (Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.)

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.	
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and declaration of independence (Sep. 13)	...		1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Riot in British Guiana (Oct.)	...		1896
Floods in Montserrat	..		1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22) Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havannah harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10) Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20) Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England	...		1898

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JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| 1899 | ... | <p>Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff bill (March 22), which he declared of "paramount importance": the 4 were subsequently withdrawn.</p> <p>Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on its finances; and Mr. Elliott on the railway.</p> <p>Imperial penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).</p> <p>Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.</p> <p>Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).</p> |
| 1900 | ... | <p>The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the council chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.</p> <p>Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).</p> <p>(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm. Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May 10 May 10 to July 3)</p> <p>(Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. Gen. Hallowes left (July 3). July 3 to Nov. 2)</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).</p> |
| 1901 | ... | <p>Imperial Direct Line of steamers inaugurated.</p> <p><i>Port Morant</i> reached Kingston March 1.</p> <p>£40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government</p> <p>Port Royal created a separate parish (April).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.</p> |
| 1902 | ... | <p>Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded.</p> <p>£20,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of sugar industry pending abolition of sugar bounties (July).</p> <p>(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20).</p> <p>£1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief of sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.</p> |
| 1903 | (Hon. S. Olivier, adm.) | <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19).</p> <p>Cyclone (Aug. 11): damage to colony, chiefly on northside, assessed at £125,000. 65 deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.</p> |

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	...	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug 7) and (Sep. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329		
...	...	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)		
Atlas line purchased by Hamburg-American Line.		
Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)	...	1902
Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20)		
Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund £65,769		
Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian sugar industry £250,000		
Water Riots at Port of Spain (March) ; 16 killed, 43 wounded	...	1903
Coolie Riot at Berbice (May).		
Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1)		
Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3)		
Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18)		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS

Events in Jamaica.

1904	...	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan). A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23). Mr. Olivier left (Sep. 15).
	Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sep. 15)	
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (Sep. 15-30).	
	Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (Sep. 30).
1905	...	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Island, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct). Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York. British Infantry stationed in the colony finally withdrawn (Nov. 8).
	(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfeild adm.)	
1906	...	Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
1907	...	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne adm. (May 3-16)	Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).
	Hon. S. OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).
	Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27)
1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne adm. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28).
	(Brig.-Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Aug. 22-28)	Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
	(Brig.-Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Sep. 14)	Kingston Citizens' Association formed (Sep. 9) Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Islands with reference to damage by storm.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.

Rulers.

Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)	...	1904
Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)		
Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6)		
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	...	1905.
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30) ; 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sep. 28), and assumption of control by the United States	...	1906.
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot in Trinidad (March)	...	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed Dec. 20.		
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.)	...	1908.
General Alexis Nord left (Dec.)		
Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels		

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council, and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign for a term of years, usually five, and holds office during the Sovereign's pleasure.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The Legislative Council is constituted by an Order in Council of the late Queen, dated 19th May, 1884, which has been modified by subsequent Orders in Council.

Personnel.—At present it consists of the President (The Governor), five ex-officio members and ten nominated, and fourteen elected members.

The Order of the 19th May declared that the Legislative Council "should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894 an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member for Kingston and St. Andrew; one for St. Thomas and Portland; one for St. Mary and St. Ann; and one each for St. Catherine; Clarendon; Manchester, St. Elizabeth; one for Westmoreland and Hanover; one for St. James and Trelawny.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTED MEMBER.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—

(a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

(b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

- (c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as *ex-officio* members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as *Nominated Members*), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as *Elected Members*).

4. Whenever the number of *Nominated Members* shall be less than ten the Governor may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of *Nominated Members* shall not be thereby raised above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The parish of Kingston. | 8. The parish of Clarendon. |
| 2. The parish of St. Andrew. | 9. The parish of Manchester. |
| 3. The parish of St. Thomas. | 10. The parish of St. Elizabeth. |
| 4. The parish of Portland. | 11. The parish of Westmoreland. |
| 5. The parish of St. Mary. | 12. The parish of Hanover. |
| 6. The parish of St. Ann. | 13. The parish of St. James. |
| 7. The parish of St. Catherine. | 14. The parish of Trelawny. |

One Member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any Electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him

to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

- (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—
- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that “the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.” The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question: unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that “the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members.”

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, “or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to

assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty :—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony ;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself ;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers ;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes ;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council ; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled " Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884 took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors.

The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the Order in Council and enacts as follows :—

PRESENT QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

3—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

- (a.) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
- (b.) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
- (c.) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards :—

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty ;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election of January, 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The Registrar General *estimated* the total population on 31st March, 1906, at 820,437.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the General Election in January, 1901, and that of 1906. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given :—

—	Population. — Census of 1891.	No. of Voters on List.	
		1900-01.	1905-06.
Kingston	48,504	1,055	892
St. Andrew	37,855	1,101	646
St. Thomas	32,176	786	401
Portland	31,998	767	436
St. Mary	42,915	1,274	564
St. Ann	54,127	1,888	545
Trelawny	30,996	608	342
St. James	35,050	766	517
Hanover	32,088	947	620
Westmoreland	53,450	1,189	739
St. Elizabeth	62,256	1,371	640
Manchester	55,462	1,652	778
Clarendon	57,105	895	451
St. Catherine	65,509	1,957	1,036
	639,491	16,256	8,607

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

* For Order in Council see Handbook of '84-85, page 485.

† For Despatch see Handbook of '84-85, page 71.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Governor .	£6,000	Auditor-General .	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp .	400	Treasurer .	600
Colonial Secretary .	1,300	Collector-General .	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary .	700	Superintending Medical Officer .	1,200
Attorney-General .	1,500	Inspector-General of Police .	900
Director of Public Works .	1,350	Inspector of Prisons .	660

NOTE.—Law 26 of 1895 was passed to secure the salaries of the above-mentioned Officers (except the Treasurer), of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The Civil List is not however at present acted upon, the following being the salaries now paid to the officers mentioned:—

Governor, £5,000; Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—no provision from public funds; Colonial Secretary, £1,200; Assistant Colonial Secretary, £600; Attorney General, £1,000; Director of Public Works, £1,200; Auditor General, £800; Treasurer, £650, but his duties now also comprise those of Stamp Commissioner and Manager of the Government Savings Bank, without additional remuneration; Collector General, £800 to £900; Superintending Medical Officer, £800 to £1,000; Inspector General of Police and Prisons (offices combined) £800.

NOTE—(For the Political History of the Constitution see Handbook prior to 1901)

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., B.A., born 1859. educated at Tonbridge school; open exhibitioner Corpus Christi College, Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1878; 2nd class in final classical school, 1881; appointed, after competitive examination, clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 17th April, 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883; acting Colonial Secretary British Honduras, Oct., 1890, to April, 1891; acting Auditor General, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1895, to Feb., 1896; Private Secretary to the Earl of Selborne, Sep., 1896; Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into condition of the West Indies, Dec., 1896; 1st class clerk, June, 1897; sent to Washington on special service in connection with West Indian reciprocity negotiations, 1898; Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, 1900-1904; acting Governor, 1900, 1902, and 1904; returned to Colonial Office as a principal clerk, Oct., 1904; Governor of Jamaica, 1907; K.C.M.G., June, 1907.

Private Secretary : Edward Taylor Scott.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WILLOUGHBY ASTLEY MARSHALL, C.B., Lieut., 30th November, 1877; Captain, 5th October, 1887; Major, 10th August, 1892; Lieut.-Colonel, 9th February, 1898; Colonel, 10th January, 1900. Served with the expedition to the Tambaka Country, West Coast Africa, in 1892, including capture of Tambi, (mentioned in despatches), and with the expedition to the Gambia in 1892, including the capture of Toniataba, (mentioned in despatches, Brevet-Major, Medal with Clasps). Served with expedition to Ashanti under Sir Francis Scott, 1895, (Star). Served in the operations in Sierra Leone in 1898-99 and commanded the Karene expedition, also served with the Sierra Leone Protectorate Expedition as second in command, and of the Nalaba Column; (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Colonel, Clasp). Officer Commanding Troops in Jamaica, 1906.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

[Members of the Privy Council and Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as the Honourable.]

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

P. R. A. Willoughby, A.M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.
John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.
Lt.-Col. Charles James Ward, C.M.G.
John Vassall Calder.
James Richmond, C.M.G.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

G. M. Wortley.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The present Council (1906) is the sixth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarter House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	-	1884-88	4th Council	-	1897-1900
2nd "	-	1889-93	5th "	-	1901-1905
3rd "	-	1894-96	6th "	-	1906-

List of Members.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Brigadier-General John Willoughby Astley Marshall, C.B., Senior Military Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces in this Island.

Louis J. Bertram, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.

Thomas Bancroft Oughton, K.C., LL.B., Attorney General.

P. R. A. Willoughby, A.M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Alfred Henry Miles, I.S.O., Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Custos of St. Mary.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G., Custos of Kingston.

John Vassall Calder.

Thomas Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Superintending Inspector of Schools.

John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer.

Colonel Arthur Herbert Pinnock (Jamaica Militia Infantry).

Herbert Henry Cousins, Director of Agriculture.

Henry Farquharson Kerr.

J. B. Lucie-Smith, Postmaster for Jamaica.

(One vacancy.)

ELECTED MEMBERS.

		Member for
Robert Percival Simmonds	...	St. Mary.
John Humber Allwood	...	St. Ann.
Arthur Levy	...	Manchester.
Charles Earle Isaacs	...	St. Elizabeth.
Alexander Alfred Augustus Brown	...	Portland.
Joseph Robert Love	...	St. Andrew.
John Robertson Watson	...	St. Thomas.
Rev. William Menzie Webb	...	Trelawny.
David Aurelius Corinaldi	...	St. James.
William Arthur Sterling Vickers	...	Westmoreland.
Henry Cork	...	St. Catherine.
Beresford Smyly Gosset	...	Hanover.
George Patton Myers	...	Kingston.
Godfrey White Fitz-Herbert	...	Clarendon.

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Philip Stern, £150, appointed 4th July, 1903.

Clerical Assistant—C. T. H. Fletcher, £48, appointed 1st Sept., 1900.*

* Date of re-appointment to Public Service after having been pensioned in respect of former office.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*The Colonial Secretary's Office is at Headquarter House, Duke Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively, and in December, 1897, the Governor appointed Mr. Cork Assistant Colonial Secretary, at a salary of £600, rising to £700. In August, 1898, owing to the need for economy the Office of Chief Clerk was abolished. On Mr. T. L. Roxburgh's appointment as Assistant Colonial Secretary the salary of that Office was reduced to £600. Mr. H. C. Bourne was in 1904 appointed Colonial Secretary at the reduced salary of £1,200 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. L. J. Bertram,	£ 1,200 s. d. 0 0	
(acting)	C.M.G.		
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Robt. Johnstone	600 0 0	1st March, '78
Senior Clerk	G. M. Wortley	420 0 0	21st Jan., '81
First Class Clerk	Alfred Cork	450 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	R. Nosworthy	340 0 0	8th Jan., '80
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	300 0 0	29th Aug., '74
Ditto	D. H. Hall	210 0 0	7th Dec., '91
Ditto	H. R. Latreille	165 0 0	1st July, '01
Assistant	H. C. Savage	100 0 0	3rd June, '05
Ditto	W. W. Maxwell	90 0 0	1st Dec., '04
Ditto	W. P. C. Adam	90 0 0	7th May, '06
Clerical Assistant	F. S. Thomson	78 0 0	1st Aug., '07

NOTE. Mr. Bertram is Auditor General, Mr. Wortley is also Clerk to the Privy Council, Mr. Nosworthy is Secretary to the Board of Supervision and Mr. H. R. Latreille is Secretary to the Titchfield Land Board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[The office of the Director of Public Works is in the Parade, Kingston.]

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the High-ways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were, to quote Phillippo's "Jamaica, its past and present state," "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857, but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time until 1890, the expenditure on main roads was defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads. [For a list of some of the *new roads and bridges constructed or reconstructed during this period see previous Handbooks.*]

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours.

The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public during 1890-91. [*For a list see previous Handbooks.*]

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous sea beaches was another formidable difficulty.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed, under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge, through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River, were constructed under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four Laws amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue.

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing

interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £20 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the roads. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan. [*For a list of some of the principal roads so taken over see Handbooks prior to 1909.*]

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law many bridges were erected. [*For a list see Handbooks prior to 1909.*]

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road was made from the Cooperage near Gordon Town, via Newcastle and over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys were also made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town. During the period of the relief works following the hurricane of 1903, the construction of this road was somewhat advanced, and it was completed as far as Mavis Bank in 1908.

In addition to work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 18 years.

The main roads have in many places been widened and improved and there are now 1,945 miles open for traffic, the average cost for ordinary maintenance of which for the financial year ended 31st March, 1907, was £27 18s. 9d. per mile.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. The following are the most important new works carried out since then :—

Lepers' Home at Spanish Town

Lazaretto at Green Bay

Fourteen new Court Houses and Twenty-five new Police Stations

Eight Public Hospitals

Enlargement of the Public General Hospital at Kingston

" " " Lunatic Asylum and erection of a new female Lunatic Asylum

" " " General Penitentiary

" " " St. Catherine District Prison

Extensions and improvements at King's House, St. Andrew

" " " at Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill

Boys' Industrial School at Hope

Girls' " " " Shortwood

Government Printing Establishment.

Nine Residences for Inspectors of Police.

OTHER WORKS.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the construction of the Vere Irrigation Works; the erection of the Post Office Telegraph lines; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places on the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument			Date of first appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Public Works	P. R. A. Willoughby, A.M.I.C.E.	1,000	0	0	24th Dec., '08
Assistant ditto	Jno. D'Aeth, M.I.C.E., acting*	600	0	0	17th Jan., '73
Electrical Assistant	G. A. Rock	500	0	0	11th Dec., '01
Inspecting Engineer	Neville Roots, A.M.I.C.E.	350	0	0	8th Feb., '08
Superintendent for Irrigation	F. E. Taylor	300	0	0	1st Oct., '97
	Travelling allowance	50	0	0	
† First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan	300	0	0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett	300	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado	300	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Smith‡	300	0	0	1st Oct., '79
Ditto	J. E. Streadwick	300	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto	H. Hollis	280	0	0	1st March, '94
Ditto	E. W. Eveleigh	280	0	0	1st April, '96
† Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	E. M. Morales	250	0	0	1st April, '91
Ditto	J. M. Lynch	250	0	0	1st Dec., 1900
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	250	0	0	1st April, '03
Ditto	T. L. Pearson	240	0	0	1st June, '04
Ditto	C. S. Henriques	230	0	0	1st Oct., '05
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400	0	0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	300	0	0	25th April, '75
	Personal allowance	50	0	0	
Ditto	H. C. Livingston	250	0	0	1st Oct., '86
Second Class Clerk	G. S. Cox	140	0	0	1st April, '97
Ditto	C. B. Dignum	150	0	0	10th July, '92
Ditto	A. J. Macglashan	180	0	0	1st April, '08
Assistant	C. G. Cox	80	0	0	15th Feb., '05
Ditto	E. Lucie Smith	65	0	0	19th Aug., '07
Ditto	H. W. Hylton	65	0	0	1st Oct., '07
Chief Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	350	0	0	6th April, '75

* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works are reimbursed travelling expenses according to a scale at present in force.

† Also draws a pension as District Engineer.

‡ The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

§ Mr. Smith receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[*Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.*]

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Govern-

ment of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

STAFF.

James Richmond, C.M.G., Director—£1,000.

A. S. Burnett, Asst. Director
and Traffic Supt.

J. H. Dodd, Engineer of Way and
Works

T. M. Gunter, Chief Clerk

H. C. Litteljohn, Accountant.

W. T. Reed, Acting Loco. Supt.

C. S. Sanguinetti, Supt. Stores.

There is an Advisory Board of six members, nominated by the Governor, but they have no executive functions. The Board (appointed 7th May, 1902), consists at present of D. S. Gideon, Chairman; Hen. H. Cork, E. H. Kerr, A. W. Farquharson, J. Richmond, C.M.G.; Secretary—H. G. Pascoe.

(Refer to Part XVII, "*Travelling in Jamaica*," for time tables, fares, &c.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

[Office: Parade, Kingston.]

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch was organised into a separate service and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles (most of which were previously unknown) inquired into and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 27,066 acres have been recovered from 1,594 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years' trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these and other lands amounted to £1,705 3s. 6d. for the financial year 1907-08.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of quit rents. Under these laws the particulars of no less than 940,120 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 228,792 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet

in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant is placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money, together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in 10 years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in kola, coffee, oranges or other permanent crop-producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. Up to 31st March, 1908, 3,296 lots, covering 30,484 acres, have been surveyed and put in possession of the purchasers, who have paid £21,018.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston	16	1,209	—	1,225
St. Andrew	2,093	287	—	2,380
St. Thomas	4,161	289	—	4,450
Portland	27,929	300	1,120	29,349
St. Mary	1,417	6	—	1,423
St. Ann	25,052	—	4,335	29,387
Trelawny	27,926	—	14,335	42,261
St. James	7,782	400	1,700	9,882
Hanover	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	698	—	—	698
St. Elizabeth	12,635	5,000	5,570	23,205
Manchester	1,378	—	—	1,378
Clarendon	10,631	—	7,300	17,931
St. Catherine	24,678	3,289	6,200	34,167
Grand Totals	146,396	10,870	40,560	197,736

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on and land liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time about 118,713 acres have been actually surveyed and 937 leases have been effected, covering 130,812 acres.

The Government have realized £38,383 from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £2,360.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigations; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island, and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans, of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes, of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

In 1889, when the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his

associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk, respectively, the Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1905, £82,639 8s.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres, or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres, or 3½ square miles, selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands are now in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Company, New York.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Surveyor General	C. Liddell*	500 0 0	1st May, '81
Assistant Surveyor	W. A. Baker*	300 0 0	1st April '03
Accountant	W. M. Fraser	200 0 0	1st Feb., '86
	Personal allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant	H. G. Hussey	93 0 0	March, '95

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

AUDIT OFFICE.

[The Audit Office is situated, temporarily, at the old Mico buildings in Hanover Street.]

The expenditure in the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Boards' Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office, and half yearly inspection of the Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

The financial year of the colony is from the 1st of April till the 31st of March.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	Louis J. Bertram, C.M.G.	800 0 0	March, '78
Chief Clerk	W. C. G. Arrowsmith	*400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	H. E. Laidman	300 0 0	20th Oct., '73
Ditto	G. W. Taylor	250 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Ditto	J. L. Pietersz	210 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Second Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	S. W. Royes	160 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	W. E. A. Pigou	130 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	J. M. Burke	110 0 0	17th Sep., 1901
Ditto	—	—	—
Third Class Clerk	C. H. Valencia	100 0 0	25th July, '04
Assistant	B. P. Burrowes	93 0 0	15 Mar., '05
Ditto	H. Pigou	65 0 0	1st July, '07
Ditto	H. W. R. Turner	65 0 0	13th Sept., '07
Convist	M. L. Levy	60 0 0	6th Jan., '08

* Also receives £50 a year for parochial inspection.

TREASURY.

[The Treasury is temporarily placed in the old Mico buildings in Hanover Street.]

THE Receiver General's Office, the headquarters for the collection of all duties, is one of the most ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with other public offices) transferred to Kingston.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was, by a law passed in 1733, prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent., is payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £600.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. At the same time the Customs was formed as an independent department. Until the earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable as any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders

payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6 " 7	8d.
" of £2 " 3	4d.	" of 7 " 8	9d.
" of 3 " 4	5d.	" of 8 " 9	10d.
" of 4 " 5	6d.	" of 9 " 10	11d.

For sums of £10, 1s. and up to £50, 6d. for every £10 or fractional part of £10.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James "	1838	St. Mary "	1856
Trelawny "	1842	Westmoreland "	1865
St. Ann "	1845	Vere "	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent., and in December, 1897, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of

her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1907-1908 were as follows:—

Under Letters of Administration	...	...	£317 18 10
„ Letters Testamentary	...	...	71 10 6
„ Revenue Commissioner's authority	...	...	190 1 0
„ Power of Attorney	...	...	570 0 0
			<hr/>
			£1,149 10 4
			<hr/>

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. The sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1898 to 1908:—

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1898-99	4,068	2,978	33,718	36,607	£225,431 8 1½	£212,689 5 6½
1899-1900	3,832	2,768	32,218	34,368	218,415 7 11	254,665 5 3½
1900-01	3,570	2,642	31,518	36,814	209,929 13 1	238,176 6 11½
1901-02	3,417	2,528	30,840	37,067	196,620 14 4½	232,982 19 8
1902-03	4,042	3,761	34,075	33,990	212,556 13 4¾	209,406 2 2
1903-04	4,028	2,627	34,676	33,298	221,076 13 9	241,168 16 5½
1904-05	3,495	2,888	32,128	37,770	176,267 1 9½	216,436 1 2½
1905-06	4,164	2,806	36,749	34,847	198,124 16 3	213,627 5 6½
1906-07	3,919	2,524	33,244	32,427	198,642 18 2½	197,481 13 9¾
1907-08	3,972	2,828	31,864	34,551	224,775 14 0¾	229,980 6 10½

There were on the 31st March, 1908, 38,830 depositors, including charities societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1908:—

Administrator-General's Account	.	.	£26,113	3	2
Bankrupt Estates	.	.	2,724	11	7½
Charities	.	.	1,558	14	6
Chancery Accounts	.	.	9,563	9	0½
Government Accounts	.	.	2,531	10	11
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	.	343,852	2	6½
Government Trusts	.	.	11,865	11	4
Other Trusts—Trustees and Executors	.	.	1,164	10	9
Turks Islands Savings Bank	.	.	2,167	4	6
“ “ Surplus Fund	.	.	1,214	15	10
“ “ Educational Fund	.	.	169	13	0
Total	.	.	402,925	7	2½

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £352,642 17s. 11d. During the year 1907-08 the amount was £9,334 10s. 10d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 6 per cent. On 31st March, 1907, they stood thus:—

British and Colonial Securities	.	.	£395,783	7	5
Uninvested	.	.	7,131	11	9½
Cash in hand	.	.	10	8	0
Total	.	.	£402,925	7	2½

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places:—

OPEN DAILY.

Kingston.	Falmouth.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Montego Bay.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Lucea.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Savanna-la-Mar.	Spanish Town.
St. Ann's Bay.		

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places:—

Port Royal, open every week day.	Santa Cruz, open every Saturday.
Buff Bay, open every Saturday.	Alley, open every Saturday.
Annotto Bay, open every Saturday.	Chapelton, open every Saturday.
Brown's Town, open Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	Linstead, open every Saturday.
Halfway-Tree, open every day except Wednesdays.	Old Harbour, open every Saturday.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st December, 1897, (the close of the financial year) there were 43 Penny Banks in existence with 11,703 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £3,291 and the amount withdrawn was £3,103. Mr. H. W. Livingston, then Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme. Penny Banks are now independent of the Treasury and are managed by Ministers of Religion and Managers of Schools

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	E. J. Andrews	£ s. d. 650 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Chief Clerk & Accountant	C. W. Chapman	450 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Cashier	D. P. Fouché	300 0 0	16th May, '81
First Class Clerk	T. B. Hendriks	300 0 0	1st May, '74
Ditto	E. W. Astwood	300 0 0	1st May, '75
Ditto	D. G. Parsons	300 0 0	30th Dec., '74
Ditto	E. F. Wilson	300 0 0	21st May '80
Second Class Clerk	H. Priest	239 0 0	Oct., '73
Ditto	A. L. Harris	200 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Ditto	A. J. Durant	120 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	T. H. Smith	120 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Ditto	H. E. Romney	110 0 0	1st April, '97
Assistant	B. Burrowes	90 0 0	18th June, '03
Ditto	E. C. Aitken	83 0 0	20th Oct., '02
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	65 0 0	1st Nov., '06
Copyist	E. S. Sanguinetti	100 0 0	26th Aug., '00
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	E. J. Andrews	...	...
Accountant	J. M. Tuckett	340 0 0	25th Nov., '67
Cashier	C. A. Logan	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
First Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	300 0 0	4th Feb., '81
Second Class Clerk	A. G. Richards	120 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	110 0 0	6th May, '01
Assistant	E. Poulle	88 0 0	1st April, '03
Ditto	S. L. Thompson	78 0 0	1st May, '06
Copyist	W. A. Naar	60 0 0	18th June, '07
Ditto	A. C. Rickards	60 0 0	1st Nov., '07

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

[Old Mico Building, Beeston St. entrance.]

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, and Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps; and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. The Collectors and Assistant Collectors are allowed 1 per cent. of their sales, and the District Postmaster 2½ per cent. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within 7 days after execution.

Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of attorney, &c., which is not liable to *ad valorem stamp duty*, should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of its first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred.

Any document, on which is payable *ad valorem* stamp duty such as conveyances, mortgages, leases, &c., should be stamped before the expiration of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months of the spoiling or return to the island of the instrument bearing the stamp.

Unstamped documents, liable to Stamp duty, are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500.

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies, the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law No. 14 of 1898. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The Probate duty received for the financial year 1907-08 was £3,560 7s. 11d. The Legacy duty for the same period was £2,191 16s. 6d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1907-08, was £26,470 14s. 4d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. Duty collected for the year 1907-08 is £1,511 1s. 0d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law (40) of 1903.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to this Law :—

Law 16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

14 of 1898—A Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879.

20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law, 1898.

7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898.

6 of 1900—The Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900.

29 of 1905—The Stamp Duty Law, 1903, Amendment Law, 1905.

5 of 1906—The Stamp Duty Law, 1903, Amendment Law, 1906.

8 of 1907—The Stamp Duty Law, 1903, Amendment Law, 1907.

15 of 1908—A Law to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

" 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

" 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0	0	6
" of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/	0	0	1
" " " " £5	0	0	6
An Agreement for a Lease or with respect to the letting of any lands, tenements or heritable subjects, is chargeable as a lease.			
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0	0	6
Agreements for rent of land	0	0	6
Articles of Clerkship	50	0	0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship	0	15	0
Award	0	15	0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0	0	2
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	3
Exceeding 20 " 30	0	0	6
" 30 " 50	0	0	9
" 50 " 100	0	1	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	1	0
The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland, apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated.			
Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—			
The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—			
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
" 10 " 50	0	0	9
" 50 " 100	0	1	6
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0	1	6
Bills of Lading (Foreign)—			
The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.			
Coastwise receipt	0	0	3
Bonds—			
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0	2	
" 50 " 100	0	4	
" 100 " 200	0	8	
" 200 " 300	0	12	
" 300 " 500	0	15	
" 500 " 1,000	1	0	
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0	10	
Certificates—			
On the admission of a Barrister	15	0	0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100	0	0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	0	2	0
Charter-party	0	10	0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland).			

Conveyances on sale—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	£0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 15	0 3 0
“ 15 “ 20	0 4 0
“ 20 “ 25	0 5 0
“ 25 “ 50	0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0 7 6

Transfers of Shares are now liable to duty at the rate of 6d. for every £10 consideration money, but if the consideration is nominal the duty is 2/6.

Copartnership Articles	£1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—	

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.	
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.	
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	3 10 0
But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.	
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0 15 0

Escheat—

On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	1 0 0

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid	

Kettubah—

On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.

Leases—

If annual rent less than £1	0 0 6
Of or above £1 and less than £5	0 2 6
“ 5 “ 10	0 5 0
“ 10 “ 15	0 7 6
“ 15 “ 20	0 10 0
“ 20 and not exceeding £100	0 15 0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0
Not otherwise charged and for the counterpart or duplicate	0 15 0

Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—

For each hogshead of sugar	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	0 0 6

Letters or Powers of Attorney—

Ordinary Power	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0 0 6

Licenses -

To Fire Insurance Companies	(yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms		4 0 0
To sell gunpowder		4 0 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes		65 0 0
Marriage License		5 0 0

Mortgages—

Not exceeding £25	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 2 6
“ 50 “ 100	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 5 0

Being a Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured 0 2 6

Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money of stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed 0 2 6

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money. Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 0 1 0

But where the Mortgage is stamped under Law 27 of 1896, 6d. per £100

Naturalization, certificate of . . . 2 0 0

Paper Stamps—

All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—

When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words . . . 0 1 6

And for every additional 600 words or fractional part . . . 0 1 6

Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—

On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6 or 3/	0 0 1½
Above 3/	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1½
Medium Paper	0 0 3
Royal ditto	0 0 9
Imperial ditto	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6

On each Form of Title	.	.	.	£0	1	0
Form of Diagram	.	.	.	0	0	3
Surveyors Notices	.	.	.	0	0	1
Passports	.	.	.	0	5	0
Patents—						
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	.	.	.	0	5	0
On the specification	.	.	.	0	10	0
On the Letters Patent	.	.	.	2	0	0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	.	.	.	0	1	6
On assignment of Letters Patent	.	.	.	0	10	0
Policies of Insurance, Fire—						
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	.	.	.	0	1	0
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	.	.	.	0	1	0
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	3	0
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	1	6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £5,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	0	9
And where it shall exceed £5,000	.	.	.	5	0	0
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—						
For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.	.	.	.			
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.	.	.	.			
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.	.	.	.			
Above six months, the full annual rate.	.	.	.			
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—						
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £10	.	.	.	0	0	3
And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof up to £200	.	.	.	0	0	3
And where it shall exceed £200 and not exceed £500, for every additional £50 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500, for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	1	0
Marine, Coastwise—						
For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500	.	.	.	0	0	1
Every £500 or fractional part of £500	.	.	.	0	2	6
Policies of Insurance. Life.						
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	.	.	.	0	1	0
Does not exceed £50	.	.	.	0	1	6
Does not exceed £100	.	.	.	0	2	6
For every additional £100 or fractional part	.	.	.	0	2	6
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	.	.	.	0	0	6
Private Bills—						
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	.	.	.	50	0	0
Probate Duty. Three per cent. on personalty above £100.						
Promissory Notes—						
For any sum not exceeding £1	.	.	.	0	0	3
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	.	.	.	0	0	6
“ 2 “ “ 5	.	.	.	0	1	0
“ 5 “ “ 10	.	.	.	0	2	0
“ 10 “ “ 20	.	.	.	0	3	0
“ 20 “ “ 30	.	.	.	0	4	0
“ 30 “ “ 50	.	.	.	0	5	0
“ 50 “ “ 100	.	.	.	0	10	0
which said notes may be re-issued after payment thereof as often as shall be thought fit—Sec. 11 Law 40 of 1803.						
Protests—						
On every Protest or other notarial act	.	.	.	£0	4	0

Receipts—

Of or above twenty shillings	£0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
On every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"	0 4 0

Schedule—

Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	0 1 0
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Scrip—

On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds	0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards	0 1 0

Settlements—

Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—	
For every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0

Shares—

On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—	
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	0 0 6
“ “ “ “ shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10	0 0 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be	0 2 6

Summons—

On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same	0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	0 1 6

Voting—

On every instrument for the purpose of voting	0 0 1
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Warrants—

On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages	2 0 0
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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.* .	...	Feb., '74
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	George S. Thomson .	£300 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Second Class Clerk	Thomas E. Fray .	170 0 0	1st March, '93

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and fifteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (which is situated in Port Royal Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists

* Mr. Miles holds the office of Collector General.

of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; four first class clerks; four second class clerks; four third class clerks; a surveyor, an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, eight landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty outdoor officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; a first class assistant collector; a first class clerk; a first class locker and gauger; 2 second class clerks; and one second class locker and gauger.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers and clerks.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house-books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled treasury clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The treasury clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	. Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay	. Yallahs.
Port Morant	. Holland Bay.
Port Antonio	. Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay Munchioneal.
Annotto Bay	. Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
Port Maria	. Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
St. Ann's Bay	. Rio Bueno.
Dry Harbour	. Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Falmouth	. Negril. Bluefields.
Montego Bay	. Whitehouse. Parker's Bay. Pedro Bay.
Lucrea	. Carlisle Bay. Salt River
Savanna-la-Mar	
Black River	
Milk River	

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two-thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above-mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON HOUSES AND LAND.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

(Applicable to Kingston only.)

Quit Rent—8 Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1875.

Upon every acre of land patented as such	.	.	1d.
SCHOOL Tax, LAW 31 OF 1892, AS AMENDED BY LAW 34 OF 1893.			
On every house under the value of £4	.	£0	2 0
On every house of the annual value of £4	.	0	3 0
On every house exceeding £4 and not exceeding £6 annual value	.	0	4 0
On every house exceeding £6 but not exceeding £12 annual value	.	0	5 0
On every house exceeding £12 annual value	.	0	6 0
Under Law 7 of 1901:—			
On every unoccupied house a tax or duty of eightpence in the pound annual value.			
Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Law 14 of 1907.—A tax at the rate of eight-pence on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the island.			

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

(Applicable to Kingston only.)

Under Law 34 of 1900.—On every house of the annual value of four pounds or upwards, a tax or duty at such rate in the pound such value as may be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner after consideration of Estimates prepared and furnished to him by the City Council.

Houses below £4 to be rated as of the annual value of £2.

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Law 14 of 1907.—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable: Provided, that the fractional part of ten pounds of the value of any property after, and in excess of the amount of one thousand pounds, shall not in any case exceed one shilling on every ten pounds of such value.

III.—*For Parochial Road Purposes.*

(Applicable to Kingston only.)

LAW 26 OF 1868, AMENDED BY LAW 17 OF 1890.

Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in canes, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, vegetables, bananas, coco-nuts or ground provisions	.	.	£0	0	3
Upon ditto in guinea grass	.	.	0	0	1½
Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento	.	.	0	0	0½
Upon ditto in ruinant or wood	.	.	0	0	0½

(Applicable to parishes other than Kingston.)

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding two pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Law 14 of 1907.

Each wheel of a vehicle, with springs, used in the city	£0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle, without springs, used in the city	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8
Unoccupied lands each lot	0 2 6

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867, LAWS 17 OF 1890 AND 17 OF 1899.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0
Each ass	0 3 6
Each wheel of a carriage	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each firearm	0 8 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868 AND 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucrea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal	0 4 0
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RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAW 31 OF 1898.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 10 OF 1902.

On all cigars manufactured in this Island valued over 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

Value not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 6d. per pound.

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 56lbs. weight manufactured in this Island, 10d.

BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1899.

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this island 3d.

MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 1 OF 1905.

On every gross of boxes of fifty sticks or less of matches manufactured in this Island 6d.

LICENSES.**Exclusive of Stamps.**

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	0 10 0

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.

For each transferable license	£3 10 0
For each non-transferable license	2 0 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Law 18 of 1869 Law 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals £0 1 0 |

License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms 5 10 0 |

(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)

Spirits—Law 31 of 1905.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	£10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0

For each Retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	25 0 0
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In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Shaws, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	£20	0	0
In any other part of the island	10	0	0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10	0	0
In any other parish	5	0	0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	5	0	0
Stamp	0	10	0

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still	5	0	0
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Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses	12	10	0
Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—			
For the island	7	10	0
For the parish of Kingston	5	0	0
For any other parish	2	10	0
Wharfinger—For each wharf	2	10	0
Supercargo—For each person carrying on business	5	0	0
Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper	1	10	0
Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.			

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Laws 31 of 1903 and 9 of 1906.**Class I.*

Nutmegs, coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, cured, kola or bissie, annatto	2	0	0
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Class II.

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit, and coco-nuts	2	0	0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof, wet or unripe cocoa, and cocoa in the pod	5	0	0
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Registration of Motor Cars—Law 26 of 1905, Motor Car Law.

Registration Fee, Motor car	0	10	0
Motor cycle	0	5	0
Driver's license	0	5	0

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part I. agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1	0	0
Do. from 50 to 100	1	10	0
Do. from 100 to 200	2	0	0
Do. from 200 to 500	3	0	0
Do. from 500 to 800	4	0	0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	5	0	0
For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons			
Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	£6	0	0
Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	7	0	0
Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	8	0	0
Do. from 5,000 and upwards	9	0	0
Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10	0	0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 15 of 1895.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence, when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ per half brl.; 6d. per qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

LAW 20 OF 1899, LAW 42 OF 1903, LAW 2 OF 1905 LAW 4 OF 1906 AND 16 OF 1907.

Section 3 of Law 20 of 1899.

The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in Schedule I, or exempt from duty as set forth in Schedule 2, shall be exempt from duty under this act, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in Schedule I, as well as goods liable to *ad valorem* duty, shall be liable to *ad valorem* duty, and when the package contains *ad valorem* and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such *ad valorem* goods.

SCHEDULE I.—RATED.

Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	£0 0 9	Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb.	£0 1 0
Animals alive—Horned Stock, per head	2 0 0	(not to include cartridges for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse).	
— Horses, n ares, geldings and mules, per head	3 0 0	Glucose, per lb.	0 0 1
— Asses, per head	1 0 0	Hams, per lb.	0 0 2
— Sheep, goats and swine, per head	0 10 0	Indigo, per lb.	0 0 3
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0 0 0½	Lard, per lb.	0 0 1
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 2	Lard, substitutes, including Cottle, per lb.	0 0 1
Barley (not pearl Barley), per bushel	0 0 4	Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 50 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion	0 1 9
Beans and Pease, including Split Pease, per bushel	0 1 0	Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 2 0
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0	Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
— smoked, or dried, per lb.	0 0 2	Milk, condensed, (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty), per lb.	0 0 0½
Bread and biscuits, viz.:—Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits, per lb.	0 0 0½	Naphtha and gasolene, per gallon	0 0 7½
Butter and Butter substitutes, per lb.	0 0 2	Oats per bushel	0 0 4
Candles, composition, per lb.	0 0 2	Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon	0 0 9
— wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0 0 2	— Cotton Seed oil and Coconut oil, per gallon	0 0 9
— tallow, per lb.	0 0 0½	— Petroleum and its products, per gallon	0 0 7½
Clarks, playing, per pack of 52	0 0 3	— Crude Petroleum, per gallon	0 0 1
Cartridges of all kinds for fire-arms, per 100	0 1 6	— Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential and perfumed oils, per gallon	0 0 9
*Cement, per barrel of 400lbs.	0 1 0	Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb.	1 0 0
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 2	Pork, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Chicory, per lb.	0 0 6	Potatoes, per barrel of 180 lbs.	0 1 6
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs.	0 10 0	Rice, per 100lbs.	0 3 0
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs.	1 0 0	— undressed, per bushel	0 1 0
— British Colonial, roasted, per 100 lbs.	2 0 0	Salt, (not rock salt,) per 100lbs.	0 1 0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 0 4	Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0 0 2
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0 3 6		
— smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0 0 0½		
— Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0 0 0½		
— Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0 0 2		
— Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 10 6		
— Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 4 0		
Flour Rye, per brl. of 19 lbs.	0 8 0		
— Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 8 0		

* See page 116.

IMPORT DUTIES, *continued.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Shot, per 100lbs.	0	8	0	Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0
Soap, common, brown, yellow, or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps, per 100lbs.	0	5	6	— smoked or dried, per lb.	0	0	2
Spirits—Brandy, whiskey, gin, spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes (or Sikes) Hydrometer: provided that in no case shall the Duty be less than 13s. 6d. per liquid gallon	0	16	0	Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6
Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened or mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0	16	0	Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be deemed a spirituous beverage	0	3	6
Spirituous compounds, not being methylated spirits nor perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0	16	0	And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6
Sugar, refined or unrefined, per 100lbs.	0	2	0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0
Tea, per lb.	0	1	0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine or other lumber planed, smoothed, groved or tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch	0	14	0
Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0	5	0	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
— Cigarettes or Snuff, per lb.	0	1	6	— Wallaba, per thousand	0	6	0
(The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)				— Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
— Leaf, per lb.	0	1	0	And after these rates for any greater or lesser quantity of such goods respectively.			
— manufactured, including Cavendish	0	2	0	On all goods not enumerated in this Schedule or in the Free List, an ad valorem duty at the rate of 16½ per cent.			

SCHEDULE II.—FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, namely, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse hoes, hoes, cutlasses agricultural forks, axes, bill-hooks, clod crushers, dibbles, sewing machines, stump extractors.	Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiaries
Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.	Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.
Articles, the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purposes of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Governments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.	Brass, old scrap.
Apparatus and appliances of all kinds for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity.	Bullion and coins.
Apparatus and appliances for generating, measuring, conducting and storing gas.	Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp or jute for exporting Island produce.	Coal, Coke and patent fuel.
	Copper in pigs.
	Fire engines and fire extinguishers.
	Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.
	Iron, viz., pig.
	Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction, equipment and operation of railways and tramways.
	Lymph for vaccination.
	Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.
	Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
	Magic lanterns and slides therefor.

FREE LIST, *continued.***Printing paper.****Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—**

The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any article which is itself free; and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.

Photographic apparatus and appliances necessary for the production of photographs.

Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army as aforesaid.

Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking

that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without payment of duty.

Poultry and other birds.

School slates and slate pencils.

Sewing machines.

Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.

Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.

Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, cocoanuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

Steel, viz., Ingots.

Still and parts thereof.

Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.

Telephones and telephone switch boards.

Tow.

Trees, plants, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.

Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.

Turtle.

Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.

Uniforms, Articles for Naval, Military and Civil, imported by members of those services for their personal use.

Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United States of America, being the property of the United States Government.

Wood hoops and truss hoops.

Wood staves and headings.

Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

SECTION 2 OF LAW 4 OF 1906

2. No goods imported free of import and customs duties, under the provisions of Law 19 of 1890, entitled "A Law to relieve the Governor from the payment of Import Duties, Rates and Taxes," or on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops as provided for in item 26 of Schedule 2 to the Tariff Law, 1899, (Law 20 of 1899) or on the certificate provided for in item 27 of Schedule 2 to the Tariff Law, 1890, (Law 20 of 1890) shall be sold or transferred without notifying the Collector General, and paying such import or customs duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import or customs duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized, wherever found, and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under Section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law,

1877, (Law 18 of 1877). • The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any Laws amending the same, in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

LAW 16 OF 1907, SECTION 7.

On and after the coming into operation of this Law, anything contained in the Principal Law notwithstanding, no duty of any kind shall be payable on

- (1) Portland cement;
- (2) Iron or steel framing, specially manufactured for construction of framed buildings;
- (3) Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.

Provided, that as regards artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances as aforesaid, any duty paid since the fourteenth of January, 1907, may be refunded.

Unless previously repealed, this Law shall continue in force until and including the thirty-first day of March, 1909.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation; subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants to Her Majesty's Naval or Military Authorities in this Island, for the use of Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers or Naval Messes, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

Subject to the regulations and provisions of Law 18 of 1877, relating to drawbacks, or of any Law amending the same, there shall be payable to any person who shall export from this Island, preserved fruit or ginger in quantities of not less than 20lbs. in weight, a drawback at the following rates:—for every pound of preserved fruit, one penny, and for every pound of preserved ginger threepence, on the person exporting the same producing a certificate from the manufacturer thereof duly declared to before a Justice of the Peace, or a Chief Officer of Customs, setting forth that the said preserved ginger or fruit has been manufactured solely with sugar imported into this Island, and on which duty has been paid.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable or which have been in actual and *bona fide* use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this island, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported material, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

The following are the Rules made by the Governor under Section 11 of Law 20 of 1899 regulating drawback of duty on the exportation of goods.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least four working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Collector of Customs.

Jamaica

Port of

19

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*

on the for

on which Drawbacks of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take account of the goods at

I am, &c., &c.

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original Invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ s. d. upon which Drawback of duty is claimed was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated .

In the case of rated goods, each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned were weighed† in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

The notice of the particulars of the goods required to be delivered by the Exporter as provided by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877 shall include the name of the Import ship and the number and date of the Import warrant relating to each separate item of goods also the like particulars in respect of the Export ship and warrant, such notice being accompanied by Declaration of the Exporter, etc., in the form as hereinafter provided.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed, when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 46, 47, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the Rated Schedule to the Tariff Law, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package; and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin, and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback, samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label shewing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Oils (other than petroleum).	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...at least 2 ounces from each package	
Matches	...at least 12 boxes from each package	
Soap	...at least one pound in weight of each shipment	
Candles	... do. do. do.	

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

DECLARATION WHEN THE ORIGINAL IMPORTER IS ALSO THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were duly imported by _____ and that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect. And I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were imported by _____ and the Import Duties duly paid thereon and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by _____ from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported, as set forth on the back hereof, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods, I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me, }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of _____ were sold by _____ to the said _____ and that the said goods were duly imported by _____ and that the values set forth in the back hereof are the true values of the goods upon which Import Duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me, }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare, that the goods referred to in the Declaration of _____ were sold by _____ to the said _____ and that the said goods were duly imported by _____ and the Import Duties duly paid; and I further declare that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 5s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. [See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894. and Regulations published in Gazette of 15th April, 1897.]

The Rules for the granting of drawbacks in respect of exportations of beer, soap, and manufactured tobacco which have been manufactured in the island, are published respectively in the Jamaica Gazette of the 14th September, 1899, (p. 914), 6th August 1903, (p. 603), and 23rd February, 1905, (p. 143).

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics

shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Port Lights—Law 17 of 1886.—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of 4d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance and half fees are levied on vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness.

Schedule of Harbour Dues under Law 36 of 1873.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within tropics.	Beyond Tropics.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0
	70 tons and under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0
	160 " ditto 350 "	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 " ditto 850 "	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 " and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0
<i>Droghers.</i>			
Kingston	Once in every period of (3)	8/	
All other Ports	three months	1/	

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing, while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged; column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfage.
- IX. For the use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 3	0 4½

	Column No. 1. s. d. 3 0	Column No. 2. s. d. 4 6
Arms, chests of		
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every cubic foot above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1½
Ditto per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hoghead	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hoghead	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 6
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 3	0 4
" per half box	0 1½	0 3
" red herrings, per small box	0 0½	0 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel	6 0	6 0
" half barrel	3 0	3 0
" keg	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss per set	0 6	0 9
wood per 1,000	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	0 2	0 3
per hoghead	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	0 4	0 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hoghead	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun	6 0	9 0
per butt	3 0	4 6
per hoghead	1 0	1 6
per barrel	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 6	0 9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs	0 3	0 4½
Oars and handspikes, per doz.	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosene, per case of eight gallons	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel	1 6	2 3½
Oil, other than kerosene, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 0½	0 0
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 6

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1½	0 2½
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs.	0 4½	0 6
“ per barrel	0 4	0 6
“ “ hogshead	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for h gshead	0 3	0 4½
“ puncheons	0 6	0 6
“ barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 5	0 7½
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 3
“ “ hogsheads and puncheons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, dripstones, each	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112 lbs.	0 6	0 9
“ Ditto above two tons by agreement. paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt	3 0	4 6
“ Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
“ Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 6
“ Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs.	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each, by agreement.		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise, the exports of this Island.

	Kingston. s. d.	Other Parishes. s. d.
Anatta, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Coco-nuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
“ Ditto in bags of 100, per bag	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112 lbs	0 3	0 4½
Coffee, per tierce	1 8	2 0
“ per barrel	0 4	0 6
“ per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 3
“ in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 6
Hides, wet, each	0 1½	0 2
“ dry, each	0 1½	0 2
Honey, per quarter cask	0 6	0 9
“ per keg	0 3	0 4½
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 4	2 0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0 3	0 4
Rum per puncheon	1 4	2 0
“ per hogshead	1 0	1 6
“ per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar per hogshead	2 0	3 0
“ per tierce	1 4	2 0
“ per barrel	3 4	0 6
“ per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 3
Lancewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2 0	3 0
“ Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6 0	9 0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3 0	4 6
“ Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet per bundle	0 4	0 6
“ Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 6
Wool, sheep's, in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 4½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston				
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.				
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	A. H. Miles, L.S.O.*	£ 800 0 0	Feb., 1874
Supervisor	Vacant	550 0 0	—
Chief Clerk	R. O'C. Livingston	400 0 0	Jan., 1880
First Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	300 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	300 0 0	Mar., 1883
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	280 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	E. C. Harriott	260 0 0	—
Second Class Clerk	A. A. O'Meally	150 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	D. T. Seaton	200 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	170 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	J. E. Davis	150 0 0	Oct., 1889
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	110 0 0	April, 1897
Ditto	P. G. Duff	110 0 0	Mar., 1898
Third Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	100 0 0	Oct., 1902
Assistant	W. D'W. Logan	65 0 0	July, 1906
Ditto	S. F. Binns	60 0 0	Aug., 1908
Ditto	E. W. Dunn	60 0 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto	C. A. Liddell	60 0 0	Jan., 1908
Kingston Customs.			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	E. A. Savage	530 0 0	Jan., 1874
Shipping Master	“		—
First Class Clerk	O. G. Gauntlett	260 0 0	May., 1883
Ditto	T. R. Mould	250 0 0	Feb., 1886
Ditto	D. N. Norman	200 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	200 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Clerk	A. P. Williams	170 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	A. J. Mohrman	140 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	160 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	110 0 0	Mar., 1896
Third Class Clerk	G. V. Livingston	100 0 0	Mar., 1901
Assistant	V. A. Bird	65 0 0	Dec., 1906
Ditto	R. A. Williamson	60 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	G. B. Jopp	60 0 0	April, 1908
Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	450 0 0	Oct., 1872
Assistant Surveyor	B. deS. Bell	300 0 0	Oct., 1879
Senior Landing Waiter	A. K. McDermott	260 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. W. L. Laing	230 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	210 0 0	Feb., 1890

* Mr. Miles is also Commissioner of Stamps without salary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Junior Landing Waiter	G. A. Gauntlett	200 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	200 0 0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	E. J. Kennedy	200 0 0	Dec., 1880
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	160 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	140 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	140 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	W. A. S. Browne	130 0 0	Mar., 1894
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. C. Lofthouse	100 0 0	April, 1904
First Class Out-Door Officer	R. D. Barclay	100 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	E. A. Lesson	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	100 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	F. Luke	95 0 0	April, 1885
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	90 0 0	June, 1891
Second Class Out-Door Officer	B. L. F. Davis	85 0 0	Oct., 1900
Ditto	J. F. S. Hill	85 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	Ronald Pyne	85 0 0	Aug., 1904
Ditto	Enos S. Smith	80 0 0	Jan., 1906
Ditto	J. Roberts	85 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto	A. J. Barned	80 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto	F. R. Duhaney	80 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto	C. H. Bogle	75 0 0	Oct., 1903
Third Class Out-Door Officer	E. A. Steele	70 0 0	Nov., 1907
Ditto	B. Hylton	65 0 0	Jan., 1907
Ditto	Sydney O'Meally	65 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto	J. W. S. Murray	65 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto	G. T. Farquharson	65 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	W. P. Watkins	60 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	V. Barclay	60 0 0	April, 1908
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	L. A. Rattigan	550 0 0	Oct., 1870
Senior Revenue Clerk	E. S. Murray	130 0 0	April, 1897
Senior Locker and Gauger	E. T. Reed	170 0 0	Sep., 1892
Junior Locker and Gauger	A. B. McCatty	110 0 0	Jan., 1894
Junior Revenue Clerk	K. V. Samuel	100 0 0	Feb., 1902
Senior Assistant Collector	H. B. Batley	250 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Senior Assistant Collector	E. P. Mudie	280 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	L. D. Brandon	140 0 0	Mar., 1894
Assistant	C. Campbell	60 0 0	Feb., 1908
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Junior Collector	C. V. H. Hall	370 0 0	Feb., 1883
Junior Assistant Collector	W. M. Lewin	220 0 0	Mar., 1877
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Ditto	W. M. Robertson	220 0 0	Oct., 1882
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. M. Fonseca	140 0 0	Mar., 1895
Assistant	R. Nicholas	5s. per day	Jan., 1905
Junior Landing Waiter	St. G. V. Thompson	120 0 0	Mar., 1895
<i>Portland.</i>			
Senior Collector	W. B. Isaacs	450 0 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	F. A. D. Eves	280 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior ditto	J. P. K. King	220 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	M. A. Sullivan	112 0 0	Sept., 1897
Out-Door Officer	C. M. O'Meally	90 0 0	July, 1904
Ditto	E. V. W. Mellad	100 0 0	May, 1894
Senior Revenue Clerk	W. F. Jacobs	140 0 0	Mar., 1896
Out-Door Officer	J. H. Smith	95 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	100 0 0	Sep., 1897
Assistant	E. C. Forbes	85 0 0	Feb., 1905
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. L. Lord	410 0 0	July, 1879
Ditto	D. M. Robertson	220 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	G. L. Facey	140 0 0	Mar., 1896
Assistant	C. St. L. Hogarth	70 0 0	April, 1906
Junior Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	120 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	E. A. Davis	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
Out-Door Officer	D. B. Barned	80 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto	C. H. Cameron	85 0 0	June, 1903
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Senior Collector	E. C. Baines	550 0 0	Oct., 1870
Senior Assistant Collector	J. Addison	290 0 0	April, 1878
	Travelling allowance	70 0 0	
Ditto	C. M. Muir	250 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	55 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	A. Taylor	140 0 0	Nov., 1871
Junior Revenue Clerk	J. Cridland	100 0 0	June, 1902
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Millengen	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	A. W. Kennedy	120 0 0	June, 1886
	Travelling Allowance	24 0 0	
Assistant	S. I. Hamilton	65 0 0	Nov. 1907
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Junior Collector	G. H. Davidson	370 0 0	May, 1875
Junior Assistant Collector	A. H. Packer	190 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Assistant Collector	S. H. Allwood	290 0 0	June, 1884
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	R. E. Fonseca	110 0 0	Jan., 1903
Junior Landing Waiter	B. G. Crooks	105 0 0	July, 1900
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
Assistant	T. A. Fraser	60 0 0	April, 1908
<i>St. James.</i>			
Senior Collector	E. Wilson	450 0 0	Oct., 1870
Senior Assistant Collector	G. P. McGrath	270 0 0	May, 1875
	Travelling allowance	70 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	H. Barned	220 0 0	Mar., 1875
Senior Revenue Clerk	L. Smythe	140 0 0	July, 1875
Junior Landing Waiter	A. E. Marshall	120 0 0	Sep., 1895
Assistant	C. F. Crooks	65 0 0	Aug., 1906
Junior Revenue Clerk	O. L. DePass	90 0 0	Feb., 1890
Junior Landing Waiter	H. C. O'Meally	112 0 0	June, 1895
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Junior Collector	S. Binns	430 0 0	Oct., 1870
Junior Assistant Collector	H. F. Isaacs	220 0 0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	A. J. DePass	140 0 0	Mar., 1893
Junior Landing Waiter	D. G. Archer	120 0 0	June, 1893

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland.</i>		£ s. d.	
Junior Collector	G. A. Burke	350 0 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	C. L. Scarlett	290 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	J. Collymore	200 0 0	Dec., 1883
Senior Landing Waiter	E. B. Levy	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. C. Manton	126 0 0	Mar., 1895
Assistant	S. Chambers	70 0 0	Sep., 1906
Out-door Officer	T. A. Foote	100 0 0	Dec., 1902
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. A. S. Monaghan	450 0 0	April, 1869
Junior Assistant Collector	F. H. McDermot	200 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. Smythe	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
Junior Revenue Clerk	E. T. Moore	130 0 0	Feb., 1892
Junior Revenue Clerk	C. Reddish	100 0 0	Jan., 1904
Ditto	D. Jacobs	100 0 0	July, 1902
Out-Door Officer	J. W. Weller	85 0 0	July, 1902
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	450 0 0	June, 1881
Senior Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. M. Crawford	100 0 0	Mar., 1900
Assistant	O. H. Nash	60 0 0	April, 1908
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. A. Marshall	450 0 0	Sep., 1865
Junior Assistant Collector	F. L. Nicholas	220 0 0	Feb., 1880
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Assistant Collector	P. J. Browne	290 0 0	July, 1883
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	A. J. Rogers	120 0 0	Dec., 1891
	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. M. Smith	100 0 0	April, 1897
Assistant	C. R. Campbell	65 0 0	April, 1906
Ditto	Errol Swaby	60 0 0	April, 1908
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Junior Collector	W. E. M. Drummond	350 0 0	May, 1880
Senior Assistant Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	290 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	L. G. Carvalho	220 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. C. White	140 0 0	Mar., 1896
Junior Locker and Gauger	C. A. Guy	110 0 0	Mar., 1893
Assistant	J. S. Lopez	5/ per day	Feb., 1905
Junior Revenue Clerk	J. C. B. Corinaldi	100 0 0	Nov., 1901
Ditto	V. H. D'V. Fonseca	100 0 0	July, 1902

POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.*]

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the ground floors of the old Court Houses in Harbour Street, and the Control Branch, the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices and Telegraph Office, are all maintained at the premises formerly known as the Treasury Buildings.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order, Mail Coach and Parcels Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

OVERSEA MAILS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM, WEST INDIES, COLON, &c.—The Imperial Direct West India Mail Co.'s vessels leave Bristol (Avonmouth) every alternate Saturday and are due at Kingston every alternate Friday. The return steamers leave Kingston every alternate Thursday and are due at Bristol (Avonmouth) every alternate Wednesday. The mails for Great Britain, &c., by these vessels close in Kingston as under :—

Registered letters at 12.30 p.m.; newspapers and book-packets at 12 m.; ordinary letters at 1.30 p.m.; *late letters*, at the G. P. O. at 2.30 p.m. (3d. extra); on board the steamer, up to 3.30 p.m. (6d. extra).

The Royal Mail Steamship Co.'s vessels are timed to leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday and to arrive at Kingston every alternate Thursday via Barbados, Trinidad and Colon, taking three weeks *en route*.

The return Steamers leave Kingston every alternate Friday, via Colon, Trinidad and Barbados, and are due at Southampton every alternate Monday.

THE UNITED STATES.—The Royal Mail Line: Kingston to New York—Leave Kingston every alternate Saturday and arrive at New York every alternate Thursday. Leave New York every alternate Saturday and arrive at Kingston every alternate Thursday.

The Hamburg American Line.—Kingston to New York tri-monthly on Thursdays; New York to Kingston every Saturday.

The United Fruit Co.—To Boston every Tuesday; to New York & Philadelphia occasionally, but no fixed dates; from Boston weekly on Wednesdays; from Philadelphia weekly on Thursdays.

The Halifax and West India S. S. Co.—To Halifax twice a month, calling at Turks Island once a month.

EXTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, in addition to the United Kingdom, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of *one penny* per ounce :—

Aden; Ascension; Australia (including British New Guinea, Lord Howe Islands and Norfolk Island).

Bahamas; Barbados; Bermudas; British Central Africa; British East Africa; British Guiana; British Honduras; British North Borneo; British Postal Agencies in China, British Post Office Agencies in Morocco.

Cape Colony; Canada; Cape of Good Hope; Ceylon; Cyprus.
 Egypt, including the Soudan.
 Falkland Islands; Fiji
 Gambia; Gibraltar; Gold Coast.
 Hong Kong.
 India (not including Bagdad, Bashrah, Bahrain, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahommerah, Guadur, and Muscat).
 Johore.
 Labuan; Lagos; Leeward Islands, namely:—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola (Virgin Islands).
 Malay States (protected), namely:—Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang;
 Malta; Mauritius.
 Natal; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Niger Coast Protectorate; Niger Territory.
 Orange River Colony.
 St. Helena; Sarawak; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Straits Settlements.
 Tobago; Transvaal; Trinidad; Turks Islands.
 Uganda.
 Windward Islands, namely:—Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.
 Zanzibar.

POSTAL UNION.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter not exceed- ing 1 ounce 2½d.* For each ounce after, 1½d.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Sample Packets per 2 ounces.	†Registra- tion Fee.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

REGULATIONS.

Post Cards.—See Inland Regulations, p. 133, (prepaid rate one penny.)

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

- 1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery or precious articles, except to Great Britain and certain countries named in the British Postal Guide, but the packet must be sealed and prepaid at Registered Letter Rates.
- 2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.
- 3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition, all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

* Other than British possessions to which letters can be sent at 1d. per 1 oz. (see Ante.)

† The sender of a registered article addressed to any country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs. for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*. To Great Britain and any British colonies or possessions, or for any Non-union Countries, the limit of weight of such packets is 5lbs.

Sample packets containing any of the undermentioned dutiable articles must not be forwarded in the Mails for the United Kingdom:—Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory. Certain fruits namely: Currants, Figs and Fig-cakes, Plums and Prunes, Raisins and dried Apricots. Tea, Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, including Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff; Hydrate of Chloral, Transparent Soap or Confectionary, in the manufacture of which Alcohol is used; Playing Cards.

Should any such packet be posted at a District Post Office it must be forwarded to the Head Office, Kingston, and be accompanied by a report on the usual report of Error Form.

Samples of unmanufactured tobacco can, however, be forwarded by sample post to the United Kingdom, provided that each packet does not exceed 4 ozs. in weight. A charge for customs duty of ninepence will be levied in the United Kingdom upon addressees on delivery.

Dutiable articles can be forwarded, however, by "Parcels Post" under the conditions laid down, but such parcels can *only* be received at those District Post Offices which have been authorised to transact Parcel Post business.

Dutiable articles forwarded by Parcels Post will be liable on delivery to the duty and in certain cases to a fine. Tobacco in its various forms will be liable to a fine, except when sent in parcels in the shape of genuine samples not exceeding 4lbs. in weight of each description of tobacco.

Though under the Regulations of the Postal Union the public are not entitled to send *Articles liable to Customs Duty by any other Post than the Parcel Post in the United Kingdom*: in-coming Samples liable to Customs Duty are, as a general rule, not objected to when sent in quantities so small as to have practically no saleable value.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved lithographed or autographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment and card-board, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the type writer.

Commercial papers comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence) documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or

unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of Insurance and other public Companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupils' exercises either in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic; Ascension; Australia; Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Bechuanaland Protectorate; Belgium; Bolivia; Bosnia; Brazil; British Borneo; Bulgaria, Principality of.

Camerouns; Canada, Dominion of; Canal Zone: Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, &c.; Cape Colony; Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego; Colombia, Republic of, Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla; Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza; Costa Rica; Cyprus.

Denmark (including Iceland and the Farøe Islands) and the Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas; Dominican Republic (San Domingo.)

Ecuador.

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia; Annam and Tonquin; French Colonies.

Germany; Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogado.) Great Britain and Ireland and British colonies and possessions in addition to those separately mentioned.

Greece, including Ionian Islands; Grey Town; Guatemala.

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands); Hawaii; Hayti; Herzegovina.

Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary. Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.

Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia; Luxemburg.

Malta; Marquesas Islands; Mexico; Montenegro.

Natal, including Zulu Land; Netherlands; Netherland Colonies; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Norway.

Orange River Colony.

Panama, Republic of, (including Colon and Panama); Paraguay; Patagonia; Persia, viâ Russia, and viâ Persian Gulf; Peru; Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores; Portuguese Colonies.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia); Russia, including Finland.

Salvador; St. Helena; St. Pierre and Miquelon; Servia; Seychelles; Siam; Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco; Spanish Colonies of Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies and Marian Islands; Sweden, Switzerland.

Tahiti; Transvaal; Turkey, European and Asiatic.

United States of America; Uruguay.

Venezuela.

Zanzibar.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, ½ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspa- pers or other Printed Pa- pers, ½ 2 oz	Registration Fee.	For Commer- cial Papers.	For Patterus.
c. Abyssinia	d.	d.	a	d.	d.		
Afghanistan							
c. a. Africa (West Coast Native Posses- sions)					in. 4		
c. Arabia							
China							
Friendly Islands							
c. a. Madagascar viâ Marseilles (except French Establishments)	5	1	2	1	in. 4		
c. " viâ Mauritius							
c. Morocco (except places given in note)					none		
Navigators Islands (Samoa)							
Rhodesia					4		
c. Society Islands					in. 4		
c. Other parts							

Prepayment to Morocco is *compulsory* with the exception of Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, and Tetuan, to which places only registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

(c) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (a) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (in) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places:—

I.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £120.

Algeria, Annam, Azores.	India, Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only), Ivory Coast.
Barbados.	Jibouti.
British Somaliland Protectorate	Lagos.
Canary Islands, Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only), Ceylon, Cochin	Madagascar (Antannarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamative only), Madeira, Martinique, Mayotte
China, Crete (Candia, Canea and Retimo).	New Caledonia, Newfoundland, Nossi Bé, Réunion.
Cayman Islands	St. Helena, Senegal (Daker, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Thyès, and Tivaouane only).
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah and Zagnanado only),	Tonquin, Tripoli (Italian Post Office).
Falkland Islands.	
Gaboon, Guadeloupe.	
Hong Kong.	

II.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF CORRESPONDENCE HAS BEEN FIXED AT £400.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Bermuda, British Guiana
Gambia
Leeward Islands

Malta, Mauritius
Sierra Leone
Trinidad.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic, Austria and Austrian Agencies in the Levant	Togo, German Offices in China and Morocco.
Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria	Holland, Hungary.
Chili	Italy, Erithrea.
Denmark (with Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland), Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies	Japan.
Egypt	Luxemburg.
France (also Agencies in Levant and Morocco), French Colonies; French Agencies in China.	Montenegro.
Germany (also Agencies in Levant). Camarons, German East Africa, Kiautshou.	Norway.
	Portugal, Portuguese Colonies
	Roumania, Russia (and Russian Agencies in China).
	Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
	Tunis, Turkey.

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee.		Limit of Compensation.	Fee.		Limit of Compensation.
s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
0	8	12	9	2	212
1	2	24	9	8	224
1	8	36	10	2	236
2	2	48	10	8	248
2	8	60	11	2	260
3	2	72	11	8	272
3	8	84	12	2	284
4	2	96	12	8	296
4	8	108	13	2	308
5	2	120	13	8	320
5	8	132	14	2	332
6	2	144	14	8	344
6	8	156	15	2	356
7	2	168	15	8	368
7	8	180	16	2	380
8	2	192	16	8	392
8	8	204	17	2	400

The fee, which includes the Registration fee, must be prepaid in addition to the full postage by Postage Stamps, which must be affixed by the sender to the cover of the letter.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing Coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes coupons, securities, &c.

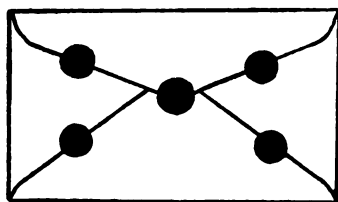
A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is

tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus :—"Insured for £12," or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration, or erasure, of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made, the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below :—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, i.e. on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid, will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will, for the present, be forwarded only by the contract fortnightly Mail Steamers.

INTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers	Prices Current	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	Registration.
For each ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single.	Reply Paid.	each.	each.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	Fee
One-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Twopence.

REGULATIONS.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post Cards.—Private Post-cards prepaid by means of half-penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—They must not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches nor be less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address; the left hand half is available for purposes of the sender, subject to the following restrictions:—In addition to stamps for pre-payment post cards may bear small labels showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee; and engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they are *completely adherent*.

Cards bearing the title "Post Card," or its equivalent, are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers; if they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards *they are treated as letters*.

Book Packets.—A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note *post*.)

Parcels.—The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A Parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note *post*.)

Newspapers.—Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides *so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination*. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices-current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter-rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post:—

Old Letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

Copies of Letters which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original letters*.

Letters which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

Circulars which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewellery or other value, *must be registered and must be prepaid at the letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, viz., fourpence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any Letter which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, is 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention, or re-direction of correspondence, from places abroad *must be made prior to the arrival of the Mail*.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by MAIL COACH, or which are addressed to places abroad, *must not be put into the Letter Box, but must be handed to the Postmaster*.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive official correspondence through the post free of charge:—His Excellency the Governor, the Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C., Colonial Secretary, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Adjutant Jamaica Militia, Administrator General, Analytical Chemist, Attorney General, Auditor General, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, Chief Justice, Clerk Legislative Council, Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Collector General, Collectors of Customs, Kingston and Outports, Collectors of Taxes and Assistant Collectors, Crown Solicitor, Custodes of Parishes, Director of Public Gardens, &c., Director of Public Works, Director and General Manager Jamaica Railway, Government Inspector of Railways, Government Electrical Inspector, Harbour Master, Kingston, Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Inspectors of Police, Inspectors of Schools, Keeper of Records and Deputy Keeper, Manager Government Savings Bank, Parochial Treasurers, Postmaster for Jamaica, Principal of Shortwood College, Protector of Immigrants, Puisne Judges, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Titles, Resident Magistrates, Secretary Board of Agriculture.

(NOTE.—The Secretary Board of Agriculture is allowed to issue envelopes or other coverings franked by him and superscribed O. H. M. S. to members of the Board to enable papers on the business of the Board to pass between members free of charge.)

Secretary Board of Education, Secretary Board of Supervision, Secretary of Schools Commission, Secretary Institute of Jamaica, Secretary Marine Board, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston, Solicitor General, Stamp Commissioner, Deputy Stamp Commissioner, Superintendents General Penitentiary, Prisons and Reformatories, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Superintending Medical Officer and District Medical Officers, Superintendents of Public Works, Superintendent Government Printing Office, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Surveyor General, Treasurer; Government Meteorologist (Maxwell Hall, Esq.); the Vere Irrigation Commissioners and the Secretary to the Vere Irrigation Commissioners, limited to correspondence on the business of the Commission passing between any one of the Commission and the Secretary.

NOTE.—The present Commissioners are:—

The hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward; C. Lopez, Esq., Hayes; the hon. H. T. Ronaldson, Milk River; C. Watson, Esq., Hayes; A. W. Farquharson, Esq., Kingston, (Chairman) and the present Secretary is Mr. C. O. Magnan.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who have been approved by His Excellency to send but not to receive Official Correspondence through the Post free of charge:

Clerk of Works and Accountant Public Buildings.

Controller of the Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pensions.

Inmates of the Lepers' Home. Secretary Jamaica Agricultural Society.

Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture.

(NOTE.—The Secretary to the Agricultural Society is authorized to issue envelopes or other coverings franked and marked "O.H.M.S." and addressed to himself as Secretary of the Society, so as to enable members of its Board of Management to reply to him without paying postage. He is also authorized to issue envelopes, similarly franked and superscribed, to persons receiving money from the Society for prizes &c., to enable receipts to be furnished without payment of postage.)

RULES REGARDING FRANKING OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

1. *From a Public Department, &c.*—1. That the envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways:—

(a) By the impression of an approved "official frank stamp."

(b) By the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary, on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover.

2. That the envelope or cover be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. *To a Public Department, &c.*—1. That the envelope or cover be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

2. That the envelope or cover be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

3. *General.*—1. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

2. Heads of departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege or any departure from the Rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

3. The franking of envelopes, &c., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes, &c., contain at the time of franking, the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a Board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

STREET AND RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

There are in Kingston and St. Andrew 29 Street Letter Boxes at the following places which are cleared as under:

LOCALITY.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
1. King and North-sts.	5.40	8.00	12.00 m.	2.00
2. Colonial Secretary's Office	5.50	8.10	12.10 p.m.	2.10
3. Charles and East-sts.	6.00	8.20	12.20 "	2.20
4. Kingston Gardens	6.10	8.30	12.30 "	2.30
5. Treasury, Hanover-st.	6.20	8.40	12.40 "	2.40
6. Supreme Court, Hanover-st.	6.21	8.41	12.41 "	2.41
7. Fire Brigade Station	6.24	8.44	12.44 "	2.44
8. Jamaica Club	6.27	8.47	12.47 "	2.47
9. Torrington Bridge	5.50	8.00	12.00 m.	2.00
10. Allman Town Constabulary Station	6.30	8.40	12.40 p.m.	2.40
11. South Camp Road Constabulary Station	6.37	8.47	12.47 "	2.47
12. Highholborn & Laws-sts.	5.40	8.00	12.00 m.	2.00
13. Park Lodge	5.45	8.05	12.05 p.m.	2.05
14. Brown's Town Constabulary Station	6.00	8.20	12.20 "	2.20
15. Tower-st. & Elletson Road	6.15	8.35	12.35 "	2.35
16. Marine Gardens	6.35	8.55	12.55 "	2.55
17. Spanish Town Road	5.40	8.00	12.00 m.	2.00
18. Parade, by Parish Church	6.10	8.30	12.30 "	2.30
19. Princess & Harbour-sts.	6.22	8.42	12.42 "	2.42
20. Port Royal-st. & Luke-lane	6.28	8.48	12.48 "	2.48
21. Gardner's, Harbour-st.	6.33	8.53	12.53 "	2.53
22. Marescaux Road and Club Land				
23. Corner of Hope Road and Oxford Road				
24. Retirement Road near Retirement Pen				
25. Knutsford Park Gate				
26. King's House Gate				
27. Bedford Park Gate on the Constant Spring Line near Sandy Gully				
28. Barbican Road				

Cleared by Letter Carriers on
delivery between the hours
of 9.00 and 11.00 a.m., and
2.00 and 4.00 p.m.

Letter Boxes have been also erected at all Railway Stations in the island. These boxes are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each Passenger Train.

MAIL CONVEYANCE.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

*Explanation of Marks of Reference.**a.*—Registered Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 9.00 a.m.*b.*—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12.00 m. and Registered Letters 12.15 p.m.

Offices.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	
Above Rocks	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Glengoffe	25	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	
Adelphi	St. James	<i>via</i> Falmouth	107	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	
Albany, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Mary	by train	42	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	
Albert Town	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Ulster Spring	103	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	
Alderton	do	<i>via</i> Claremont	51	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Alexandria	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	88	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	
Alley, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> May Pen	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	
Alligator Pond	Manchester	<i>via</i> Spur Tree	79	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	
Ancho'y, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	by train	105½	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	
Annotto Bay <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	by train	*31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Balaclava, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	by train	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	
Bamboo	St. Ann	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	65	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Bartons	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Old Harbour	30	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>	
Bath, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> P. G. River	52	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>	
Belfield	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Highgate	42½	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Belvedere	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> H. W. Tree	10	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>	
Bethel Town	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Chester Castle	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	
Black River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Ipswich	98	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>	
Bluefields, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Mandeville	104	—	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	
Blue Mtn. Valley <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> B. R. and S. L. M.	18	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	
Bog Walk, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Morant Bay	37	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>	
Boroughbridge	St. Ann	by train	2½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	
Bowden, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas		40	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	
Braes River, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Cave Valley	102	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Brown's Town, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	40	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>	
Buff Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Balaclava	77	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	
Bull Bay, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	79	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Bushy Park, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Portland	by train	*40	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>	
Cambridge, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Andrew	main line	10	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>	
Cascade	St. Catherine	by train	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	
Castleton, telephone	St. Catherine			3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	
Catadupa, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	by train	19	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	
Cave Valley, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Annotto Bay	*19	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Cedar Valley	St. James	by train	94	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	
Chapelton, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	94	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	
Chester Castle	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	23	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>	
Christiana, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> May Pen	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	
	Hanover	<i>via</i> Montpelier	107	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>	
	Manchester	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	64	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>	

* This distance is by way of the Junction Road to Annotto Bay.

MAIL CONVEYANCE.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

c.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2.00 p.m. and Registered Letters at 2.15 p.m.

mc.—Mail Coach Offices.*pp.*—Parcel Post Offices.*t.*—Telegraph Offices.

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.05 "	9.05 "	1.10 "	1.10 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.20 "	7.20 "	5.40 "	5.40 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.30 "	7.30 "	4.55 "	4.55 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
11.55 "	11.55 "	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
5.35 "	5.35 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	11.10 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.05 "	3.05 "	10.20 "	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.40 "	7.40 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.15 "	5.15 "	11.40 "	9.00 "
6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.35 "	6.35 "	5.40 "	5.40 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.35 "	7.35 "	5.35 "	5.35 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
4.05 a.m.	—	7.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.
7.50 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 "	9.5 a.m.
6.42 "	6.42 "	4.18 "	4.18 "	11.40 a.m.	9.00 "
9.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 "
11.25 a.m.	11.25 a.m.	1.00 "	1.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
—	1.55 "	—	2.00 a.m.	11.40 "	9.00 "
—	10.00 p.m.	—	10.05 p.m.	—	—
4.55 p.m.	4.55 "	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.16 a.m.	3.16 a.m.	7.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
—	7.15 a.m.	—	7.20 "	11.40 "	9.00 "
—	4.40 p.m.	—	4.45 p.m.	—	—
8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
4.55 "	4.55 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
3.05 "	3.05 "	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.36 "	10.36 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
11.54 "	11.54 "	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 "	6.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.20 "	5.20 "	8.20 "	8.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			
				Mon. and Fri.	Wed.	Tues. and Sat.	Thurs. and Sat.
Claremont <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	47	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>
Clark's Town, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Duncans	86	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Clifton	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Newcastle	18	3.00 "	<i>c</i>	3.00 "	<i>c</i>
Clonmel	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Richmond	42	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Coleyville	Manchester	<i>via</i> Christiansa	67	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>	9.30 a.m.	
Constant Spring, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	6	7.00 "		7.00 "	
				11.00 "		11.00 "	
				3.30 p.m.		3.30 p.m.	
Crofts Hill	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Ewarton	43	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Cross Keys	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mandeville	70	3.00 "	<i>c</i>	3.00 "	<i>c</i>
Cross Roads, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	2	8.00 a.m.		8.00 a.m.	
				11.00 a.m.		11.00 "	
				12.50 p.m.		12.50 p.m.	
				3.30 "		3.30 "	
Darliston	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Petersfield	156	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>
Deeside	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Falmouth	107	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>
Devon	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mile Gully	67	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>
Dry Harbour, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	71	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>
Duncans, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	main line	82	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Enfield	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Annotto Bay	39	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Ewarton, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	29	6.30 a.m.		6.30 a.m.	
				1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>
Falmouth, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	main line	92	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Fellowship	Portland	<i>via</i> Pt. Antonio	80	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	2.00 "	<i>b</i>
Flint River, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Hanover	main line	128	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Four Paths, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Clarendon	by train	37	6.30 a.m.		6.30 a.m.	
				9.30 "	<i>a</i>	9.30 "	
				3.20 p.m.	<i>c</i>	3.20 p.m.	<i>c</i>
Frankfield	do.	<i>via</i> Chapelton	57	6.30 a.m.		6.30 a.m.	
Gayle <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Retreat	81	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>	1.00 p.m.	<i>b</i>
Giddy Hall	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Middle Quarters	95	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>	3.00 "	<i>c</i>
Glengoffe	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Stony Hill	20	3.00 p.m.	<i>c</i>	3.00 "	<i>a</i>
Gordon Town, <i>pp.</i> (telephone)	St. Andrew	by car and foot post	9	3.00 "	<i>c</i>	3.00 "	<i>c</i>
Grange Hill, <i>t.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Sav.-la-Mar	137	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>	3.00 "	<i>c</i>
Gregory Park, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	64	6.30 "		6.30 a.m.	
				9.30 "	<i>a</i>	9.30 "	
				3.20 p.m.	<i>c</i>	3.20 p.m.	<i>c</i>
Green Island, <i>pp. t.</i>	Hanover	<i>via</i> Lucea	152	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Guy's Hill	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Retreat	89	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Guanaboa Vale	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Spa. Town	224	3.00 "	<i>c</i>	3.00 "	<i>c</i>
Hagley Gap	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	19	3.00 "	<i>c</i>	3.00 "	
Halfway Tree, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	3	7.00 a.m.		7.00 a.m.	
				11.00 "		11.00 "	
				12.50 p.m.		12.50 p.m.	
				3.30 "	<i>c</i>	3.30 "	<i>c</i>
Hampden	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Falmouth	100	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Hampstead, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Highgate	44	1.00 "	<i>b</i>	1.00 "	<i>b</i>
Harry Watch	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mile Gully	67	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>	9.30 a.m.	<i>a</i>

MAIL CONVEYANCE *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.55 a.m.	2.55 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.20 "	6.20 a.m.	4.40 "	4.40 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.15 "	6.15 "	7.20 "	7.20 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 "	8.30 "	8.30 "	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
12.00 m.	12.00 m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.00 "	5.00 "	5.50 "	5.50 "
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	2.30 "	2.30 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.50 "	8.50 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.50 "	8.50 "	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 "	9.30 "
11.50 "	11.50 "	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.20 "	2.20 "	2.00 "	2.00 "
4.20 "	4.20 "	4.30 "	4.30 "	4.20 "	4.20 "
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.10 "	9.10 "	1.10 "	1.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.00 "	2.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.		
1.35 a.m.	1.35 a.m.	7.40 "	11.55 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.40 "	7.40 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
9.30 "	9.30 "	9.15 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 "	6.15 p.m.	11.40 "
			3.50 p.m.		6.15 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	5.55 "	10.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.00 "	7.00 "	5.05 "	5.05 "	11.40 "	9.00 "
9.50 "	9.50 "	5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.45 "	9.45 "	6.15 "	6.15 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12 m.	12 m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.20 "	6.20 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.15 "	6.15 "
3.30 "	3.30 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
8.14 "	8.14 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	8.45 a.m.	8.45 "
5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.45 "	8.45 "
2.30 "	7.30 a.m.	7.30 "	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
8.00 a.m.	8.00 "	8.10 "	8.10 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
11.10 "	11.10 "	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	5.10 "	5.10 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
3.30 "	3.30 "	8.35 "	8.35 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	1.10 "	1.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
8.30 "	8.30 "	2.40 "	2.40 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.55 "	8.55 "	4.41 "	4.41 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.40 "	7.40 "	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
11.40 "	11.40 "	8.50 "	8.50 "	9.20 "	9.20 "
1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.20 "	4.20 "	2.50 "	2.50 "	2.50 "	2.50 "
		5.20 "	5.20 "	5.50 "	5.50 "
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.25 "	3.25 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
4.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Hartlands, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Hayes, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> May Pen	40	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Hector's River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	main line	51	6.30 " <i>b</i>	6.30 " <i>b</i>
Highgate, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Richmond	38	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Hope, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	5	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Hope Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	by train	*49	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Ipswich, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	by train	86	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Jackson Town, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Duncans	90	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Kellets	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Crofts Hill	47	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Lacovia, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	main line	85	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Lamb's River	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Bethel Town	115	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Lawrence Tavern	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Stony Hill	15	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Laughlands, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Ann	main line	61	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Lime Hall, <i>mc. pp.</i>	do.	main line	53	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Linstead, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Little London	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Sav.-la-Mar	135	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Little River, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	main line	103	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Lluidas Vale	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Ewarton	37	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Lucea, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Hanover	main line	139	1.60 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Maggotty	...	<i>via</i> Siloah	83	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Maidstone	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mile Gully	69	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Malvern, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Santa Cruz	87	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
Manchioneal, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	main line	56	9.15 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Mandeville, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Williamsfield	58	1.00 p.m. <i>a</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Mavis Bank	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	14	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
May Pen, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Clarendon	by train	32½	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Middle Quarters, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Mandeville	89	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Mile Gully, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Ipswich	94	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
Milk River, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	by train	61½	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Mocho	do.	<i>via</i> Four Paths	49	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
Moore Town	Portland	<i>via</i> Four Paths	44	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
Moneague, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Port Antonio	86	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Montpelier, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Ann	main line	39	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Montego Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. James	by train	103	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Morant Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	do.	by road	114	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Myersville	St. Thomas	by train	113	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Mountainside	St. Elizabeth	main line	31	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Myersville	do.	<i>via</i> Black River	106	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
		<i>via</i> Santa Cruz	87	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
				9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>

* This distance is by way of the Junction Road to Annotto Bay.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.20 p.m.	—	12.25 "	—	11.40 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
11.35 "	—	11.40 p.m.	—	—	—
4.50 "	4.50 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
4.15 "	4.15 "	8.00 "	8.00 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
—	—	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
6.15 "	6.15 "	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
—	—	—	—	—	—
4.05 "	4.05 "	8.45 "	8.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	—	—	—	—	—
3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
—	—	—	—	—	—
10.30 "	10.30 "	1.15 "	1.15 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	—	—	—	—
1.45 "	—	1.50 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
10.10 p.m.	—	10.15 p.m.	—	—	—
6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 "	5.00 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
6.43 "	6.43 "	4.31 "	4.31 "	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.55 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	11.15 p.m.	—	—	—
8.10 "	8.10 "	4.55 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	1.00 "	—	—	—
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 "	9.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
2.00 "	7.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.10 "	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	8.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
7.20 "	7.20 "	4.25 "	4.25 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
12.00 m.	12.00 m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	—	—	—	—	—
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.00 "	8.00 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
4.50 "	4.50 "	8.10 "	8.10 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
1.15 "	—	1.25 a.m.	—	11.40 a.m.	9.00 "
10.35 p.m.	—	10.45 p.m.	—	—	—
2.50 "	2.50 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.15 "	8.15 "	10.45 "	10.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.20 "	9.20 "	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.55 "	5.55 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
2.30 a.m.	—	9.30 "	—	3.20 "	9.15 "
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
2.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
—	—	—	—	—	—
8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.20 "	7.20 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 "	9.00 "
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
5.20 "	5.20 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	3.30 a.m.	—	3.40 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
—	8.20 p.m.	—	8.30 "	—	—
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
7.15 "	7.15 "	3.45 "	3.45 "	3.20 "	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Negril	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Sav-la-Mar	147	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Newcastle, <i>pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	14	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Newmarket	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Middle Quarters	100	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Newport, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mandeville	64	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Ocho Rios, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	64	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Old Harbour, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	24	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.30 " <i>a</i> 2.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.30 " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Orange Bay, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Portland	by train	*43	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Oracabessa, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	79	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Pear Tree Grove	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Troja	40	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Pedro Plains	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Black River	118	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Pedro	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Claremont	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Pepper, <i>mc. pp.</i>	do.	main line	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Petersfield, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Montpelier	129	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Plantain Garden River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	main line	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Point	St. James	<i>via</i> Montego Bay	127	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>q</i>
Point Hill	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Ewarton	43	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Port Antonio, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	by road <i>via</i> Golden Grove	77	—	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Ditto	do.	by train	75	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Port Maria, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Richmond	50	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Port Royal, <i>pp. t.</i>	Port Royal	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	86	—	—
Porus, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	by boat	6	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
		by train	47	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.15 " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.15 " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Pratville	do.	<i>via</i> Newport	73	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Priestman's River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	main line	65	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Race Course (telephone)	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Alley	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Ramble, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Hanover	<i>via</i> Montpelier	109	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
Retreat, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Richmond, <i>mc. pp.</i>	do.	by train	36	1.0 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Rio Bueno, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	main line	76	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Riversdale, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	26½	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Riverside	Hanover	<i>via</i> Lucea	145	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Rock River	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Chapelton	51	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>
Runaway Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
St. Ann's Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	do.	main line	57	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
St. Margaret's Bay, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Portland	by train	*53	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Salt River (telephone)	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Alley	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Sandy Bay	Hanover	main line	130	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Santa Cruz, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Mandeville	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
		<i>via</i> Balaclava	87	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>

* This distance is by way of the Junction Road to Annotto Bay.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
5.40 p.m.	10.40 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.41 "	7.41 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	8.45 a.m.	8.45 "
8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
11.24 p.m.	11.24 p.m.	7.53 "	7.53 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
12.15 "	12.15 "	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	4.00 "	4.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
5.50 "	5.50 "	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
2.34 a.m.	2.34 a.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	11.40 "	9.00 "
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
8.00 "	8.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
—	12.40 "	—	12.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
8.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	4.05 a.m.	11.20 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
—	8.15 "	—	4.05 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
4.30 p.m.	12.40 a.m.	—	1.05 "	—	—
9.15 a.m.	10.55 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	11.20 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
5.00 "	4.30 "	2.30 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	9.15 a.m.	7.00 "	2.30 p.m.	—	9.00 "
6.50 p.m.	—	6.00 a.m.	—	11.40 "	11.40 a.m.
6.20 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.50 "	6.00 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.00 a.m.	6.20 "	2.30 p.m.	6.50 "	—	11.40 "
5.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	—	9.00 "	9.00 "
10.10 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
1.15 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	6.15 "	6.15 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.40 "	1.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	6.15 "	6.15 "
9.45 a.m.	6.40 "	3.10 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.55 "	9.45 a.m.	2.00 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	9.00 "
9.00 p.m.	—	3.00 a.m.	—	—	—
—	—	9.05 p.m.	—	—	—
1.00 "	1.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
6.30 "	6.30 "	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
1.17 a.m.	1.17 "	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 "	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	—	—	—
2.05 "	2.05 "	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
2.00 "	2.00 "	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
10.55 "	10.55 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
—	—	2.35 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	10.20 p.m.	—	—	—
8.55 "	8.55 "	4.10 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.20 "	6.20 "	6.35 "	6.35 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
2.35 "	2.35 "	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
12.40 "	—	11.20 p.m.	—	3.20 "	9.15 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	—	3.20 a.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Savanna-la-Mar, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> B. R.	128	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Shooter's Hill, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mt. Pelier by train	125 55	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Siloah, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	by train	78	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Southfield	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Spur Tree	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Spanish Town, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	12	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
				6.30 " <i>a</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
				9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
				1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
				3.20 " <i>c</i>	3.20 " <i>c</i>
Spaldings	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	62	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Springfield	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Newmarket	107	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Spring Hill	Portland	<i>via</i> Buff Bay	23	1.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Spur Tree, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Manchester	main line	65	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Stewart Town (tele-phone)	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	85	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Stony Hill (tele-phone)	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> H. W. Tree	9	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Titchfield, <i>mc. pp. t.</i> (only when the Hotel is open)	Portland	<i>via</i> Port Antonio	75	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Toll Gate	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Four Paths	41	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Trinity Ville, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Morant Bay	43	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
		<i>via</i> Cedar Valley	28	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Troja, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	31	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Troy	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Balacava	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Ulster Spring, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	do.	<i>via</i> Duncans	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Walderston	Manchester	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	58	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Walker's Wood	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Moneague	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Watson Hill	Manchester	<i>via</i> Spur Tree	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Watt Town	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Alexandria	94	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
White House, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Black River	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Williamsfield <i>mc. pp.</i>	Manchester	by train	53	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
				3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Yallahs, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	main line	19	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>

SUMMARY.

1. By first Trains to Porus and Ewarton, Mails close daily ... at 6.30 a.m.
2. By *through* train to Montego Bay " " ... at 9.30 a.m.
3. " " Port Antonio " " ... at 1.00 p.m.
4. For Windward } East { *via* Port Antonio on Mon., Wed., & Fri. ... at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the Northside } *via* Golden Grove, on Tues., Thurs. & Sats. ... at 2.00 p.m.
6. For the Southside } On Mon., Wed. & Friday ... at 1.00 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, &c., daily ... at 9.30 a.m.
- ... at 3.00 p.m.
- ... at 3.00 p.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed., and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
9.35 a.m.	—	2.30 p.m.	—	3.20 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.20 p.m.	9.20 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	3.20 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.20 "	7.20 "	11.15 "	11.15 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.50 "	3.50 "	9.30 "	9.30 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
8.55 "	8.35 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
11.40 "	11.40 "	10.15 "	10.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.10 "	5.10 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
4.25 "	4.25 "	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
8.40 "	8.40 "	2.20 "	2.20 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 "
—	2.45 a.m.	—	2.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
6.06 a.m.	10.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
6.15 p.m.	6.06 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	5.10 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.00 "	6.15 p.m.	5.00 "	6.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.15 a.m.	7.00 "	6.35 p.m.	5.00 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.30 "	6.15 a.m.	2.30 "	6.35 p.m.	11.40 "	9.00 "
12.20 p.m.	8.30 "	1.15 "	2.30 "	9.00 "	9.00 "
4.15 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	1.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
5.50 "	4.15 p.m.	7.30 "	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	5.50 "	4.00 p.m.	7.30 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.15 "	5.45 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
7.00 a.m.	3.15 "	4.00 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.00 "	7.00 a.m.	5.25 "	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
9.40 "	7.00 "	2.40 "	5.25 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
6.25 "	9.40 "	5.40 "	2.40 "	8.20 p.m.	9.15 "
1.45 p.m.	9.00 "	6.00 a.m.	3.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
7.15 "	1.45 p.m.	11.40 "	6.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	7.15 "	—	11.40 "	11.40 "	9.00 a.m.
	5.40 a.m.		5.45 a.m.		
	6.15 p.m.		6.20 p.m.		

SUMMARY.

1. From Stony Hill, Gordon Town, &c., Mails are due at 8.45 a.m. daily.
2. From Port Royal, Mails are due at 10.30 a.m. daily.
3. From *Windward* } East { via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed. & Fri. ... at 11.40 a.m.
 } { via Golden Grove on Tues. Thrs. & Sat. ... at 9.00 a.m.
4. By Train from Port Antonio daily ... at 11.40 a.m.
5. By Train from Montego Bay daily ... at 3.20 p.m.
6. From *Northside* } on Mon., Wed. & Fri. ... at 11.40 a.m.
 } on Tues., Thrs. & Sat. ... at 9.15 a.m.
7. From *Southside* } on Mon., Wed. & Fri. ... at 3.20 p.m.
 } on Tues., Thrs. & Sat. ... at 9.15 a.m.

HOUSE DELIVERY.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in all parts of the City of Kingston, including Smith's Village, Hannah Town, Campbell Town, Franklin Town, Brown's Town, Passmore Town, and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin Lands, thrice daily, viz.: 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 3.45 p.m.

Correspondence is delivered in Lower St. Andrew as below:—

From **HALFWAY TREE** Post Office at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NORTH—From the junction of the Constant Spring Road and the road leading to King's House.

SOUTH—Down **Halfway Tree** Road to Oxford Road, along Oxford Road to Hope Road.

EAST—Matilda's Corner and Hope Road, from Oxford Road.

WEST—From **Halfway Tree** Court House to junction of Old Pound Road and Lyndhurst Road.

From **CROSS ROADS** Post Office at 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.:—

NORTH—From **CROSS ROADS** Post Office, along Caledonia Avenue, up to **Halfway Tree** and Hope Road to corner of Oxford Road.

SOUTH—Torrington Bridge and Slipe Pen Road.

EAST—Marescaux Road.

WEST—From **CROSS ROADS**, along Retirement Road to corner of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road, including Brentford Road.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 -	0s. 9d.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7 -	2s. 3d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 -	1s. 6d.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10 -	3s. 0d.

and 9d. for each additional £3 or fractional part of that sum.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Panama and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	-	0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	-	1 6
“ 5 “ “	7	-	2 3
“ 7 “ “	10	-	3 0

and in the case of the U. S. A., Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, 3d. for each additional £ or fractional part of £1.

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Jamaica is \$487c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 -	0s. 6d.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7 -	1s. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 -	1s. 0d.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10 -	2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds, except to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands; the limit in the first case being £40 and in the other cases £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the original commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to *one-third* of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

List of British Colonies, Protectorates and Postal Agencies abroad, and of Foreign Countries to which Money Orders may be sent.

Aden, Adrianople, Algeria, Andaman Islands, Angola, Antigua, Argentine Republic, Asmara Assab, Austria, Australia, Austrian Agencies in the Levant, Asia Minor, &c. Azores, Bagdad, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bassorah or Basra, Basutoland, Belgium, Beluchistan, Bengasi, Tripoli; Bermuda, Beyrout, Borneo, Bosnia, British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Bunder Abbas or Gomboon, Burma, Bushire or Abu shehr, Cameroons, (The), Canada, (Dominion of), Canal Zone:—Ancon, Ancon Sta. A., Bas-Obispo, Bohio, Corozal, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, Frijoles, Gorgona, Gatun, La Boca, Lascascados, Matachin, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, San Pablo, Tabernilla; Candia (Candie), Canea (Khania La Canée), Cape Colony, Cape Verde Island, Caroline Islands, Cayman Islands, Cesme (Chesmé Tcheshmé), Ceylon, Chatham Islands, Cheren, Chile, China:—(a) British P.O. Agencies, (b) German P.O., Agency at Tsintau (Kiautschou), (c) Japanese P.O. Agencies, Chios (Khios), Congo Free State, Constantinople (British P.O.), Cook Islands, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Danish W. Indies, Dardanelles, Dédé-Agatch (Dédé Aghadj), Denmark and Faroe Island, Dominica, Durazzo, Dutch E. Indies, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, Formosa (including Pescadores Is.), France and Algeria, Federated Malay States, Gallipoli, Gambia, Germany (T.), Germany E. Africa, German S.W. Africa, Gibraltar, Goa, Gold Coast, Greece, Grenada (W. Ind.), Guadur or Gwadel, Haifa (Caifa, Kaifa), Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Heligoland, Herzegovina, Holland, Hong Kong, Hungary; Iceland, India, Indian P.O. Agencies on the Persian Gulf, and in Tibet, Ineboli Italy, (with San Marino and Italian Agencies on the Red Sea and in the Regency of Tripoli), Jaffa, Janina, Japan, Jask, Jerusalem, Kaifa (Caifa), Kavalla (Cavalla), Kerassound (Keressoun), Kiautschou, Korea, Labuan, Lagos (Turkey), Lagos (West Africa), Levant (The), Liberia, Linga or Lingor, Lorenzo Marques, Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of) Madeira, Mahe Islands (Seychelles), Malacca, Malta, Manitoba, Marshall Islands, Massowah, Mauritius, Mexico (United States of), Mitylene, Mohammedrah, Monaco, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco (Tangier only), Mozambique, Muscat, Natal, Netherlands, Nevis, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Guinea (German Protectorate of), New South Wales, New Zealand, Nigeria (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), North Borneo (Brit.), Norway, Nova Scotia, Novi Bazar (Austrian Field Posts in), Ontario, Orange River Colony, Panama (Brit. P.O.), Penang, Penrhyn Is., Persian Gulf Postal Agencies on, Pescadores Is., Philippine Is., Pondicherry, Porto Rico, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Portuguese Colonies (except Portuguese India), Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, Prevesa, Prince Edward Is., Quebec, Queensland, Retimo (Rethymo), Rhodes, Rhodesia, Rodosto, Rodrigues Is., Roumania, Russia, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (Danish W. I.), St. Thomas and Principe, St. Vincent, Salonica (British P.O.), Salvador (Republic of), Samoa (German Prot.), Samsooun, Sandwich Islands, San Giovanni di Medua, San Marino, Santi Quaranta (Serandoz), Sarawak, Scutari (Albania), Servia, Seychelles, Siam, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Smyrna (Brit. P.O.), South Australia, Straits Settlements, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Tasmania, Tobago, Togo, Transvaal, Trebizond (Trapezunt), Trinidad, Tripoli, Barbary; Tsintau, Tunis, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, United States of America, Uruguay, Valona, Vathy Samos, Victoria, Virgin Islands, West Australia, Yukon, Zanzibar, Zululand.

POSTAL ORDERS (INLAND).

1. Every Inland Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and the following commission shall be paid :—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence —	Half-penny	Two Shillings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One Shilling —	Half-penny	Five Shillings —	One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	Half-penny	Ten Shillings —	Two-pence

2. Inland Postal-Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable at the Treasury, Kingston, the General Post Office and all Parochial Treasuries in the island.

3. Inland Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open ; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders ; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus : "_____ & Co." or by two parallel transverse lines

simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker, in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.

17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must *not* be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collectors of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public due.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof; and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

A scheme instituted by the Imperial Post Office under which British Postal Orders are issued and paid in the colonies was extended to Jamaica as from 1st October, 1904. These orders may now be purchased or cashed at the Money Order

Branch of the General Post Office and at the several Parochial Treasuries. The commission chargeable on orders issued is as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	...	1d.
“ 5s.	...	2d.
“ 10s.	...	3d.
“ 20s.	...	5d.

In the United Kingdom orders are in circulation for every complete sixpence from 6d. up to 20/; and also orders for 21/. Any of these presented will, if in order be paid, but for the present the issue in the colony is limited to the seven denominations noted.

British postal orders are negotiable in the United Kingdom and in the following colonies and postal agencies which have given adhesion to the scheme:—

Aden, Andaman Islands, Antigua, Ascension, Bahamas, Baluchistan, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, Beyrout (British Agency) British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Burma, Bushire, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, Chatham Island, Constantinople, (British Agency), Cook Islands, Cyprus, Dominica, Egypt (including the Soudan), Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong (and its Agencies in China), India (and Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Tibet), Jamaica, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Eastern Rhodesia, Northern Nigeria, North Western Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Orange River Colony, Panama (British Agency), Penhryn Island, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salonica (British Agency), Sarawak, Savage Island, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Smyrna (British Agency), Somaliland Protectorate, Soudan, Southern Nigeria (Lagos), Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tangier, (including British Post Office Agencies at Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Sabi, and Vetuan), Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Generally the Rules governing the issue and payment of local Postal Orders are applicable to the issue and payment of British Postal Orders, but the following principal modifications are to be noted:—

- i. The issue and payment outside of Kingston, is vested in the Parochial Treasurer and not in the District Postmaster.
- ii. Broken amounts, but not fractions of a penny, may be made up by the use of British or Local Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number and five pence in value affixed to the face of any one Postal Order in the space provided for the purpose. Perforated Stamps cannot be accepted for this purpose.
- iii. If an Order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. This commission must be paid in cash. Postal Orders presented for payment more than six months from the last day of the month of issue are not paid until reference has been made to London.
- iv. If a Postal Order be crossed payment will only be made through a Banker and if the name of the Banker be added payment will only be made through that Banker.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras, Canada and the United States of America, is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, (Treasury Buildings) and at all Post Offices indicated under "Mail Conveyance" by the letters *pp*.

Parcel mails for the British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Thursday for despatch by the Royal Mail Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to two hours before the time advertised for closing the ordinary letter mail; and, for the United Kingdom, by the Direct Line, every alternate Thursday, parcels being received up to 4 p.m., the previous day.

Parcel mails for the United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and Turks Islands are closed for despatch by each *direct* opportunity, the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

REGULATIONS.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c. :—

The postage must in all cases *be paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words, "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration, furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office authorized to transact parcels post business—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

*The rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.

CASH ON DELIVERY SYSTEM.

A Cash on Delivery System of Parcels is in existence between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and the public can order goods of a maximum value of £20 from a merchant in the United Kingdom. The value of the parcel, plus the fees charged for the service, on being paid to the Post Office, is remitted direct to the merchant in the United Kingdom. In like manner an order from the United Kingdom on Jamaica can be executed, and the value of the parcel collected in the United Kingdom and remitted direct to the merchant in Jamaica.

Any further information, including fees to be charged, can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which office the service, at present, is limited.

The following are the special Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America and the Canal Zone:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two-pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and conditions with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada:—

A parcel may not exceed eleven pounds in weight, two feet in length and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.

II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *singly* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels, or the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers plying between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is an office authorised to transact parcel post business.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the King's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PREPAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

And other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom.

Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom may, if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be, and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the United Kingdom Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office conducting parcels post business.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office conducting parcels post business.
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VII. When a deposit has been collected the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston will fill up and sign the receipt at the foot of the form of undertaking. He will hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from Kingston, or send it to the district postmaster to hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from any other post office.
- VIII. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.
- IX. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by Parcels Post, together with the rates of duty thereon :—

		£	s.	d.
Cocoa	per lb.	0	0	1
" Husks and shells per cwt. 2s. Take deposit	" "	0	0	1
" or chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured	" "	0	0	2
" Butter	" "	0	0	1
Coffee, per cwt. 14s. Take deposit	" "	0	0	2
" kiln dried, roasted or ground	" "	0	0	2
Confectionery, containing chocolate	" "	0	2	0
Fruit, liable to duty if preserved with sugar—see sugar				
Ginger, " " " "				
Molasses, per cwt. 1s. to 2s. 9d. Take deposit	" "	0	0	1
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	" "	0	0	3

Spirits and Strong Waters :—

Rum, other Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Mix- tures and other preparations containing Spi- rits, such as Pimento Dram, Prune Dram, Anison, Aniseed, Milk Punch, Orange Wine, Ginger Wine, Kola Wine, &c.	per pt. bot.	0	1	5
	" qt. "	0	2	9
Perfumed spirits	" pt. bot.	0	1	8
	" qt. "	0	3	3

		per lb.	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per cwt. from 1s. to 4s. 2d. Take deposit			0	0	1
(Under "Sugar" is included anything containing					
or preserved in syrup or sugar, such as					
Candied or drained peel					
Cocoanut.					
Confectionery other than chocolate.					
Fruit.					
Ginger					
Marmalade.					
Jam.					
Tea	...	per lb.	0	0	8.
Tobacco, manufactured, viz. :					
Cigars	...	" "	0	6	6
Cigarettes	...	" "	0	5	4
Pipe tobacco, including "Donkey Rope"	...	" "	0	4	10
Snuff	...	" "	0	4	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured, including "stemmed" or "stripped"	" "	" "	0	4	1
Wine, still	...	per pt. bot.	0	0	3.
" "	...	" qrt. "	0	0	5
" sparkling	...	" pt. "	0	0	4
" "	...	" qrt. "	0	0	8.

Under "Wine" is meant only the fermented juice of the grape. So-called "Orange Wine," "Ginger Wine," "Kola Wine," &c., are dutiable under "Spirits and Strong Waters," as "Mixtures containing spirits."

X. Parcels will be accepted in the United Kingdom for delivery in Jamaica free of Customs duty on conditions similar to the foregoing. Such parcels are liable to examination on arrival for Customs purposes, and all pains and penalties attaching for undervaluation or misrepresentation of contents or to prohibited goods will be enforced against the goods themselves or against the parties assuming the charges, as may be decided by the proper authorities.

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria-Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Madeira via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Insurance of Parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other Countries.

1. Every insured **Parcel** must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured **parcel** must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. **Parcels** containing coin or bullion (not to exceed 5*l.* in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a **parcel** tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless **the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the packet lies upon the sender: and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.**

5. The amount for which a **parcel** is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (15*l.*)." No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender. The amount must be entered on the letter Bill for Kingston.

6. No **parcel** can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered below against the name of the Country or Colony to which it is addressed. A **parcel** of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. **Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.**

7. The Countries to which **parcels** may be insured, the sum payable for Insurance, **in addition** to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel and the limit of insured value are:—

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Aden	120	0 8	Cameroons	400	0 9½
Algeria	200	0 9½	Cape Verd Islands (St. Vincent and Praia)	20	0 9½
Antigua	400	0 6	Ceylon	120	0 8
Ascension	50	0 8	Chili	50	0 8
Australia (Commonwealth)	50	0 8	China (British agencies only)	120	0 8
Austria-Hungary	400	0 8½	Comoro Islands	20	0 9½
Azores	20	0 8	Corsica	200	0 9½
Bahamas	50	0 9	Cyprus	120	0 9
Barbados	400	0 6	Dahomey	20	0 9½
Belgium	400	0 8	Danish West Indies	400	0 8½
Bermuda	400	0 8	Denmark (including Greenland)	400	0 8
Bosnio Herzegovina	400	0 9	Dominica	400	0 6
British East Africa (including Uganda)	120	0 8	Dutch Guiana	20	0 9½
British Guiana	400	0 6	Dutch West Indies	20	0 8½
British North Borneo	120	0 9	Ecuador	20	0 9½

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Egypt	400	0 8	New Zealand	400	0
Eritrea, Red Sea	40	0 10	Nigeria (Southern)	120	0 8
Falkland Islands	50	0 8	Norway	400	0 8
Faroe Islands	400	0 8	Nyasaland, Protectorate	20	0 9
Frome	200	0 8	Persia	20	0 10
French Guiana (Cayenne)	20	0 9½	Portugal	20	0 8
French Guiana (Conakry)	20	0 9½	Portuguese East Africa	20	0 8
French Indo China	20	0 9½	Portuguese India	20	0 8½
French Somali Coast	20	0 9½	Portuguese West Africa	20	0 9½
Gambia	400	0 8	Reunion	20	0 9½
Germany	400	0 8	Roumania	400	0 9
Gibraltar	50	0 8	Russia	400	0 8½
Gold Coast Colony	50	0 8	St. Helena	50	0 8
Great Britain	400	0 6	St. Kitts	400	0 6
Grenada	50	0 6	St. Lucia	120	0 6
Guadeloupe	20	0 9½	St. Vincent	50	0 6
Holland	40	0 8	Sarawak	400	0 9
Hong Kong	120	0 8	Senegal	20	0 9½
India (including Aden, Perim the Auduman Islands and Burma)	120	0 8	Servia	20	0 9
Italy	40	0 8½	Seychelles	20	0 10½
Ivory Coast	20	0 9½	Sierra Leone	400	0 8
Japan	40	0 9½	Somaliland	400	0 9
Lagos	50	0 8	Straits Settlements	120	0 8
Liberia	20	0 8	Sweden	400	0 8
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of	400	0 7½	Switzerland	400	0 8½
Macao (China)	20	0 8½	Tobago	400	0 6
Madagascar	20	0 9½	Togoland	400	0 9½
Madeira	20	0 8	Tortola	400	0 6
Malay States	60	0 8½	Trinidad	400	0 6
Malta	120	0 8	Tipoli (Africa)	40	0 9½
Martinique	20	0 9½	Tunis	40	0 9½
Mauritius	400	0 9	Turkey—British Agencies	40	0 8
Montenegro	40	0 10	do Austrian Post Offices	40	0 10
Montserrat	400	0 6	do Ottoman Post Offices in Europe and in Asia	20	0 9½
Nevis	400	0 6	Zanzibar	400	0 8
New Caledonia	20	0 9½			
Newfoundland	120	0 8			

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa, is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can not be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the United States of America be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall not be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &C.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place. (See below.)

II.—SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

- AUSTRALIA**, (Including Norfolk Island, Papua (British New Guinea) and Tasmania)—Opium and tobacco.
- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**.—Letters, potatoes, foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots, secret and forbidden arms; gold and silver articles below the proper standard.
- BELGIUM**.—Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rags, air-guns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, foreign bronze-copper, or nickel coins, saccharine or similar products, game out of season.
- BRITISH GUIANA**.—Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.
- CANADA**.—Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.
- CANAL ZONE**.—Same as U.S.A.
- CAPE COLONY**.—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.
- CAYMAN ISLANDS**.—Nil.
- CEYLON**.—Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty, current coin.
- CHINA** (through Hong Kong Post Office).—Opium.
- COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF**.—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- COSTA RICA**.—Letters, arms, ammunition, precious metals, tobacco.
- DANISH WEST INDIES, ST. JOHN, ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS**.—Letters.
- DENMARK**.—Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, stamps, or bills, potatoes, hay, straw, manure, &c.
- DUTCH GUIANA OR SURINAM**.—Letters, coin, raw gold or silver, live animals.
- DUTCH WEST INDIES, CURACAO, &C.**—Letters.
- FIJI**.—Letters.
- FRANCE, FRENCH CONGO, GUIANA, INDO-CHINA, SOMALI COAST, and SOUDAN**.—(See Senegal.)—Letters, saccharine products, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season (grouse not included), fresh meat, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine. Medicine is subject to special restrictions.
- GERMANY**.—Letters, plants, roots, parts of the vine (except grapes), salt meat, saccharine and similar products.
- GIBRALTAR**.—Arms, parts of arms, ammunition.
- GREECE**.—Letters, copper and bronze money, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, saccharin, &c.
- GUADELOUPE**.—Same as France.
- HOLLAND**.—Letters, fresh meat, pork, sausages, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.
- HONG KONG**.—(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) Opium.

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *contd.*

- INDIA** (and places via India).—Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.
- ITALY**.—Letters, unmanufactured tobacco, salt, pork in any form, bacon, sausages, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharin and its products, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system. Medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions, which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.
- JAPAN**.—Letters, opium, and articles used in smoking it; adulterated or injurious drugs, foods and beverages; anything else considered injurious to the public health or to the safety of animals or plants; tobacco leaves.
- LEeward ISLANDS** (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Virgin Islands, Tortola, &c).—Nil.
- MALTA**.—Letters, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.
- MARTINIQUE**.—Same as France.
- NATAL** (Including Zululand).—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers.
- NEW ZEALAND**.—Letters, rags, worn clothing, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.
- NORWAY**.—Letters. Pharmaceutical preparations addressed to private persons.
- ORANGE RIVER COLONY**.—(See Cape Colony.)
- PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF**.—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- PORTUGAL**.—Letters, tobacco, and tobacco seeds, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (*via France*), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.
- RUSSIA IN EUROPE**.—Letters, plants, all parts of the vine, gold or silver coins, lottery tickets, arms, playing cards, sausages, &c., and, to Finland, brandy, poisons, potatoes, church clocks, &c., &c.
- ST. HELENA**.—Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless manufactured).
- SPAIN**.—Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, reproductions of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewellery, tobacco seed and juice.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**. (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).—*Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk*, for Johor, Negri Senbilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula.—Letters, Opium, spirits.
- SWEDEN**.—Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.
- SWITZERLAND**.—Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, (unless addressed to a Post Office), alcohol, spirits of wine, salt, fresh meat, pork, bacon, or sausages; grapes, fruit trees plants, bulbs, and shrubs.
- TOBAGO**.—(Same as Trinidad.)
- TRANSVAAL**.—Money, gold, precious stones in addition to the articles inadmissible to the Cape Colony.
- TRINIDAD**.—Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.
- TURKS ISLAND**.—Letters.
- TURKEY**. (a) British Agencies.—Letters, printing type, leaf tobacco, salt, chlorate of potassium, foreign silver coins, lottery tickets, firearms, patent medicines and electrical appliances of all kinds. Plants, books, magazines and newspapers can be sent by parcel post only at sender's risk. Tobacco and cigars (by the Constantza route).
- UNITED KINGDOM**.—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; base or counterfeit coin; foreign coin other than gold and sil-

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *contd.*

ver; fictitious stamps and any die, plate or material for making such stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit); indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with other goods; tobacco sweetened with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandize; foreign prison-made goods; lottery advertisements; saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxon, &c., or mixtures of the same; liquid celluloid; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rugs, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject

to a fine in addition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandize, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard. No parcel may contain coin (unless clearly intended for purposes of ornament) or bullion exceeding five pounds sterling in value.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence, publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals (*except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids), fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Nil. *Except* Grenada, unmanufactured tobacco.

Table of Rates of Postage on Parcels to the United Kingdom and the undermentioned British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

TABLE I.—Triple Scale.

N.B.—For rates of postage to countries not included in these Tables apply to Parcel Post Office, Kingston.

Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding			Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding		
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Austria-Hungary via Hamburg ...	2	2	3	4	4	6	
Bahamas via United Kingdom ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
Barbados ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Belgium ...	1	8	2	10	4	0	
Bermuda via United Kingdom ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
British Guiana (Demerara) ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
British Honduras via United Kingdom ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
Ditto (Belize) direct ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Cayman Islands ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Ceylon ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
China (through Hong Kong Post Office) ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
Colombia, Republic of ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Costa Rica via United Kingdom ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Cuba via United Kingdom ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas) ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Denmark ...	1	8	2	10	4	0	
Dutch Guiana, or Surinam ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Dutch West Indies (Curaçao, &c.) via St. Thomas ...	2	8	3	8	4	8	

TABLE I.—Triple Scale, cntd.

Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding			Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding		
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
France ...	2 0	3 1	4 2	New Zealand (over 4 ft. but not over 6 ft. in length and girth...	2 8	4 4	6 6
Germany via Hamburg ...	1 8	2 10	4 0	Nicaragua ...	3 8	5 10	8 0
Gibraltar ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Norway ...	1 8	2 10	4 0
Gold Coast Colony ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Panama (Republic of) ...	2 8	4 4	6 0
Greece via Brindisi ...	2 11	4 1	5 3	Persia ...	2 8	4 4	6 0
Guadeloupe via St. Thomas ...	2 0	3 0	4 0	Portugal ...	2 2	3 4	4 0
Holland ...	1 8	2 10	4 0	Russia in Europe ...	2 8	3 10	5 0
Hong Kong ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Saint Helena ...	1 8	3 4	5 0
India, and places via India ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Sierra Leone ...	1 8	3 4	5 0
Italy via France ...	2 2	3 4	4 6	Spain via France ...	2 2	3 4	4 6
Japan ...	2 8	4 4	6 0	Straits Settlements (Malacca, Penang, &c.) ...	1 8	3 4	5 0
Leeward Islands, viz., Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Virgin Islands (Tortola, &c.) ...	1 0	2 0	3 0	Sweden ...	2 2	3 4	4 6
Malta via Gibraltar ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Switzerland ...	2 2	3 4	4 6
Martinique via St. Thomas ...	2 8	3 8	4 8	Tobago ...	1 0	2 0	3 0
Newfoundland ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Trinidad ...	1 0	2 0	3 0
New Zealand (not exceeding 4 ft. in length and girth) ...	1 8	3 4	5 0	Turkey (British agencies, including Beyrout) ...	1 8	3 4	5 0
				Turks and Caicos Islands ...	1 0	2 0	3 0
				United Kingdom ...	1 0	2 0	3 0
				Windward Islands, viz., Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent ...	1 0	2 0	3 0

TABLE II.—Special Scale.

Place of Destination.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Australia (including Norfolk Island, Papua (Br. New Guinea) and Tasmania) ...	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 10	4 5	4 10	5 4	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0
Canada (Dominion of) ...	0 10	and	for each	ad	ditional	lb.	10d.	per lb.	up to	7 lb.	s.
Canal Zone; Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, &c. ...	0 6	"	"	"	"	"	6d.	"	"	11 lb.	s.
Cape Colony ...	1 5	2 2	2 11	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 7	8 0	8 9	9 6	10 3
Fiji ...	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 4	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 8
Natal (including Zululand) ...	1 5	2 2	2 11	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 7	8 0	8 9	9 6	10 3
New Hebrides ...	1 9	2 4	2 11	4 2	4 9	5 4	5 11	7 2	7 9	8 4	8 11
Orange River Colony ...	1 8	2 8	3 8	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
Porto Rico ...	0 6	and	for each	ad	ditional	lb.	6d.	per lb.	up to	11 lb.	s.
Rhodesia ...	2 5	4 2	5 11	8 4	10 1	11 10	13 7	16 0	17 9	19 6	21 3
Transvaal ...	1 8	2 8	3 8	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
United States of America ...	0 6	and	for each	ad	ditional	lb.	6d.	per lb.	up to	11 lb.	s.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica. The Telegraph Offices, except in Kingston, are in the same buildings as the Post Offices. The country Telegraph Offices are included in the list of Post Offices on pp. 135-138.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, *i.e.*, for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid :—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, *viz.*, 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies of the messages can be retained.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions :—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.
2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.
3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company and the Direct West India Cable Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any foreign place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays excepted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	J. B. Lucie-Smith	£600 0 0	3rd Mar., '72
Chief Clerk	T. H. McBayne	400 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerk	W. MacKinnon	300 0 0	18th Aug., '67
Ditto	W. J. Heath	270 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Ditto	C. F. Duff	300 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Ditto	E. Wolfe	290 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Ditto	R. H. Fletcher	210 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Second Class Clerk	C. G. Kerr	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. E. B. Sinclair	150 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	J. E. Fletcher	140 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	E. P. Andrews	110 0 0	11th June, '03
Third Class Clerk	W. A. Campbell	100 0 0	20th June, '03
Ditto	A. J. Foster	100 0 0	11th July, '04
Assistant	J. B. Facey	70 0 0	21st May, '06
Ditto	G. C. Foster	88 0 0	11th Sep., '06
Ditto	L. D. Romney	70 0 0	2nd Jan., '07
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	60 0 0	9th Jan., '08
Ditto	A. A. Samuel	60 0 0	22nd April, '08
Ditto	S. S. Dias	60 0 0	1st April, '09
Travelling Supervisor	E. N. Marshall	300 0 0	15th April, '72
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st Mar., '79
Assistant to Supt.	G. A. Hart	250 0 0	16th Jan., '81

NOTE—In addition to the above there are an auxiliary staff of Female Clerks, and a subordinate staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Grey brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," he added "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The Duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were

framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties (vaccination excepted) no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments—£100 to £150 per annum.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, and Vaccination fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England or Jamaica, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period, of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions on payment of two per cent. on their salaries; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (16th November, 1885) and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law 26 of 1892 (23rd May, 1892) or who may subsequently be appointed will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund under the provisions of the last mentioned law.]

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

17. District Medical Officers have no vested interest in a district to which they may be appointed, or in the size of such district.

The Governor may, at any time, in the interest of the public service, reduce or enlarge the size of any district.

18. District Medical Officers will be available for "any other duties" that the Governor shall call upon them to perform without any extra remuneration.

19. Should there be no hospital in a district, the District Medical Officer is required to keep and dispense drugs for constables and prisoners.

The drug supply is obtained from the Island Medical Stores.

20. No fees will be allowed to District Medical Officers for the performance of post mortem examinations, or for giving evidence in Court, or for attendance on Indentured Immigrants located in the District.

21. District Medical Officers are prohibited in future from entering into any business engagements unconnected with their profession. This prohibition does not extend to cases where land is necessarily attached to a house occupied by a District Medical Officer, and where he can supplement his income by having the land cultivated, without hampering himself in the discharge of his duties. This rule is to be considered prospective in respect to acquiring additional property on the part of those officers now in the service.

22. *Fees.*—During the year 1886-87 a medical tariff of fees was approved of by the Legislative Council, which it was decided should regulate the charges of all District Medical Officers who should be appointed to the service after their promulgation. The fees are as follows:—

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.

For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.

2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of the Town—6s.

3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.

4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile and not exceeding five miles from District Medical Officer's residence, at the rate of 2s. per mile or part of a mile.

5. Mileage over five miles and not exceeding twelve miles, 2s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile.

6. Mileage over twelve miles, 3s. per mile.

The above charges to include ordinary medicines.

Mileage to be charged only one way.

For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.

If asked to stay for a day or night, according to agreement.

Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.

Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.

Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.

A medical certificate—21s.

Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.

Midwifery.—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances.

Surgical Operations.—Minor operations—10s. 6d. Fractures of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra. Capital operations according to agreement.

This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

23. *Tariff of Medical Fees for attendance upon families of European sub-officers of Constabulary:*—

For each day visit—3s.

Advice at dispensary—2s.

For each night visit—6s.

Midwifery—£1 1s.

Mileage at 1s. 6d. per mile, when necessary.

Districts—There are 37 Medical Districts (including Port Royal) at present under the charge of 37 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers, and a Supernumerary, who, however, is liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st March, 1908 was £54,797 8s 10½d. The receipts were £17,798 19s. 11d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £36,998 8s. 11½d.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

Medical attendance on the poor—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, were amended in September, 1904, and stand as below:—

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise, appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., as respects all parishes other than Kingston, and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation,) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief, together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 14 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital 30 beds	Falmouth Hospital 20 beds	Lionel Town Hospital, 120 beds
Hordley " 25 "	Montego Bay " 20 "	
Port Antonio " 125 "	Lucea " 15 "	Spanish Town Hospital, 70 beds
Buff Bay " 30 "	Sav.-la-Mar " 30 "	
Annotto Bay " 140 "	Black River " 25 "	Cave Valley Hospital 6 beds
Port Maria " 80 "	Mandeville " 20 "	
St. Ann's Bay " 20 "	Chapelton " 30 "	Total 806 "

Annotto Bay hospital has also been provided with 2 large marquees and 6 smaller ones in order to be able to cope with the large amount of sickness among the new coolie arrivals. The tents were boarded with wood several inches above the ground. As many as 260 patients have been accommodated in consequence. Any overflow is sent to Spanish Town hospital.

Admissions to the public general hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—

1. Cases of serious accident.
2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment.
3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness if in a condition to be moved should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, NORTH ST., KINGSTON.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution, and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution.

Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

Applicants for Medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Almoner, or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets. They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—

Mondays and	{	for Women and Children
Thursdays		
Tuesdays and	{	for Men
Fridays		

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious ac-

cident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than article seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Board of Visitors Public Hospital, Kingston.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	|	Dr. H. E. Maunsell.
His Hon. Mr. Justice Beard	|	Rev. W. Graham.

Lt.-Col. Mosse, R.A.M.C.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., F.R.C.S.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into Hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Boards, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule however will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated in Rule 74.

THE JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE foundations of the Jamaica New Lunatic Asylum were laid in 1843 for the accommodation of 250 inmates, but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, the buildings were not completed and occupied until 1860, when the male patients who were confined at the old asylum—a part of the Kingston General Hospital—were transferred. The female inmates followed two years later.

The management of the old Asylum was vested in a body of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly.

Dr. Bowerbank, in 1861 secured the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged abuses in the treatment of lunatics. In that year, an Act was passed for the proper supervision and government of the new Lunatic Asylum, and a Board of visitors, an Inspector and Director, with a Medical Superintendent, were appointed to manage the institution.

Dr. Thomas Allen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Norfolk County Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent and soon after the duties of

Inspector and Director were imposed upon him. He was a most energetic officer, and worked assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and their surroundings. In a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing the death-rate of the institution reduced by 50 per cent.

In 1893 it was found necessary to extend the boundaries and increase the accommodation. For this purpose £45,000 were borrowed to build a new asylum for the accommodation of 450 female lunatics; the buildings were completed and occupied early in 1906. The congestion from which the asylum had suffered for years was thereby effectually relieved.

The following table shows the most salient features in the management of the institution for the last 36 years. It will be observed that with the growth of its population the maintenance-rate is reduced, with the exception of the last completed year, the increase in that year being due to abnormal conditions brought about by the earthquake. Excepting the same periods the percentage of recoveries has steadily increased.

Year.	Admitted during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Percentage of deaths on total number under treatment.	Total Cost.	Weekly Cost per Head.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871-2	80	300	30.00	14.30	4,651 0 6½	0 7 5½
1875-6	101	418	37.00	18.30	6,671 15 1	0 6 11½
1885-6	139	511	33.00	18.70	7,027 7 3	0 6 8
1895-6	174	795	45.95	5.50	11,867 3 1	0 6 10½
1905-6	230	1,264	48.20	6.80	16,852 9 7	0 5 11
1906-7	234	1,291	64.52	9.29	16,298 17 10	0 5 10
1907-8	279	1,292	42.65	9.82	17,078 8 3	0 6 3½

Board of Visitors Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*
 Right Revd. Bishop Collins, S.J.
 A. H. Jones.
 Captain Forwood.

Rev. A. James, B.A.
 Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.
 Dr. James Ogilvie.

LEPERS HOME.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1907-08, 125 cases of leprosy were treated there.

Visiting Justices, Lepers Home.

Hon. Geo. McGrath

Dr. J. H. Peck.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the late Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from general revenue. The institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her late Majesty did much.

The Hospital, which was opened at the close of the year 1891, is a substantial brick building with verandahs along the sides in the tropical style. Accommodation was provided in the original building for 20 patients and 8 pupil nurses: it has however now been reduced to 18 patients and 6 pupil nurses. The Matron, Assistant Matron and two charge nurses are resident.

During the first twelve months only 89 patients were admitted. The number steadily increased year by year and in the year ending March 31st, 1904, 813 patients were treated. Owing, however, to the reduction in the number of beds and increased charges, there has been a considerable diminution in the number of patients treated; for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1907, it was 441. The total number of nurses trained up to the close of 1907, was 129.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or, from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other poor person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce:

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The matron will attend daily at the hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and when necessary enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in cases of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the medical officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.
- (d) The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.
- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	£ 900 0 0	8th Oct., 1904
Senior and Accounting Clerk	A. A. Samuel	316 13 4	5th April, '75
First Class Clerk	C. W. Magnan	300 0 0	1st June, '77
Ditto	M. C. Solomon	250 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
Ditto	Chas. Don	*260 0 0	6th June, 1900
Assistant	G. G. Rankine	80 12 0	13th Feb., '05
Copyist and typist	Miss J. Davis	60 0 0	1st April, 1907
Assistant	R. Lopez	60 0 0	22nd June, '08
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer and Director	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	8th Oct., 1904
Senior Medical Officer	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.	600 0 0	1st June, '87
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	†350 0 0	26th April, '95
Junior ditto	C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C., Cantab.	†300 0 0	1st Feb., '04
Supernury. Medical Officer	G. I. Leecesne, M.B., B.CH., Edin.	200 0 0	1st Sep., '08
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	120 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	Miss H. S. Walker	90 0 0	5th Aug., '68
Chaplain	Ven. Archd. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. M.P.C.	¶700 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.	†400 0 0	30th June, '93
Junior ditto	Donald Neish, L.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasgow	†300 0 0	21st Jan., '04
Clerk and Purveyor	J. W. A. Van Cuylenburg	†300 0 0	4th Dec., '88
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas	†164 1 3	1st June, '08
Second Class Clerk	R. R. Wynter	140 0 0	1st March, '93
Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	\$100 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
Storekeeper	I. Thwaites	80 0 0	1st Oct., 1901
Chief Attendant	T. Preston	†150 0 0	7th Oct., 1904
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P.	450 0 0	18th April, '88
Superintendent and Dispenser	E. A. A. Levy	140 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron	Miss J. Newell	60 0 0	2nd June, '02
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B.	100 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron	Miss Jessie Davis	150 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Assistant Matron	Miss L. J. McGahan	50 0 0	April, '94
Clerk	A. A. Samuel	25 0 0	5th April, '75
Dispenser	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	450 0 0	16th Dec., '89
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Medical Attendant	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B. Cantab.	250 0 0	—

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expense on the authorized scale.

† And furnished residence.

‡ Receives an allowance of £12 per annum for quarters and 1s. per diem for rations.

¶ Unfurnished residence.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.
St. Andrew	Stony Hill	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Gordon Town	J. J. Rogers, L.R.C.S., Ire., L.M., Ire., L.A.H. Dub.
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
St. Thomas	St. David	H. G. Johnston, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.
	Morant Bay	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.
	Plantain Garden River	F. R. Evans, M.D., New York.
Portland	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.B., C.M. Can.
	Buff Bay	H. J. George, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.
	Richmond	P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Edin.
	Port Maria	C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.F.P.S., Glas.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Moneague	V. ff. Mullen, L.R.C.S., Ire.
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, M.D., C.M. Can., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., Glas.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P. & S., Ire.
	Duncans	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M. Edin.
	Falmouth	F. DeL. Myers, M.B., C.M., Edin.
St. James	Montego Bay	G. W. P. Campbell, M.B., C.M., Canada
	Auelphi	I. Costa, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Eng.
Hanover	Lucea	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., M.S., Edin.
	Lambs River	E. H. B. Stafford
St. Elizabeth	Black River	L. O. Crosswell, M.B., C.M., Aber.
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, M.B., C.M., Canada. L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Cooke, L.M., F.R.C.S., Ire., L.R.C.P., Edin.
	Newport	M. Meikle, M.B., C.M., Edin.
	Mile Gully	E. V. Halliday, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber.
	Four Paths	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Vere	H. G. Tillman, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S., Can., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P. L.F.P. & S., Glas.
	Old Harbour	F. O. Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Ir.
Port Royal	...	J. F. Donovan, M.D., Ire.

QUARANTINE.

The practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board : provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarettos and to frame rules for the same.

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.
5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.
6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy ; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.
7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.
8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.
9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.
10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.
11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.
12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.
13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease has occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in Section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

“ If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

“ No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board; before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

For first class passengers at the rate of 10/6 per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 5/ per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 3/ per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week, for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers has also been made.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888 :—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purposes of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	. 6 days	Measles	. 18 days
Diphtheria	. 4 “	Whooping Cough	. 14 “

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment :

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed

necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consists of block standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measures 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 ft., and has a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 feet wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition.

The second class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers while the 3rd class accommodation was intended for 12 males and 4 females.

When the wards are full accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots.

Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom.

The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea-level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants; 2 mosquito proof rooms have been added to the hospital for the isolation of any yellow fever case that may occur.

There is a Lyons' Steam Disinfector at the station, where passengers clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected.

Water is stored in 2 tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 5,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank, capable of holding 10,000 gallons is to be erected alongside the hospital.

A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. The following staff reside permanently in the Institution: a superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, while a nurse and serving woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required during periods of quarantine.

VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893.)

Dr. J. F. Donovan . Port Royal . (Health Officer)	E. A. Millengen (Deputy) St. Ann's Bay
F. C. Lofthouse (Deputy) do.	A. W. Kennedy . Dry Harbour
C. H. V. Hall . Morant Bay	G. H. Davidson . Falmouth
W. M. Robertson . Port Morant	G. P. McGrath . Montego Bay
W. B. Isaacs . Port Antonio	H. Barned (Deputy) do.
F. A. D. Eves (Deputy) do.	S. Binns . Lucea
D. M. Robertson . Annotto Bay	D. G. Archer . do. (Deputy)
A. C. Murray (Deputy) do.	J. K. Collymore . Savanna-la-Mar
J. L. Lord . Port Maria	J. A. S. Monaghan . Black River
C. M. Muir . St. Ann's Bay	J. Rogers . Milk River

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintendent Medical Officer.	E. A. H. Haggart
Dr. Frank Saunders	Dr. J. A. Allwood
	S. B. Cockell

M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully im-

pressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.

Dr. C. Castle, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.

Dr. L. Gifford, D.M.O., Kingston.

Major R. W. H. Jackson, R.A.M.C.

Dr. James Ogilvie, Health Officer, Kingston.

M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.

Bills of Health are granted by the Secretary to the Central Board free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

LIST OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Abrahams, J. H. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Linstead.	Matthews, Thomas Russell , M.B., B.S., Edin., Port Antonio.
Alexander, David , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	Maunsell, H. E. , M.B., C.M., Irl., Kingston.
Allwood, J. A. M. B. , C.M., Aberdeen Kingston.	McCatty, Alex. J. , Montego Bay.
Armstrong, C. H. B. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.	McCrindle, J. R. , M.B., C.M., St. Andrew.
Ayton, A. A. , M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.	McVicker, M. , M.D., M.S., Queen's Univ., Ireland, M.O., Royal Univ., Ireland, Kingston.
Braday, A. L. J. , M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.	Miller, W. H. , M.D., M.R.C.P. & s., Brown's Town.
Bronstorff, E. E. , L.R.C.P., Lon., D.M. & C.M., Montreal, Kingston.	Mills, A. M. , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
Calder, W. J. , M.B., C.M., Edin.	Murray, E. E. , M.B., B.S., Lon., Kingston.
Castle, H. D. B. , L.S.A., Lon.	Nixon, E. G. O. , M.B., B.S., Edin.
Cheyne, G. E. , M.R.C.S., Eng., Retreat	Ogilvie, James , L.F.P. & s., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
Clare, H. L. , M.D., B.Ch., Dub., D.P.H.	Ormsby, C. M. , M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
Clark, A. T. , Lucen.	Phillips, David Jonathan , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., St. Ann's Bay.
Cooke, E. H. , M.B. and B.S., Durham, Sav-la-Mar.	Powell, F. C. H. , L.S.A., Lon., Kingston.
Cox, J. L. C. , L.R.C.P. & s., Ed., St. Ann's Bay	Pringle, John , M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Annotto Bay.
Crooks, L. A. , M.B., C.M., Edin., Halfway Tree.	Ragg, P. M. , M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
Cunnin, Josephine , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.	Reirie, J. P. , L.S.A., Lon., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
DaCosta, G. F. A. , M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.	Robins, Henry , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Sav-la-Mar.
DeLeon, John , M.R.C.S., Eng., Montego Bay.	Robinson, B. J. A. , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., The Alley.
Dewar, C. T. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Duncans.	Robertson, O. D. F. , Kingston.
Dowden, Richard , M.D., B.S., Dub.	Russell, L. D. H. , M.R.C.S., Eng., Halfway Tree.
Edwards, J. J. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.	Saunders, A. R. , M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
Gil, George Frederick , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Port Antonio.	Saunders, F. H. , M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
Grosett, F. G. B. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Port Antonio.	Smith, E. V. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Kingston.
Harry, A. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.	Sorapure, Victor Edgar , M.B., B.S., Edin., Port Maria.
Henderson, G. C. , M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	Stimpson, R. M. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Pratlville.
Henriques, Henry B. , Buff Bay.	Tait, G. , (Reg. under Sec. 5 Law 29 of '85.)
Hudson, J. W. N. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Little London	Tate, David Lawrence , M.B., B.S., Glas., Port Maria.
Huntington, H. A. , L.S.A., Lon., Kingston.	Thomas, G. E. A. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spur Tree.
Isaac, E. P. , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Mandeville.	Thomson, George W. , Montego Bay.
Isaacs, S. A. , Savanna-la-Mar.	Thorne, J. A. , M.B., C.M., Edin., Port Maria.
Johnston, James , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.	Todd, A. R. , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Black River.
Kinkad, E. C. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.	Totesau, George Stibel , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
Levy, Charles Isaacs , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glasgow, Kingston.	Turner, W. Y. , M.B., B.S., Glas., Christiana.
Lewis, R. J. M. , Newport.	Turner, W. Y. , M.B., M.S., Glas., Christiana.
Lockett, G. V. , B.M., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.	Verley, Reginald Charles , M.B., B.S., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
Lopez, A. C. , L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.	Vernon, A. A. , M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
Lyon, Peter MacDonald , M.B., M.S., Aber., Annotto Bay.	Vine, S. T. , M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
MacPhail, Digby MacKenzie , M.B., M.S., Glas.	White, C. R. T. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Halfway Tree.
Malabre, H. F. , M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	Wilson, W. E. , L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Brown's Town.

POLICE.

IN 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an inspector general

and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the inspector general is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. The allowed strength of the force in 1909 is as follows:—

CONSTABULARY.

Inspector General	.	1	Sergeants-Major	.	16
Staff Officer	.	1	Sergeants	.	40
First Class Inspectors	.	4	Corporals	.	84
Second Class Inspectors	.	5	First Class Constables	.	101
Third Class Inspectors	.	4	Second Class Constables	.	647
Sub-Inspectors	.	6			
Bandmaster	.	1			910

The above figures include a body of Water Police whose special functions relate to waterside protection of wharf premises, etc.:—

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals	.	5
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constables)	.	2
Water Policemen	.	23

The detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a semi-military police the constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any court of justice or by any justice of the peace in a criminal matter, to aid the health and sanitary officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to

secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the inspector general and to the custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary constabulary and by the district constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a chief officer of police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay, Old Harbour Bay and Port Henderson are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary constabulary. If a district constable suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The district constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The district constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the officers of constabulary.

The allowed strength of the District Constabulary is :—

District Constables	.	.	.	884
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The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony is :—

Constabulary—including Inspector General	.	880
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Water Police	.	.	.	30
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District Constables	.	.	.	884
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Total	.	.	.	1,794
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as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay and allowances of the members of the force are as follows :—

* Inspector General and Director of Prisons	£800 0 0
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* The Inspector General receives travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 7. 0d.; } servant, £27 9s. 0d.	£409 16 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above .	359 16 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above .	309 16 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 3s. 6d.; servant, £27 9s. 0d.	198 12 6
<i>(The Inspector-General and each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof in addition to salary.)</i>	
Bandmaster	200 0 0
Sergeants-Major from the Royal Irish Constabulary at £140 per annum and forage of 45s. per month when they keep a horse .	140 0 0
Sergeant-Major for Kingston	140 0 0
Depôt Sergeant-Major	140 0 0
Native Sergeant Major for Kingston at 5s. per day .	91 5 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day .	82 7 0
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	64 1 0
Corporal at 3/ per day	54 18 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	48 16 0
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 14 0
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 4 8
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 1 0

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	61 1 0
Ditto Corporal at 3/ per day	54 18 0
Actg. ditto First Class Constables at 2/8	48 16 0
Water Policemen at 2/6 per day	45 15 0

A District Constable receives pay at the rate of 2/ for each day he is employed. The Inspector General may increase the pay of a District Constable on special occasions, as far as two shillings and sixpence for each day.

Each sub-officer and constable is annually granted by the government a suit of uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. A certain number of constables in the country parishes, who keep horses and use the same for police purposes, receive 6s. 8d. per month forage allowance for each horse and are exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a constable is qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any sub-officer or constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at fire or accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportion of penalties awarded in courts of justice to the constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which sub-officers and constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every sub-officer and constable of the force.

Officers of the force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885, are entitled to pensions under that law, but officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the district constables. All fines so inflicted are paid into the District Constables Fund, which fund will be used for the benefit of the district constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow :—

22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899, Law 2 of 1901, Law 28 of 1902, Law 28 of 1903, Law 14 of 1904, Law 19 of 1907 and Law 41 of 1908.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

KINGSTON.	ST. CATHERINE, contd.	MANCHESTER, contd.
Sutton Street	Point Hill	Asia
Harbour Street	Linstead	Williamsfield
Water Police Station	Shady Grove	Alligator Pond
Smith's Village	Riversdale	Kendal.
Rae Town	Ewarton	ST. ELIZABETH.
Brown's Town	Old Harbour	Black River
Fletcher's Land	Bay	New Port
Allman Town	Water Police, Port Henderson.	Lacovia
Rock Fort	ST. MARY.	Malvern
Port Royal	Port Maria	Santa Cruz
Hannah's Town	Richmond	Balaclava
South Camp Road	Annotto Bay	Siloah
Franklin Town.	Retreat	Pedro.
ST. ANDREW.	Lucky Hill	TRELAWNY.
Halfway-Tree	Oracubessa	Falmouth
Cross Roads	Castleton.	Rio Bueno
Gordon Town	CLARENDON.	Stewart Town
Lawrence Tavern	Chapelton	Ulster Spring
Stony Hill	Milk River	Duncans
Matilda's Corner	Four Paths	Deeside
Guava Ridge	Rock River	Clark's Town.
Bull Bay.	May Pen	ST. JAMES.
ST. THOMAS.	Alley	Montego Bay
Morant Bay	Frankfield	Spring Mount
Hagley Gap	Hayes	Adelphi
Bath	Crofts Hill.	Montpelier.
Port Morant	ST. ANN.	HANOVER.
Golden Grove	St. Ann's Bay	Lucea
Yallahs	Dry Harbour	Miles Town
Trinity Ville	Brown's Town	Sandy Bay
Llandewy	Moneague	King's Vale
Cedar Valley.	Ocho Rios	Green Island.
PORTLAND.	Alexandria	WESTMORELAND.
Port Antonio	Claremont	Savanna-la-Mar
Hope Bay	Cave Valley	Bluefields
Bull Bay	Runaway Bay.	Morgan's Bridge
Castle	MANCHESTER.	Whithorn
St. Margaret's Bay	Mandeville	Negril
Manchioneal.	Christiana	Bethel Town
ST. CATHERINE.	Porus	Little London
Spanish Town	Cottage	Water Police Station
Guy's Hill	New Port	(Savanna-la-Mar)
Old Harbour		

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
			£	s.	d.	
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ker-shaw	*800	0	0	1st Oct., '84
Staff Officer	Depôt	Capt. T. B. Nicholson	†			1st Feb., '07
Dep. Insp. Genl.	Kingston	J. H. McCreagh	1509	10	0	25th April, '87
First Class Inspector	Manchester	T. Alexander	409	10	0	21st Jan., '72
Ditto	St. Elizabeth	H. T. Thomas	409	10	0	17th April, '78
Ditto	St. Andrew	W. E. Clark	409	10	0	1st Dec., '79
Second Class Inspector	St. Ann	H. C. G. Purchas	359	10	0	2nd Jan., '83
Ditto	Trelawny	G. E. Maunsell	359	10	0	17th Aug., '82
Ditto	St. Catherine	Melville D. Harrel	\$359	10	0	29th Jan., '96
Ditto	Portland	A. F. Strachan	359	10	0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	Clarendon	J. C. Knollys	359	10	0	1st May, 1895
Third Class Inspector (Detective)	Kingston	W. N. A. Adams	309	10	0	23rd Sep., 1896
Third Class Inspector	St. Mary	T. J. Hazlett	309	10	0	17th April, '97
Ditto	St. James and Hanover	Thos. Jno. Field	309	10	0	23rd Sep., '96
Ditto	Westmoreland	H. J. Dodd	309	10	0	19th April, '02
Sub-Inspector	St. Thomas	F. T. G. Tremlett	198	8	9	23rd April, '03
Ditto	Kingston	M. B. O'Sullivan	198	8	9	6th July, '98
Ditt	Kingston	C. C. Taylor	198	8	9	4th Aug., '08
Ditto	Kingston	O. F. Wright	198	8	9	1st Nov., '08
Chief Clerk	Insp. General's Office	C. M. McL. Kerr	400	0	0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk	"	J. E. Owen	300	0	0	1st Dec., '74
Ditto	"	L. H. Facey	300	0	0	6th June, '77
Second Class Clerk	"	H. P. C. Cox	200	0	0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	"	W. A. Logan	180	0	0	1st March, '96
Third Class Clerk	"	F. P. Boud	100	0	0	21st Sep., 1901
Ditto	"	H. J. F. Kerr	100	0	0	1st Nov., 1900
Copyist	"	W. D. Campbell	60	0	0	22nd July, '07

* And Quarters. The Officers of the Force are provided with quarters or lodging allowances.

† Paid from the Militia Vote.

‡ Receives £100 per annum additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

§ Inspector Harrel is also in charge of the Depôt, in the absence of the Staff Officer of the local forces, and receives £50 per annum in addition to his pay.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 651 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, the late Mr. G. A. Douglas, an officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the army or in the constabulary and who have therefore

a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English convict prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes a County Gaol and a Debtors' Prison, affording accommodation for 612 prisoners with a prison farm attached.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, has been . . . £14,516 15 9½

The gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol has been . . . 6,704 19 11

£21,221 15 8½

The value of articles manufactured in the General Penitentiary used for Prison purposes was £318 2 5

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been . . . 3,606 11 4½

Of the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol . . . 1,343 8 11

5,268 2 8½

£15,953 12 11½

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £15,953 12s. 11½d. or £11 12s. 2½d. per prisoner per annum. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £10,676 8s. 4d.

In 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the supreme court, and the resident magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Inspector-General of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison on 31st March in the past five years.

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
General Penitentiary . . .	753	824	718	732	1,041
St. Catherine District Prison . . .	425	578	577	444	621
	1,178	1,402	1,295	1,176	1,662

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st March, 1908, was 1,374.

Discipline has been well maintained in all the Prisons, very little corporal punishment has been required and has only been awarded in cases of gross breaches of prison discipline.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following : For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Indus-

trial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage, Kingston, was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Collins, S.J., of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls (under Archbishop Nuttall) at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Gardens with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, the Superintending Inspector of Schools being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, tin-smiths, bakers, &c. 20 to 26 boys and 3 apprentices were employed during the year 1907-1908 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., of the value of £328 12s. 2d.; 16 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £258 4s. 6d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 14 to 18 boys; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £266 12s. 1d. 8 to 10 boys worked in the blacksmith's shop and did work valued £135 15s. 0d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 33 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, Guinea grass, bananas, cocoa, oranges, grape-fruit, &c.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 320 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1908, was 8·57d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £5 9s. 3½d.

On the 31st March, 1899, the Government Reformatory and Industrial School for girls at Admiral's Pen was closed. A Reformatory for girls has been opened at Stony Hill.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, house cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st March, 1908, 94,180 pieces of clothing were washed, the work being valued at £391 3s. 9d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £100.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*.
The Director of Public Works.
The Superintending Medical Officer.
His Honour Mr. Justice Beard
Hon. T. Capper, B.A.
Venble. Archdeacon Downer.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.
Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Collins, S.J.
Hon. H. H. Cousins.
Hon. J. Pringle, C.M.G.
L. G. Gruchy.
Aubrey Robinson.
J. E. Randall.

E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

CHILDREN IN THE REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
31st Mar., 1900 .	106	60	166
" " 1901 .	115	49	164
" " 1902 .	116	43	159
" " 1903 .	119	34	153
" " 1904 .	151	34	185
" " 1905 .	220	44	264
" " 1906 .	269	47	316
" " 1907 .	253	46	299
" " 1908 .	298	47	345

The respective ages of the inmates in the Institution on the 31st March, 1908, were:—

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals } Boys . . .	.	50	214	264
Girls . . .	.	3	31	34
Paupers . . .	3	18	26	47
Total . . .	3	71	271	345

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories . . .	Lieut. Col. A. E. Kershaw*	†...	1st Oct., '84.
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent of Prisons . . .	B. Toole . . .	†300 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Deputy Superintendent . . .	J. W. Sheridan . . .	†300 0 0	8th July, '92
Surgeon . . .	M. Grabham, M.B. . .	250 0 0	Mar., '92
Office Assistant . . .	G. E. Brown . . .	60 0 0	13th Sep., '07
Copyist . . .	R. K. Bird . . .	60 0 0	21st Aug., '08
Chief Warder . . .	—	—	—
Storekeeper and Principal Warder . . .	J. Rippin . . .	†180 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Copyist in Store . . .	W. J. Turner . . .	60 0 0	14th Feb., '08
Principal Warder . . .	F. L. Isaacs . . .	†150 0 0	2nd Dec., '96
Ditto . . .	W. Turner . . .	150 0 0	1st Aug., '05
Salesman . . .	R. R. Facey . . .	100 0 0	13th June, '05
Dispenser . . .	J. Stewart . . .	120 0 0	16th May, '01
Matron . . .	Miss Gordon . . .	91 0 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>St. Catherine District Prison.</i>			
Deputy Superintendent . . .	Chas. Andrews . . .	†250 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Surgeon . . .	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., Ed.†	...	2nd Oct., '80
Chief Warder . . .	J. Dalton . . .	†200 0 0	18th Mar., '90
Principal Warder . . .	G. W. Cooper . . .	†120 0 0	1st July, '07
Ditto . . .	T. Marklen . . .	†140 0 0	8th Aug., '08
Dispenser . . .	P. C. DeLeon§ . . .	100 0 0	19th Aug., '96
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent . . .	Thomas Mair . . .	‡340 0 0	2nd April, '81
Dispenser and Storekeeper . . .	H. L. Nicholas . . .	80 0 0	26th Jan., '08
Schoolmaster . . .	E. T. Thompson . . .	95 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Surgeon . . .	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Eng.¶	...	1st May, '94

* Paid at the rate of £800 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Spanish Town District of St. Catherine.

§ 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. £24 per annum in lieu of quarters.

|| Wood, water and residence

¶ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION.

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Suptg. Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	£ 700 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	*250 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	J. R. Williams, M.A.	*200 0 0	1st April, '84
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	*200 0 0	9th Feb. '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	*200 0 0	9th Feb., '91
Ditto	P.J.O'Leary Bradbury, M.A.	*200 0 0	11th July, 1900
Ditto	G. H. Deerr, B.A.	*200 0 0	28th Aug., '02
Ditto	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	*200 0 0	1st Sep., '03
Examiner	F. E. Reed, B.A.	350 0 0	22nd June, '92
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	300 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	200 0 0	1st Jan., '77
Ditto	H. E. Ramson	200 0 0	2nd Jan., '78
Assistant	A. L. Ramson	65 0 0	18th June, '06
Ditto	G. Stephenson	60 0 0	1st May, '08
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	Miss A. S. Marvin†	£50 0 0	26th Sept., '98
Matron	Miss Mary Duncan	£100 0 0	16th Sept., '94
Medical Officer	Dr. R. S. Turton	25 0 0	—

* Besides travelling allowance.

† Wood, water, light and medical attendance.

‡ Miss Marvin is also Lady Principal of Shortwood Training College.

REGISTRATION.

Registrar General, Spanish Town.

THE offices of Registrar General, Deputy Keeper of Records and Registrar of Titles have now been amalgamated and are held by Mr. D. Balfour at a salary of £600.

Public provision for the registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were previously recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before

the registrar and some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage, (Law 25 of 1897.)

I.—Publication of Banns.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized

(a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1897, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II.—By a License from the Governor.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns. If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III. By Public Notice at the office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.

By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements made by them in their marriage notice are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage license, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months	0 10 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth	0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	0 1 0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6

For receiving a notice of marriage	-	£0	1	0-
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	-	0	2	6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	-	0	10	0

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	-	0	1	0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	-	0	2	6

Stamp duty on Governor's license	-	-	5	0	0
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The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the Office of the Registrar General, Spanish Town.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c. Provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar a certificate in form of schedule to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

I _____ residing at _____ in the parish of _____
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the _____ day of _____ 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case maybe) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.
(Signed) _____

[illegible]

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Section 1 enacts that the office of the Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be the registry of qualified dental practitioners and that the Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the opening of the Register of qualified dental practitioners on the 1st of October, 1905.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons, upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered under this Law.

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university, college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows :—

8—Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island; and also any person not qualified to be registered under Section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination.

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The following constitute the Board of Examiners :— E. E. Clarke, J. F. McEwan, C. E. Dunn.

Mr. M. Solomon (of the Island Medical Office) is Secretary of the Board of Examiners.

The following is a list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6, Sub-section (b) of Law 11 of 1905, (vide Jamaica Gazette of Sept. 21st, 1905).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md. | 5. Tufts College Dental School, Boston, Mass. |
| 2. Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa. | 6. Dental College of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. |
| 3. Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia, Pa. | 7. University of Iowa College of Dentistry, Iowa City, Iowa. |
| 4. New York College of Dentistry, New York City. | 8. Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ill. |

DENTAL COLLEGES, *continued*.

9. Dental Department University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
10. Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
11. University of California, College of Dentistry, San Francisco, Cal.
12. Kansas City Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
13. Dental Department of Washington University, (Mo. Dental College) St. Louis, Mo.
14. Department of Dentistry of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
15. Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, Ind.
16. Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago, Ill.
17. University of Tennessee, Department of Dentistry, Nashville, Tenn.
18. School of Dentistry Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.
19. Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
20. Louisville College of Dentistry, Louisville, Ky.
21. Dental Department, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
22. Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.
23. College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
24. Dental Department of Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Mich.
25. Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
26. Western Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
27. University of Buffalo, Dental Department, Buffalo, N. Y.
28. University College of Medicine and Surgery, Dental Department, Richmond, Va.
29. Birmingham Dental College, Birmingham, Ala.
30. Atlanta Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
31. Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
32. Dental Department of Howard University, Washington D. C.
33. Marion-Sims Dental College, St. Louis, Mo.
34. New York Dental School, New York City.
35. College of Dentistry, Ohio Medical University Columbus, Ohio.
36. Baltimore Medical College, Dental Department, Baltimore, Md.
37. Milwaukee Medical College, Dental Department, Milwaukee, Wis.
38. North Pacific Dental College, Portland, Ore.
39. Dental Department University of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.
40. Colorado College of Dental Surgery, Denver, Colo.
41. Pittsburgh Dental College, Department of Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
42. Dental Department College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal.
43. College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
44. School of Dentistry, University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
45. Georgetown University, Dental Department, Washington, D. C.
46. New Orleans College of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.
47. Keokuk Dental College, Keokuk, Iowa.
48. Dental Department College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wis.
49. Lincoln Dental College, Lincoln, Neb.
50. Virginia School of Dentistry, Richmond, Va.
51. The Harvard University Dental School, Boston, Massachusetts.
52. George Washington University, Dental Department, Washington.
53. Des Moines College of Dental Surgery, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
54. Barnes University, Dental Department, St. Louis, Mo.
55. Medico Chirurgical College, Department of Dentistry, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following is a list of the registered dental practitioners in the Island taken from the Jamaica Gazette.

Anderson, C. McD., Constant Spring,
St. Andrew

Bird, R. W., Kingston

Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.

Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio

Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston

Clark, E. E., Kingston

Cooper, A. T., Kingston

Correoso, P. N., Kingston

DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston

Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay

Duhaney, F. A., Kingston

Duhaney, W. S., Kingston

Dunn, C. E., Kingston

Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town

Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar

Gale, S. E., Montego Bay

Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville

Greenough, J. M., Kingston

Lawrence, E. N., Montego Bay

Lopez, C. A., Kingston

Machado, G. R., Kingston

McCarthy, J. B., Kingston

McEwan, J. F., Kingston

McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar

Miller, H. R., Kingston

Penso, E. E., Kingston

Pomareda, F. L., Kingston

Raymond, M. T., Port Maria

Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios

Smith, C. F., Kingston

Stoddard, G. E., Kingston

Sturridge, A. P., Kingston

Thomas, C.R., St. Ann's Bay

Wilson, S. A. G., Mandeville

TRADE MARKS.

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the General Register Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars:—

A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinctive manner, or

A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or

A distinctive devise, mark, brand, heading, label or ticket, or

An invented word or invented words, or

A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them; but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as follows:—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be published once in the Government Gazette, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the

Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The following Order by the Governor in Privy Council was made June 7th, 1906 :—

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

7th June, 1906.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Produce Protection Laws Amendment Law, 1906 (Law 9 of 1906) I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby prescribe that any person packing any kind of the following articles of agricultural produce, viz. : oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, pine apples or mangoes, for exportation for the purposes of trade from this island in any closed package, and any person exporting any such produce for the purposes of trade shall register one trade mark under the provisions of Law 17 of 1888 and Law 6 of 1889 or any laws amending the same, and shall mark every package of any such produce packed or exported by him with a representation of such trade mark in a plain and conspicuous manner, with the words "Registered Trade Mark" immediately above the same; and I, the Governor in Privy Council, in further pursuance of the powers conferred on me under the provisions of the said section 2 of Law 9 of 1906, do hereby prohibit from and after the first day of August next the exportation from this island of any packages of any such produce as aforesaid not so marked as aforesaid.

The fees payable are those prescribed under schedule 5 of Law 31 of 1903.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows :—

FEES.

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	-	-	£1 0 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	-	-	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	-	-	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	-	-	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	-	-	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	-	-	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	-	-	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	-	-	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	-	-	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	-	-	0 0 4
For certifying office copies, MS. or printed	-	-	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	-	-	0 10 0
On application to register a Trade Mark in respect of Agricultural Produce, Schedule 5, Law 31 of 1903	-	-	0 2 6
For registration of a Trade Mark in respect of Agricultural Produce, Schedule 5, Law 31 of 1903	-	-	0 5 0

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books and Copyrights under Laws 2 of 1887 and 39 of 1906. Under this Law three copies of every book produced in the colony must, within a month of publication, be delivered to the Registrar-General.

FEES.

For search in Register of Copyrights	-	-	£0 1 0
For Registration of Copyright	-	-	0 5 0
For a certified copy of any entry in the Register	-	-	0 5 0

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		ST. CATHERINE, contd.	
Kingston	Kingston	McCook	Old Harbour
Port Royal	Port Royal	Bog Walk	Bog Walk
ST. ANDREW.		ST. MARY.	
Halfway-Tree	Halfway-Tree	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Port Maria	Port Maria
Content Gap	Gordon Town	Richmond	Richmond
Mount Charles	Mavis Bank	Retreat	Retreat
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Chesterfield	Castleton
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Gayle	Gayle
Dallas Castle	Hope	Enfield	Enfield
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Mount Regale	Richmond
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Carron Hall	P. T. Grove
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavn.	Mount Angus	Gayle
Woodford	Gordon Town	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Cross Roads	Up-Park Camp	Lenna	Lawrence Tvn.
St. James	Stony Hill	Clonmel	Clonmel
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Castleton	Castleton
Galloway	Bull Bay	Islington	Albany
Cavaliers	Lawrence Tavn.	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Salisbury Plain	Above Rocks	Scott's Hall	Castleton
Red Hills	Belvedere	Hampstead	Hampstead
ST. THOMAS.		ST. ANN.	
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Bath	Bath	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar. River	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Yallahs	Yallahs	Moneague	Moneague
Woburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
Trinityville	Trinity Ville	Alexandria	Alexandria
The Abbey	Bull Bay	Pedro	Pedro
Port Morant	Port Morant	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Little Kent	Bamboo
PORTLAND.		Gibraltar	Stewart Town
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Claremont	Claremont
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Yankee	Christiana
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Sturge Town	Brown's Town
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Stepney	Alexandria
Moore Town	Moore Town	Mount Moriah	Boroughbridge
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay	Watt Town	Watt Town
Silver Hill and Birnam	Spring Hill	CLARENDON.	
Wood		May Pen	May Pen
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Four Paths	Four Paths
ST. CATHERINE.		Chapelton	Chapelton
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Milk River	Milk River
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	The Alley	The Alley
Linstead	Linstead	Rock River	Rock River
Ewarton	Ewarton	Grantham	Frankfield
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	St. Jago	Toll Gate
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Hayes	Hayes
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Ball's Head	Crofts Hill
The Rectory	Old Harbour	Rosewell	May Pen
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	Portland	The Alley
Point Hill	Point Hill	Alston	Christiana
Barton's	Barton's	Crofts	Crofts Hill
Marley Hill	Barton's	Thompson Town	Mocho
Harewood	Riversdale	Mears	Frankfield
Highgate	Spanish Town	Enon Town	Cave Valley
Allman Hill	Glengoffe	Spaldings	Spaldings
Bellas Gate	Old Harbour	Mocho	Mocho
Rentcome	Glengoffe	Clarendon Park	Porus
Seafield	Guy's Hill	Mason's River	Kellits
Bermaddy	Linstead	MANCHESTER.	
Redwood	Linstead	Mandeville	Mandeville
Mount Hermon	Riversdale	Porus	Porus
Buxton Town	Linstead	May Hill	Spur Tree
		Mile Gully	Mile Gully

REGISTER-OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
Newport	Newport	Darliston	Darliston
Asia	Pratville	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Shooter's Hill	Walderston	Town Head	Sav.-la-Mar
Devon	Devon	Sutcliffe Mount	Sav.-la-Mar
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	HANOVER.	
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Lucea	Lucea
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Maidstone	Maidstone	Green Island	Green Island
Victoria Town	Milk River	Riverside	Riverside
Keynsham	Balaclava	Ramble	Ramble
Moravia	Christiana	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
Christiana	Christiana	Mount Hannah	Lucea
Davyton	Williamfield	Brownsville	Cascade
Harry Watch	Harry Watch	Church Hill	Green Island
Old England	Mandeville	Hopewell	Flint River
ST. ELIZABETH.		ST. JAMES.	
Black River	Black River	Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Cambridge	Black River	Adelphi	Adelphi
Cheltenham	Black River	Little River	Little River
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Montpelier	Anchovy
Lacovia	Lacovia	Springfield	Point
Siloah	Siloah	Salter's Hill	Montego Bay
Balaclava	Balaclava	Mount Horeb	Cambridge
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Cambridge	Cambridge
Southfield	Southfield	Orange Hill	Ginger Hill
Pedro Plains	Pedro Plains	Maldon	Montego Bay
Newell	Mountainside	Mocho	Mocho
Williamfield	Mountainside	TRELAWNY.	
Malvern	Malvern	Falmouth	Falmouth
Mountainside	Mountainside	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Mulgrave	Ipswich	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Newmarket	Newmarket	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Springfield	Springfield	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Retirement	Magotty	Deeside	Deeside
Parottee	Black River	Duncans	Duncans
Pepper	Pepper	Bellevue	Clarke's Town
Ginger Hill	Ginger Hill	Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Myersville	Myersville	Bounty Hall	Hampden
Brae's River	Brae's River	Waldensia	Falmouth
WESTMORELAND.		Low River	Christiana
Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar	Wait-a-bit	Albert Town
Grange Hill	Grange Hill	Albert Town	Albert Town
Bluefields	Bluefields	Sawyers Market	Jackson Town
King's	White House	CAYMAN ISLANDS.	
St. Paul's	Little London	George Town & West Bay	Grand Cayman
Petersfield	Petersfield	Prospect & South West	Grand Cayman
Seaford Town	Lamb's River	Sound	
St. Peter's	Savanna-la-Mar	Bodden Town	Grand Cayman
Bethel Town	Bethel Town	East End and North Side	Grand Cayman
Sheffield	Negril	Cayman Brac and Little	Cayman Brac
Bigwoods	Newmarket	Cayman	

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.	Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
F. G. Rouse	Kingston	F. Braganza Bowen	Black River
Vacan	Port Royal	Henry A. Tate	Savanna-la-Mar
R. A. Williams	Halfway Tree	Vacan	Lucea
F. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay	R. P. Collymore	Montego Bay
Charles A. Gale	Port Antonio	F. G. Anderson	Falmouth
W. A. Hall	Spanish Town	W. C. Watler	East End Cayman Island, Gd.
S. C. McCutchin	Port Maria		Cayman P.O.
T. B. Bartlett	St. Ann's Bay		Cayman Brac
J. W. Welsh	May Pen	H. W. Ratty	Grand Cayman
G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville	A. E. Pantou	

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	D. Balfour	£ s. d. 600 0 0	1st Sep., '97
First Class Clerk	C. Colquhoun Aitken	300 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Suares	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	B. M. Ward	100 0 0	1st March, '96
Ditto	W. A. Hall	100 0 0	22nd Jan., '94
Ditto	J. Mackay	100 0 0	1st Aug., '01
Ditto	S. Cross	95 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Copyist and Searcher	D. C. Aitken	78 0 0	8th April, '07

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to the Queen's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney-General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the

Deputy-Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Parties transacting business at the Record Office must attend personally or by an agent whose name should be first registered with the Deputy Keeper.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall, if required, be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting.

Recorded documents (with the exception of original wills) are returned to the parties entitled thereto on production and delivery of the original receipts. Should a receipt be lost the applicant must file a declaration setting forth such loss, and identifying the document, and sign a receipt on the margin of the record.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or	-	
per hour	-	0 5 0
" crop accounts	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act	-	
1865	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record	-	
Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including	-	
stamp	-	0 2 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office,	-	
the receipt being lost	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into court, not including travelling expenses	-	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the	-	
ordinary fees for recording)	-	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Registrar of Companies Incorporated and Societies	-	
established by law	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a friendly or Building or Benefit Build-	-	
ing Society	-	0 5 0

All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are exigible.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	D. Balfour	*	1st Sept., '07
Second Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	140 0 0	1st March, 1893
Third Class Clerk	Temporary Clerk (acting)		
Clerical Assistant	E. Percy Fletcher	100 0 0	11th May, 1897

* Is also Registrar-General.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The law is similar to that in force for over 30 years in the Australian Colonies "The transfer of land by Registration" and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the collector of taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the post office upon such persons as the referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued. The referee may upon documents submitted, refuse his provisional order of approval, or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in the pound upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1889, amending Law 21 of 1888.

Address of Office—Parade, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	... O. Balfour	Draws salary as Registrar General Fees	1st Sep. '97
Referees	{ A. W. Farquharson		—
	{ H. I. C. Brown		

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Department has charge of the Public Gardens and Experiment Stations at Hope, Castleton, Hill Gardens and Kingston Parade. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist ...	H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.), F.C.S.	£ s. d. 850 0 0*	1st Dec., 1900
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
Supt. of Public Gardens ...	W. Harris, F.L.S.	325 0 0*	3rd Oct., '81
Supt. King's House Gardens...	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Accounting Clerk ...	G. D. Goode	130 0 0	—
Typist & Herbarium Asst. ...	Miss H. A. Wood	76 0 0	—
Correspondence Clerk ...	G. A. T. Stockhausen	52 0 0	—
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Deputy Island Chemist and Bacteriologist ...	S. F. Ashby, B.Sc.	450 0 0	—
Asst. Chemist ...	R. Simmons, A.I.C.	250 0 0	—
Junior Assistants	F. A. Thompson	—	—
	R. S. Martinez	—	—
	B. A. Thompson	—	—
Supt. of Field Experiments ...	P. W. Murray	120 0 0‡	—
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Lecturer ...	E. J. Wortley	200 0 0	—
Senior Agricultural Instructor ...	W. Cradwick	300 0 0§	—
Agricultural Instructor ...	J. Briscoe	150 0 0*	—

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1901, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services under the general control of the Board of Agriculture whereby the work of the Government Chemist has been considerably extended. The new Laboratory was erected in 1902, on Hope Estate, some 200 yards below the entrance to the Gardens and is conveniently situated on the car line. The upper floor is equipped for analysis and agricultural research, the lower floor contains working benches for 36 students and a small lecture room. Acetylene gas is used for laboratory purposes.

In 1904 the Laboratory was considerably extended to carry out work on Sugar and Rum in connection with the scheme for carrying out the terms of the Sugar Experiment Station Law (45 of 1903). A Sugar Laboratory has been established where samples of sugars, juices, rums and estate materials from any sugar estates in the island are analysed free of charge. A Fermentation Laboratory, equipped for the special study of the ferments of rum, has also been provided for. A small experimental distillery for practical researches on rum manufacture has been built in the grounds and arrangements have been made for a supply of distillery materials from estates for the experiments. The Sugar Department also has charge of the experimental canes grown at Hope and of the local trials of fertilisers and new canes at 40 selected estates in the island.

The Laboratory dealt with 1,179 samples for analysis during the past year.

* With residence and travelling allowance.
† With travelling expenses.

‡ With furnished house.
§ With travelling allowance.

Local experiment stations have been established at 62 centres throughout the island by the Board of Agriculture to test the cultivation and manuring of canes, bananas, coffee and vegetables on typical soils. The work of planning, executing and recording the results of these experiments is carried out by the staff of the Laboratory. Over 60 acres of land are under treatment and 20 tons of fertilisers have been applied on carefully regulated plots. Estate trials of selected canes have been organized under strict chemical control. Analyses of typical agricultural soils are being carried out on a scale which will render possible the construction of a soil map in the course of a few years. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1901 facilitates the control and analysis of these agricultural commodities through the agency of the Laboratory.

A scheme for higher agricultural education under the direction of the Board of Agriculture was started in 1902. The staff of the Botanical and Chemical Departments assist in the work of teaching under the general direction of the Chemist. Three Scholarships of the value of £36 each are awarded each year. The fees are £4 per term. Boarding accommodation can be obtained locally at £10 per term. Applications should be made to the Chemist and are considered by the Board of Agriculture. Seven students attended this course during the past year.

Special courses for practical distillers are held in August, in which lectures and practical work are combined. Apprentices are received for training. At present there are two apprentices in training.

The Laboratory is now an integral part of the recently created Department of Agriculture.

The Laboratory is also used for the teaching of practical chemistry to the boys of the Jamaica College. Boys or girls from other schools can be admitted on application to the Head Master, Jamaica College.

The Fermentation Chemist is also Bacteriologist, and waters, milks, &c., are systematically examined by him. The water supply of Kingston is examined monthly.

The Chemist is always available for advice and consultation, free of charge. When time permits visits to estates and inspections of cultivations are arranged. The Board of Agriculture has approved the following scale of fees for analyses performed for private persons.

SCALE OF FEES.

Approved by the Board of Agriculture Feb. 1901.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes	1	1	0
do. Complete mineral analysis for special purposes	5	5	0
do. Hardness only	0	4	0
do. Poisonous Metals only	0	4	0
Milk, including report on quality and purity	0	7	0
Butter do. do.	0	14	0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	0	7	0
Sugar, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Cane Juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
do. Complete analysis (10 or more half price)	0	10	6
Fertilisers, any single constituent	0	7	0
do. Mixed, 21s. to	1	11	0
Feeding Stuffs, oil cakes, meals, fodders, &c., complete analysis	1	1	0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis	1	1	0
do. (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus and Lime	1	1	0
do. (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos. Acid and Potash extra	1	1	0
do. Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c)	2	2	0
do. Complete Chemical and Physical Analysis	10	10	0
Ashes of Plants	1	11	6
do. Potash and Phos Acid	0	14	0
Ores, and miscellaneous not exceeding 10s. 6d. per constituent or factor determined	0	10	6
Analyses of general agricultural interest are carried out free of charge.			

IMMIGRATION.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 31,312 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1907, of whom 10,933 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 8,580 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £98,135 11s. 3d.

On the 31st March, 1908, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 950 and the amount of deposits £15,007 8s. 2d.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay (as at present fixed) to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant—

(a) £15 10s. in cash on allotment; or

(b) £2 in cash

£1 10s. at the end of one year, and £3 10s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £17 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in March, 1908, was:

Number serving under indenture	...	2,833
Number who have not completed residence of 10 years	...	1,132
Number who have completed residence of 10 years	...	9,856

Total ... 13,821

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1883	396 Coolies	1.82	602	415	2.25	£5,540 12 0½
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	13	...	2.66	...
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	...	"	6*	...	2.66	...
1890	...	"	...	567	"	4,297 9 6
1891	2,136	Nil	...	...	1.50	...
1892	...	1.62	...	375	2.49	2,681 5
1893	484	5.97	...	...	1.94	...
1894	...	2.14	...	...	1.83	...
1895	1,167	3.40	...	348	2.34	3,189 19 9
1896	...	1.90	...	...	2.27	...
1897	...	.44	...	...	1.91	...
1898	...	.65	...	...	1.90	...
1899	615	2.85	...	...	1.72	...
1900	661	.08	...	...	3.58	...
1901	...	3.50	...	...	4.17	...
1902	...	4.51	...	1,126	3.40	12,649 9 10
1903	656	3.02	...	...	1.97	...
1904	...	2.35	...	318	2.74	3,120 19 5
1905	812	3.61	...	...	2.64	...
1906	814	2.83	...	680	2.95	5,940 11 5
1907	609	3.67	...	...	2.31	...

* Bounty stopped since 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	F. L. Pearce	£ s. d. *400 0 0	19th Aug., '84
Clerk and Inspector	C. W. Doorly	250 0 0	1st Feb., '92

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, Mauritius and Fiji—Address, 21 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Government Agent—A. Marsden.

Assistant Government Agent—W. J. Bolton.

Dépôt Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

* With travelling allowance on the official scale.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Machine and Press Room, the Composing Room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo Foundry, Type Store and Photo Process Room.

The present plant consists of three large Cylinder Presses, one small Fleet Cylinder Press, and two Platen Presses, with two Otto Gas Engines, as motors of 3½, and 9 horse-power.

There is a small plant for the reproduction of drawings in line and half tone by Photo-Mechanical Process.

The following statement shows the Expenditure of this Establishment for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1908, and for the two preceding years:—

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	£3,078 11 9	£3,568 0 9	£3,901 14 1
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	3,720 12 1	3,638 9 9	3,896 12 2
	6,799 3 10	7,206 10 6	7,798 6 3
Less Re-imbursements and refunds	665 7 9	838 5 10	1,001 11 2
Balance in excess of Receipts	6,138 16 1	6,368 4 8	6,796 15 1

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods:

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	6,293 18 0	5,616 16 3	7,755 17 4
Stationery	1,954 14 2	1,885 13 4	1,973 16 7
Total	8,248 12 2	7,502 9 7	9,729 13 11

Superintendent—J. C. Ford, £500, appointed Feb., 1891.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the

Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1908 :—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1908, was 5,667. Increases occurred in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Hanover and St. Elizabeth. The males and females formed respectively 30 and 70 per cent. of the out-door poor and 53 and 47 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st April, 1908.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of Lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 83 per cent. and the in-door formed 17 per cent. on the 1st April, 1908, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 41 per cent. in St. Mary.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2 and lowest in the parish of St. Mary, viz., 0.3, while the average for the island was 0.6.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March, 1908, was £2,110, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated) 835,800, the out-door poor 4,679, the in-door poor 988, making a total of 5,667. The total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1907-1908 was £47,774. The actual expenditure was £50,659.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., M.P.C., M.L.C., Custos of St. Mary, *Chairman*.

Simon Soutar

Hon. J. V. Calder

Hon. Geo. McGrath, Custos of St.

Catherine

Hon. T. B. Oughton, K.C., Attorney

General

Hon. J. E. Ker, Superintending

Medical Officer

J. H. Levy

Robt. Johnstone, Assistant Colonial

Secretary.

Secretary—R. Nosworthy.*

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

(*At present at 133 Orange Street.*)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A., Head Master of the Jamaica College,

Chairman, 1908-1909.

G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lond.

Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica.

M. Graham, M.B.

Rev. G. H. Baron Hay.

A. B. McFarlane, Principal of the Mico Training College.

Philip Stern,

C. E. deMercado.

(Three vacancies.)

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN—Frauk Cundall, F.S.A.

By the earthquake, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. So soon as was practicable the books in the library and what was left of the museum objects were removed from East Street to temporary premises at 133 Orange Street, the pictures being trans-

*Mr. Nosworthy is a First Class Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

ferred from the Jamaica Portrait Gallery, the Lecture Hall and the Members Room to the Art Gallery when the latter had been rendered weather proof. Pending the reconstruction of the Institute buildings, the Library at 133 Orange Street is open daily, except on public holidays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Office hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The public reading room is the front piazza, and a room is reserved for members and subscribers to the library. The museum objects, stored on the upper floor, are accessible to students only.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes: and in 1830 the Jamaica Society took steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall, and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. In 1889 the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750 and later to £2,000. It was subsequently reduced to £1,750, then £1,250; in 1902 to £850, and in 1908 to £800. In April, 1908, the Governor appointed a Commission (of which the Archbishop of the West Indies was chairman) to report on the best methods of carrying on the work of the Institute in the future, in view of the reduction of the annual grant in recent years and the destruction of Date Tree Hall by the earthquake. In July the report of the Commission was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council (of which the Attorney General is chairman) which has not yet reported.

LIBRARY.—The books and newspapers on Jamaica and the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are (April, 1908) 12,041 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	...	...	1,064
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	...	...	725
I c. West Africa	...	...	19
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	...	...	314

II b. Philosophy	...	...	238
III a. History	...	...	1,542
III b. Biography	...	...	1,181
III c. Travels	...	...	676
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	...	...	419
IV b. Education	...	...	289
V a. Art	...	...	281
V b. Science and Natural History	...	...	1,444
VI. Poetry and the Drama	...	...	314
VII. Linguistics and Philology	...	...	86
VIII. Prose Fiction	...	...	1,737
IX. Miscellaneous	...	...	641
X. Dictionaries and Works of Reference	...	...	501
XI. Reports of Societies	...	...	570
			<hr/> 12,041

MUSEUM—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, though large, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans—are represented; but these suffered from the earthquake. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica; and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Large collections of the economical woods of the island have been cut and polished for purposes of reference.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

Considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consists of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an iron cage-gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island sent to the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute in 1891-2 was formed. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. The reduction in vote for the year 1901-1902 prevented the Board from renewing the engagement of the Curator, Dr. Duerden, who accordingly gave up his office on the 31st March, 1901.

ART GALLERIES—The Jamaica Portrait Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island (to the num-

ber of 159); and paintings, engravings (including a series of Jamaica scenery), autographs, coins, medals and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Lecture Hall hung a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Holbein to Millais; while in the Members Room were hung a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse, and photographs of celebrated paintings; and in the front piazza was placed a small collection of plaster casts and ancient Egyptian pottery. In the art gallery, formerly used for exhibitions and art classes, are stored temporarily all the paintings and engravings.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consists of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary members pay an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of five guineas.

Members who pay fifteen shillings a year are entitled to borrow four books (of which two only may be new) and two magazines at a time. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading-room referred to above.

Subscribers to the Library pay, for three months, three shillings for the right to borrow two books and one magazine, or four shillings and sixpence for twice that number.

Books which may be taken to represent reading for the sake of improvement are sent free by post to and from the Institute. In April, 1908, there were 12 honorary members, 17 corresponding members, 1 life member and 89 subscribing members, making a total of 119, with 25 subscribers to the Library.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent to local societies, at a charge of £2 10s. per 100 volumes per annum, at Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Kingston and elsewhere. Sets of twenty volumes are also lent out locally at a charge of ten shillings per annum, with a deposit of £1.

LECTURES—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS.—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen numbers (making two volumes) have at present been issued; but in view of the curtailment of the grant to the Institute the issue had to be suspended. The first of a series of "Annals" deals with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Philippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Institute of Jamaica Lectures—Agriculture" (1893); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "Aboriginal Indian Remains in Jamaica," by J. E. Duerden, A.R.C.Sc., Lond. (1897); and "Catalogue of books in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis: Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica

History" (1900); "*Bibliographia Jamaicensis* : a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers and maps, most of which are in the Library of the Institute" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "*The Story of the Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica*" (1894); "*Biographical Annals of Jamaica*" (1904); "*Jamaica in 1905*" (1905); "*Political and Social Disturbances in the West Indies* : a brief account and Bibliography" (1906); "*Lady Nugent's Journal: Jamaica one hundred years ago*" (1907), all by the Secretary.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Upwards of one hundred of such meetings have since been held.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays, &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the Island:—*e.g.*, specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea, &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres; a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene. The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St Catherine Agricultural Show and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and in 1902, 1904, 1905 and 1906 similar competitions in Arts and Crafts were held, at which medals and certificates of merit were awarded. The holding of the competitions in 1907 and 1908 was prevented by the earthquake.

ARTICLED PUPILS IN FARMING AND PLANTING.—Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men, from Great Britain and other European countries, with small capital (say of from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by the knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster. The Governors of the Institute feeling that it was desirable to bring about a means of communication between those planters and penkeepers in Jamaica who are willing to receive young men as articulated pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, prepared in 1890 a register of such planters and penkeepers, which was revised from time to time. In 1908 this subject was transferred to the Agricultural Society, as being more within its province.

"JAMAICA IN 1905"—A pamphlet, entitled "*Jamaica in 1895*," was compiled by the Secretary of the Institute under the direction of the Board of Governors. This was extensively circulated abroad with a view to giving information concerning the resources of the Island and the inducements which it offers to settlers. Revised editions have since been published, the last of which appeared in 1905. It may be obtained on application to the Institute, or to Messrs. H. Sotheron & Co., Strand, London, W. Price 6d., postage extra.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are held under the auspices of the Institute on Saturdays. The Art Mistress is Mrs. J. A. Allwood, (late of the Peterborough Art School).

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. In 1904 the Secretary of the Institute undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee; and in 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893, Buffalo, 1901, Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905.

Sir Daniel Morris, the then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute as Commissioner for Jamaica at New Orleans, was instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years. Dr. Salamon, a member of the General Board of Health of Louisiana, visited Jamaica in 1885 and published a report testifying to the healthiness of the climate of Jamaica, and the freedom of the island from yellow fever and other similar diseases.

THE JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.*

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes.

An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston, and Mr. Robert Johnstone took charge of the instruments there. Mr. Hall returned to his residence at Kempshot, Montego Bay, 78 miles from Kingston on the line of usual approach of cyclones along the Caribbean Sea; so that by exchange of telegrams between the two places it was possible to make out fairly well what any cyclone was doing.

This small service developed rapidly; the registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors, whose number soon increased to about 200; Mr. Morris, now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,907 feet above sea-level, and even took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak. A second class station was opened at the Negril Point Light House; and several third class, or climatological stations were established.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes.

In 1892 rainfall maps of Jamaica were published by the Jamaica Institute; the coloured maps were based upon observations made at about 153 stations for about twenty years, and they show the average distribution over the island for each month, and for the year.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously with Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies.

In consequence and with a view to economy, the local Weather Service was dis-established at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Report.

Troublous times ensued: the Halfway Tree Station seemed to lose interest, the observers were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred and the earthquake of 1907 finally wrecked the instruments.

In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston at £50 a year, and Mr. Maxwell Hall, now Resident Magistrate for Clarendon, had charge of the whole service at £100 a year.

The new service commenced under very different auspices; not only had the rain fall maps been published, but in 1904 the more important results of observation as detailed in the Weather Reports, which were issued monthly between 1881 and 1902, and which form Vols. I, II and III of the *Jamaica Meteorological Observations* were published in the form of a small pamphlet by the Institute of Jamaica.

Morant Point Light-house has been equipped as a second class station and connected by telephone with the telegraph system. There are now:—

* See Meteorology, p. II, and Rainfall Map Part XIX.

First class station	...	Kingston.
Second class stations	{	Morant Point Light House
		Negril Point Light House.
		Castleton Gardens
Climatological stations	{	Hope Gardens
		Stony Hill Reformatory
		Hill Gardens.

But as Negril Point Light House is not connected with the telegraph system, an extra station or two, at the west end of the island, has to be maintained during the hurricane months to report to the Weather Office.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

Government Meteorologist—Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., Chapelton P.O.—£100.

Meteorological Observer, Kingston—J. F. Brennan, F.R. Met. S.—£50.

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

UP to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of their recommendations to the extent of submitting for the consideration of the Governor the advisability of introducing a system of Competitive Examination of nominated candidates. The matter was referred by Sir Henry Norman in 1884 to the Schools Commission who made a report on the subject, recommending a scheme of Competitive Examination among candidates to be *nominated* by the Governor. The report was approved of by Sir Henry Norman with the exception that the competition was changed to an *open* competition, the candidates not requiring to obtain nomination, and was put into operation in the year 1885, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Schools Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to be the Board to conduct the Examinations, the first of which was held in October, 1885.

This system, with some amendment of the original regulations, continued in force until November, 1897, but owing to the need for retrenchment the number of officers in several public departments was reduced, and for the next two years vacancies in the Civil Service were filled mainly by the appointment of clerks whose offices had been declared redundant—the few that were not so provided for being filled by temporary clerks or volunteers whose previous service appeared to entitle them to permanent employment.

Gradually a system has grown up under which young men desiring to join the Public Service have asked permission to serve in public departments, and from among these unpaid volunteers the service has been recruited. Young men desirous of serving as volunteers must satisfy the head of the department in which they desire to serve that they are fitted to do so, and on his recommendation to the Governor are employed as volunteers and in order of seniority are selected to fill vacancies as they occur. The right of varying this general rule in special cases or for special reasons is reserved to the Governor, and every volunteer is given to understand on appointment that his service as such does not necessarily entitle him to a clerkship.

In May, 1905, the Governor, in Privy Council, approved the following rules (subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies):—

Whereas it is deemed expedient to change the present Regulation under which candidates are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, hereby order that the Regulation made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council, and

dated the 12th day of May, 1894, authorising examination for entrance into the said Civil Service, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

1. It is hereby ordered that from and after the date of this order, no appointments shall be made to the office of

- (1) Third Class Clerk
- (2) Junior Assistant Clerk of the Courts.
- (3) Second Class Revenue Clerks,

but such offices shall cease to exist, except in so far as the persons now holding any of them are concerned.

2. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the ranks of the Public Service and which but for the making of this order would have been filled by the appointment of persons to the offices mentioned in the preceding section, the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

3. An assistant will be paid salary at the rate of five pounds per mensem for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the assistant serves shall certify) an increase of 8s. 4d. to his monthly salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of 8s. 4d. per month, until the salary of such Assistant reach £8 6s. 8d. per month.

4. No one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over 25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power [to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

5. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given, at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

6. An Assistant shall be entitled to 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, and to not more than 8 weeks leave of absence in any two years. He shall be entitled to the same departmental leave, and leave on account of illness as may be granted under the regulations governing the same, to officers on the Civil Establishment.

7. As a rule vacancies in the lowest ranks of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants and, while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and personal qualifications.

8. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary officers in any office or department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

9. Persons appointed hereafter to be Out-door Officers of Customs shall not, so long as they hold that appointment, be members of the Civil Establishment, but the present rules as regards pay, leave of absence and other regulations in respect of these officers shall remain as at present.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Constabulary	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court (a)	" 9	to 4	Prisons	" 9	to 4
Collector General's Office	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Customs (b)	" 9	to 4	Treasury (d)	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office (c)	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Savings Bank (e)	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Immigration	" 9	to 4
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrates' Courts	9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4			

(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(b.) " " " 10 " " 3 "

(c.) " " " 10 " " 3 " except on Saturdays

(d.) " " " 10 " " 3 " " " " "

(e.) " " " 10 " " 3 " " " " "

1909.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS.

1909.

New Year's Day	...	Jan.	1	Whit Monday	...	May	31
Ash Wednesday	...	Feb.	24	Monday	...	Aug.	2*
Good Friday	...	April	9	King's Birthday	...	Nov.	9†
Easter Monday	...	April	12	Christmas Day	...	Dec.	25
Victoria Day	...	May	24	Monday	...	Dec.	27

* First August, unless falling on a Saturday or Sunday then the following Monday.

† Or a day to be appointed by the Governor.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers to explain this requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations, to take effect from 1st January, 1902, were made in Privy Council by Governor Sir Augustus Hemming in regard to there-imbursment of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty:—

The following re-imbursements will be allowed to public Officers who travel on duty, on account of their travelling expenditure, under the conditions stated :—

(1) The amount actually disbursed by a Public Officer for hire of conveyance or for keep of a man and horse, or for fares by Railway, Mail Coach, or steamer will be repaid to him, on an account to be certified by him and to be supported by vouchers where practicable. All expenditure for which it is not possible to produce vouchers must be certified by the Officer concerned.

(2) Officers using their own vehicles and horses for driving instead of travelling by public conveyance will be allowed to receive fifteen shillings for each day or part thereof actually spent in travelling.

Officers riding their own horses, seven shilling and sixpence for each day or part of day so spent.

(3) In addition to any of the re-imbursements provided for in the foregoing paragraph daily allowances to cover all personal expenses on the following scale will be payable :—

To Judges of the Supreme Court	.	.	£1 5 0
To Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries of £600 a year and upwards	.	.	0 17 6
To other Public Officers	.	.	0 13 6

(4) In cases in which the duty involved permits of the Officer returning to his home or office on the same day, only actual expenses disbursed will be allowed.

When an Officer has been travelling for more than one day, he will not be paid any personal allowance for the day on which he returns to his office or home beyond the refund of expenses actually incurred.

Donations to servants, etc., are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

All claims must be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders, the following Officers are excepted from the operation of the above rules.

(a.) Resident Magistrates and other Officers of the Court who now receive fixed amounts, allowance or rates.

(b.) Heads of Departments who now receive a fixed travelling allowance.

(c.) Inspectors of Schools.

(d.) Inspectors of Constabulary.

(e.) Superintendents of Public Works.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON REMOVAL.

THE following Rule regulating the allowances to be made to public officers transferred from one station to another :—

When an officer is removed from one place to another he may, except in the cases hereafter stated, receive a subsistence allowance of one pound per diem, and the actual reasonable and necessary cost of conveyance of himself and family. When the journey occupies less than 6 hours from station to station subsistence allowance cannot be claimed. The cost of removing household furniture will not be allowed; the expense of removing personal baggage will be sanctioned, provided the quantity and charge be reasonable. But under no circumstances will more than 500lbs. weight of personal baggage in the case of a single man and 700lbs. for a married man be allowed. All applications for removal expenses must have proper vouchers attached for all amounts claimed except subsistence allowance, and officers will be required to take the shortest practicable route to their destination, taking advantage of the railway where possible. Officers removed at their own request or under censure will not be allowed removal expenses. When an officer is removed on promotion he has no claim to removal expenses.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(From the Colonial Office List of 1908.)

84. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence on half pay may be granted without any special grounds after six years' resident service from first appointment in the Colony. It may be given after a less duration of service in cases of serious indisposition, or of urgent private affairs, if the Governor is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant or, if required by the Governor, by a medical board. In cases of urgent private affairs, the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated confidentially to the Governor.

85. In the absence of special grounds half-pay leave must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service in the Colony. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months.

86. Half-pay leave is primarily intended to enable an officer to recruit his health by change of climate, and it must not be granted to be spent in the Colony except in special circumstances.

87. The Governor may not in any case grant more than twelve months' half-pay leave, but may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service. The Officer seeking an extension must apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time, if practicable, to allow of reference to the Colony. Leave will not be extended as a matter of course nor unless public convenience permits.

88. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he may, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury. The undrawn moiety of the increments of salary of the absent officer will similarly lapse.

89. Governors will report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted, transmitting a certificate in the form given in Appendix 3. The officer proceeding on leave will be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate will be sent direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly as it becomes due.

90. In special cases where an officer has served in one Colony for some years with little or no leave immediately preceding his transfer to another Colony, the Governor of the latter Colony may, as an act of grace, recommend him for special leave in respect of his service in the former Colony, such recommendation being accompanied by any necessary particulars of former service and of the last leave taken in respect thereof. The amount of leave which should be shown on his leave certificate as his proper claim should be calculated according to the length of service in the Colony in which he is serving.

91. When an officer is entitled to half-pay leave no private arrangement made with the object of securing to him more than half-pay will be allowed.

92. An officer on leave may receive so much of any allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the acting officer, the amount so allowed being reported on the leave certificate.

93. No part of any horse or travelling allowance and no fees will be paid to an officer on leave.

94. On arriving in this country the officer on leave will report his arrival by letter, to the Colonial Office, mentioning his address and he will similarly notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and auditors of colonies whose accounts are subject to audit, in this country should also send their addresses to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

95. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary continuously for more than the following periods in respect of the following Colonies :—

Mediterranean Colonies	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, St. Helena and Falkland Islands	18 "
Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Fiji	24 "

96. The foregoing regulations do not apply to vacation leave not exceeding, in the case of ordinary civil officers, three calendar months during and in respect of any two consecutive years' service. It is not necessary that any specific period should elapse between two successive grants of vacation leave; but an officer will not be granted his full three months at the beginning of a biennial period without some special reason.

97. In the case of judicial or educational officers, such vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court or institution to which they belong; and they may generally when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may occur during the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, a judicial officer may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers.

98. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends to visit the United Kingdom, in which case his departure must be reported as required when half-pay leave is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be duly recorded and arrangements must have been made and approved by the Governor, for the adequate discharge of the officer's duties without cost to the public, except in very special circumstances.

99. Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness are allowed on full pay, in accordance with the local rules of each Colony, without affecting vacation leave.

100. An officer applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for a decision upon his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances will report the matter to the Secretary of State. An officer's salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

101. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the date at which his half-salary is to cease will be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

102. Leave will count from the date of relinquishment to that of resumption of duty.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year (conditionally on reporting the same to Government) without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations, but a Resident Magistrate may not give himself leave or take it without previous sanction of Government.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892, was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2% of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service pensions now granted.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.				£ s. d.
Harrison, R. G.	Sufferer by the Disturbances	25th Mar., '66	...	40 0 0
				40 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Alberga, Alma	...	20th Aug., '93	...	30 0 0
McGhie, Catherine	...	1st Oct., '85	...	12 0 0
				42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.				
Bowen, S. E.	Asst. Dresser Public Hospital	1st April, '99	...	6 1 8
Brown, J. R.	First Under Keeper Negril Point Light House	1st Oct., '99	51	44 7 7
Browning, William	District Court Judge	2nd April, '88	58	383 3 4
Deleon, Dr. J.	Coroner St. James	1st Oct., '68	...	8 0 0
Elworthy, R.	Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '88	...	156 10 7
Foster, G. F. A.	Schoolmaster General Penitentiary	1st June, 1900	57	35 0 0
Gifford, A. M.	Supt. Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	...	14 0 0
Gray, William	Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	...	50 12 8
Hamilton, L. L.	Warden Girls' Reformatory	1st April, '99	...	9 4 9
Hart, Jas.	Intendent Boys' Reformatory	1st April, '99	42	89 8 4
Hendriks, M. L.	Supt. Public Works	1st April, '99	...	125 0 0
Jervis, H. G.	Sub-Agent Immigration	1st June, '81	...	30 0 0
Johnson, Amy	Lady Principal, Shortwood Training College	17th Feb., '03	...	50 0 0
Carried forward				1,001 8 11

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued</i> .				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,001 8 11
Kemble, Edward ...	Puisne Judge ...	1st Feb., '70	...	600 0 0
Mackinnon, L. F. ...	Manager Jamaica Railway ...	1st Dec., 1900	...	361 13 4
McDougal, Mary ...	Schoolmistress Girls' Re- formatory ...	1st April, '99	...	28 1 0
Moore, York ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st June, '99	...	81 2 2
Pennell, G. B. ...	Deputy Director of Roads ...	1st June, '68	...	100 0 0
Plummer, W. C. ...	Out-door Officer Kingston Customs ...	1st Aug., '98	...	42 10 0
Renwick, C. A.M.I.C.E.	District Engineer Public Works Department ...	1st Sep., '99	51	277 10 0
Ross, D. M. ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st May, '99	...	*
Scharschmidt, S. T. ...	District Engineer ...	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Scotland, Rev. H. ...	Island Curate ...	1st Aug. '91	...	221 0 0
Smith, H. B. ...	Govt. Inspector Railway ...	1st July, '99	...	6 13 4
Total for offices	abolished ...	...	...	3,129 18 9
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE.				
Allen, Robt. ...	Warder Genl. Penitentiary ...	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
Allwood, Jas., C.M.G.	Collector General of Ja- maica ...	1st Sep., '04	60	552 0 0
Bailey, Daniel ...	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	21st March, '95	42	63 0 0
Beckford, Henry ...	Labourer, Sav.-la-Mar. P.G. Hospital ...	1st Oct., '01	60	8 4 3
Beckford, Joseph ...	Letter Carrier General Post Office ...	1st April, '95	68	15 12 10
Bell, Iphegenia ...	Head Nurse Public Hospital ...	1st Feb., '06	56	5 17 0
Benaïm, C. F. ...	Postmistress, Duncans ...	1st May, '01	58	19 3 4
Bennett, S. M. ...	3rd Class Clerk Schools Office ...	28th Sep., '98	45	11 8 4
Bhoorasing ...	Cook Dry River Public Hospital ...	10th June, '04	42	3 17 6
Birkett, T. W. ...	Chief Warder, St. Catherine District Prison ...	1st Aug., '01	46	36 0 0
Bing, Caroline ...	Asst. Matron Public Hos- pital, Kingston ...	30th March, '07	50	16 5 10
Blake, A. E. ...	Matron Lunatic Asylum ...	1st June, '05	52	56 12 3
Blaine, W. E. ...	Sorter General Post Office ...	1st Oct., '02	60	20 17 1
Boyd, M. A. ...	Matron P. G. Hospital, Annotto Bay ...	1st June, '02	57	6 0 0
Broderick, G. N. ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st March, '90	44	100 0 0
Brown, Alfred ...	Attendant Lunatic Asylum ...	25th Oct., '01	43	6 10 4
Brown, B. T. ...	Salesman General Peni- tentiary ...	3rd Sep., '99	43	54 0 0
	Carried forward ...	...	...	990 0 9

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	990 0 9
Brown, James ...	Messenger Island Medical Office ...	1st April, '08	60	11 19 5
Bryan, Esther ...	Wardmaid Public Hospital, Kingston ...	10th Aug., '08	45	5 11 5
Burnside, G. ...	Matron Lepers' Home ...	1st May, '03	53	38 10 0
Burton, Margaret ...	Cook Public Hospital, Mandeville ...	1st March, '04	73	4 10 4
Butler, Edwin ...	Medical Storekeeper ...	25th June, '96	51	131 5 0
Cameron, J. B. ...	Revenue Runner ...	1st April, '92	57	14 8 0
Campbell, A. E. ...	Foreman Bindery, Govern- ment Printing Office ...	28th Dec., '07	52	38 6 6
Campbell John ...	Supt. Public Gardens ...	1st Aug., '08	71	58 6 8
Cartright, J. T. ...	Late Stipendiary Magis- trate, Kingston ...	1st Decr., 1900	56	141 18 8
Cheyne, G. E. ...	District Medical Officer ...	22nd March, '99	54	103 6 8
Chisholm, J. G. ...	Collector Taxes, St. Ann ...	14th Sept., '96	55	250 0 0
Clarke, T. F. ...	Collector Taxes, Kingston ...	1st Aug., '01	55	330 0 0
Cooke, George E. ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '95	55	12 0 0
Cooke, W. M. G. ...	Out-Door Officer of Customs ...	19th Dec., '95	30	22 16 10
Cooper, Catherine ...	Asst Postmistress and Tele- graph Clerk ...	19th July, '05	57	10 4 9
Cooper, E. ...	Postmistress Montego Bay ...	1st Oct., '05	64	51 17 9
Coward, G. F. ...	Inspector of Police ...	16th Mar., '94	...	126 7 9
Crawley, G. E. ...	Messenger Govt Savings Bank ...	1st Jan., '09	...	9 14 0
Crooks, Mary ...	Matron Hanover District Prison ...	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
Daniel, B. ...	First Class Clerk, Kingston Customs ...	1st July, '02	49	157 17 11
Dawes, A. R. ...	Clerk Internal Rev. Dept. ...	24th July, '90	44	42 0 0
Dewar, C. T. ...	District Medical Officer ...	11th Dec. '05	52	93 6 8
DeLeon, J. ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	65	116 13 4
DeMontaguac, E. ...	Messenger Govt. Printing Office ...	4th Jan., '08	60	6 10 4
Donaldson, Susan ...	Nurse, Chapelton Hospital ...	1st Dec., '99	45	4 3 5
Down, W. J. ...	Agricultural Instructor and Assistant Superintendent, Hope Gardens ...	12th Aug., '08	26	2 18 4
Dryden, Elizabeth A. ...	Matron Lock Hospital ...	1st Oct., '87	...	20 8 4
Duff, Geo. M. ...	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary ...	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
Duff, William ...	1st Class Clerk Audit Office ...	25th June, '07	62	200 0 0
Dunn, G. ...	Customs Boatman ...	6th Sept., '90	63	5 7 4
Edwards, S. ...	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	8th March '84	62	6 10 0
Facey, A. H. ...	First Asst. Clerk Courts, Kingston ...	18th Sep., '02	46	46 13 4
Facey, A. G. ...	Collector Taxes, St. James ...	1st Oct., '07	...	329 3 4
Falconer, W. R. ...	Dispenser Glengoffe Dis- pensary ...	1st Jan., '04	61	75 16 8
Fawcett, Wm. ...	Director Public Gardens and Plantations ...	16th April, '08	...	379 11 10
	Carried forward ...	...	...	3,960 1 1

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	3,960	1	1
Field, G. E. C.	Inspector of Police	1st Feb., 1900	61	204	3	4
Flemming, Sir Francis	District Court Judge	26th Sep., '01	...	17	18	4
Fletcher, C. T. H.	Clerk Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...
Fonseca, J. W.	2nd Class Clerk Constabulary Department	1st Sept., 1900	60	116	13	4
Forbes, H. R.	Dispenser Pub. Gen. Hospital	1st April, 1900	51	100	0	0
Foster, Theresa	Messenger at Attorney General's Office	25th July, '05	32	14	14	2
Foster, E. Alex.	Chief Clerk Island Medicine Office	1st Oct., '05	50	5	9	6
Fraser, I.	Compassionate Allowance ex Sergeant Constabulary	4th Sep., '06	...	287	10	4
Fraser, T. J.	Late Supt. Plum Point Lighthouse	1st Nov., '96	...	27	7	6
	...	21 Sep., '08	70	33	2	3
Goldie, Charles	Collector of Customs, Kingston	1st Aug., 1900	60	490	0	0
Gordon, Richard	Headman P. W. Department	25th Jan., '03	63	18	17	0
Groves, W. S.	1st Class Supt. of Roads	26th Feb., '89	40	126	16	9
Gruber, J. W.	Collector of Taxes	1st Jan., '01	58	293	6	8
Harker, Alfred	Warder Gen. Penitentiary	7th July, 1900	59	28	13	6
Hart, J. H.	Supt. Pub. Gardens	1st July, '08	61	49	17	5
Harty, M. A.	Assistant P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	7th Dec., '03	52	7	3	0
Hendriks, Emily	Matron Public General Hospital, Montego Bay	1st Sep., '04	51	11	4	0
Henry, Thomas	Closet Cleaner Pub. Hos.	30th May, '03	...	4	17	10
Hitchins, A. W.	Collector Customs and Shipping Master	5th Feb., '05	54	429	10	5
Hogarth, William	Bailiff R. M. Ct., Trelawny	1st April, '06	...	52	8	7
Honiball, Dr., O. D.	Govt. Medical Officer	1st April, '05	61	95	11	2
Hopwood, A. J.	Master in charge of Hope Industrial School	20th Oct. '05	42	19	8	10
Hughes, Christiana	Nurse Falmouth Public Hospital	8th Oct., '04	70	6	9	6
Humber, J. C.	Clerk Courts, Westd.	2nd Nov., '03	52	227	10	0
Hutchings, G. C.	First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes	1st April, '94	56	162	10	0
Hyde, Eliza	Matron Lunatic Asylum	7th March, '88	61	49	15	7
Hylton, Wm. Barnett	Labourer King's House Garden	11th Dec., '06	70	6	1	6
Jacobs, Margaret	Nurse Public Hospital	30th May, '03	...	5	17	3
James, Hy.	Col. Taxes & P. R. Treasurer	1st Mar., '99	60	262	10	0
Jamison, W. T.	First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Rev. Dept.	1st Sept., '93	53	275	0	0
Jenner, W. S.	Customs Boatman Kingston	5th May, '94	55	26	1	5
Johnson, Isaac	Sub-Officer, General Penitentiary	9th April, '99	70	13	7	7
Jones, Ellen	Nurse Lepers' Home	1st May, '02	52	13	9	8
Jopp, G. M.	Supt. and Dispenser, Lepers' Home	1st Jan., '97	38	*		
Juggan	Gardener Hope Gardens	26th Oct., '08	70	6	10	0
Laidlaw, H. C.	3rd Class Clerk Constabulary Department	1st April, 1900	48	45	0	0
Lawson, Jas.	Boatman Customs	22nd March, '96	59	6	1	8
	Carried forward	...	...	7,501	0	2

* In abeyance £67 15s. 5d.

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued</i> .				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	7,501 0 2
Lee, L. J.	... Assistant Collector Taxes...	1st July '02	65	109 19 4
Llewellyn, R. B.	... 1st Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	16th Dec., '06	...	85 2 3
Lindo, C. S.	... Foreman Public Works	28th July, '07	60	37 3 4
Lindsay, Margt.	... Ward Maid, Public Hos- pital, Kingston	16th March, '07	59	4 19 8
MacTavish, Eliza	... Nurse Morant Bay Public General Hospital	7th May, '99	60	3 13 11
Mais, W. B.	... Clerk Audit Office	25th July, '89	33	42 3 6
Mann, J. R.	... Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
Mark, James	... Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Jan., '03	49	7 18 0
Martin, Wilhelmina	... Matron Mandeville Public Hospital	14th Mar., '97	59	12 12 0
Mason, Frances	... Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital	29th May, '92	55	9 16 0
McBean, Danl.	... Headman Pub. Works Dept.	19th Aug., '93	60	17 19 11
McDonald, Jestina	... Ward Maid, Kingston Pub- lic Hospital	29th June, '07	55	6 9 0
McDougall, Allan T.	... Warder Genl. Penitentiary	1st April, '05	52	19 2 7
McFarlane, Thos.	... Runner Internal Revenue	1st July, '05	70	10 18 1
McGregor, Fredk.	... Machine Minder Govern- ment Printing Office	30th June, '07	50	15 12 0
McKenzie, A. P.	... Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	1st Jan., '01	40	15 6 8
McKenzie, Mary	... Matron, Spa. Town Hospital	...	60	7 0 0
McLavery, E. H. E.	... First Class Collector, Re- venue	1st April, '07	60	366 13 4
McLean, Mary	... Minder Public Hospital, Kingston	17th Jan., '07	56	5 4 3
McPherson, D. L.	... Matron Dry River Public General Hospital	1st May, '05	36	*
McTaggart, J. C.	... Runner Internal Rev. Dept.	1st Dec., '96	70	13 4 0
Melbourne, J. S.	... 1st Class Out Door Officer Customs, Kingston	1st Feb., '08	59	66 13 4
Mitchell, Mary	... Cook, Hordley Public General Hospital	1st Dec., '06	79	4 13 10
Mittra Babus	... Clerk in Emigration	1st July, '06	...	3 18 0
Jagendra Nath	... Agency, Calcutta	...	...	...
Morris, Louis T.	... Messenger Audit Office	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
Mosse, C.B., C. B.	... Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Med- ical Officer	24th Feb., '93	62	520 0 0
Mould, A. M.	... Supt. Plum Point Light House	16th Sep., '06	67½	99 0 0
Nix, G. G.	... 1st Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department	7th Jan., '93	55	100 0 0
Nock, W.	... Supt. Cinchona Plantation	18th July, '04	53	26 12 6
O'Mally, Sir E.	... Attorney General of Ja- maica	1st April, '03	...	100 0 0
	Carried forward ...	...	...	9,673 14 9

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	9,673 14 9
Patrickson, E. U. ...	Asst. Schoolmaster, Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill...	1st May, '02	35	12 16 8
Patterson, Ed. ...	Warden Public Hospital, Kingston ...	1st March, '05	62	66 12 0
Pearce, I.S.O., G. H....	Postmaster for Jamaica	14th Oct., '03	57	466 13 4
Pearce, G. E. R. ...	1st Class Clerk Customs, Kingston ...	7th Nov., '04	36½	84 0 0
Pearson, Turner ...	Chief Clerk, Medical De- partment and Secretary Central Board of Health and Quarantine Board ...	1st April, '08	64	314 13 4
Pinkney, Amelia ...	Nurse Public General Hos- pital, Sav.-la-Mar ...	1st June, '07	62	5 5 7
Prendergast, Arthur...	Carpenter Boys' Reforma- tory, Stony Hill ...	17th April, '04	52	30 1 8
Pringle, John ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
Pousoy, G. ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st Nov., '01	47	86 19 0
Pouyat, H. F. ...	Registrar of Titles ...	1st Nov., '07	63	266 13 4
Reynolds, Daniel ...	Deputy Supt., General Peni- tentiary ...	21st June, '01	57	89 9 6
Rivett, R. L.* ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
Robertson, A. E. ...	Postmistress ...	8th Nov., '90	61	36 8 0
Robertson, Alex. ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '95	56	232 10 0
Sanguinetti, M. A. ...	Matron, St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison ...	15th Aug., '97	...	11 13 4
Scoby, George ...	Machine Minder, Govern- ment Printing Office ...	14th March, '08	...	13 19 0
Scott, Elizabeth ...	Cook Montego Bay Public Hospital ...	13th Nov., '97	...	4 3 5
Scott, Prudence ...	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital ...	1st June, 1900	60	7 0 9
Segree, W. A. ...	Bailiff Res. Mag. Court, Kingston ...	25th Feb., '05	...	96 4 8
Sherbon, J. ...	Accountant Director of Roads' Office ...	1st Oct., '81	...	116 0 0
Simmonds, J. A. ...	Trade Warden, General Penitentiary ...	1st July, '06	63½	41 7 4
Smeeton, S. P., I.S.O.	Registrar General and De- puty Keeper of Records ...	16th June, '08	...	466 13 4
Smellie, Robt. ...	Genl. Officer, Reformatory, Stony Hill ...	24th Oct., '08	65	9 11 7
Smith, Richard ...	Post Office Letter Box Clearer ...	20th Jan., 1900	63	6 10 4
Smith, Richard ...	Bedmaker, Public Hos- pital, Kingston ...	1st Feb., '08	60	13 4 7
Smith, Sarah ...	Warden Girls' Reformatory	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Spence, Joseph ...	Bathman Public Hospital	3rd May, '03	...	10 8 7
Spence, W. S. ...	Customs Officer ...	1st Feb., '92	43	62 7 0
Stanley, Edward ...	Chief Customs Boatman, Kingston ...	1st July, 1900	65	27 7 6
Stephenson, F. I. ...	Chief Clerk Customs, Kgtm.	1st Aug., '78	...	104 3 4
Stewart, R. L. ...	Supt. of the Lazaretto ...	1st July, '05	57	21 8 9
	Carried forward ...	...	...	12,679 18 2

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	12,679 18 2
Talbot, W. C.	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk, Lucea ...	4th May, '99	54	19 3 4
Taylor, C. B.	2nd Class Clk. Audit Office	1st Feb., '02	...	33 18 4
Taylor, Geo. R.	1st Class Clerk Public Works Office ...	15th Nov., '04	72	116 11 10
Thomson, Ed.	Foreman of Works, Gen. Penitentiary ...	1st Aug., '08	73	50 8 1
Thompson, John	Superintendent St. Catherine District Prison ...	11th July, '08	63	244 11 8
Thomson, Eliza	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	1st Aug., '01	59	9 2 14
Tivy, St. Leger	Inspector of Constabulary ...	1st June, '87	41	156 10 6
Vickers, Edward	Junior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court ...	1st June, '08	—	400 0 0
Walker, Sir E. N.	Col. Secretary, Jamaica ...	26th March, '01	58	281 13 4
Walker, Rosabelle	Head Nurse Public Hospital, Kingston ...	30th March, '07	54	13 0 8
Walter, Mary	First Asst. Mistress Shortwood Training College ...	1st April, '99	...	3 15 0
Walters, John	Master Mason General Penitentiary ...	1st May, '98	...	26 10 4
Wiles, Eliza	Matron Hordley Hospital ...	1st July, '96	56	11 4 0
Williams, A. E.	Matron Public General Hospital, Sav-la-Mar ...	1st April, '08	65	9 16 0
Williams, F. Condè	District Court Judge ...	17th Oct., '94	59	92 17 4
Williams, Keturah	Matron Hordley Hospital ...	1st April, '05	29	2 16 0
Williamson, C. E.	Matron Public Hospital, Kingston ...	1st April, '05	55	33 5 0
Wright, W. L.	Runner Internal Revenue ...	1st June, '05	61	12 14 11
Young, F. C.	Bailiff Resident Magistrates Courts ...	1st Aug., '06	48	33 6 8
	Total ...			14,231 3 34

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS.

THIS Fund, created by the Public Servants of the Colony under the provisions of Law 11 of 1875, and amending laws, and which at 31st March, 1903, stood at £100,393 11s. 11d., was, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1903, absorbed in the general revenue of the island, the Government thereafter receiving all revenues appropriable for making provision for the Widows and Orphans of deceased public officers and assuming all the commitments—immediate and contingent—of the Association, which thereupon ceased to be an independent organization.

By Law 21 of 1904, the several laws having reference to the granting of pensions to Widows and Orphans of public officers were revised and consolidated and brought within the compass of a single enactment.

Besides safeguarding rights and privileges acquired under repealed laws, provision is made by this law for the Widows and Orphans of future public servants, the following being among its main features:—

- I. All Public Officers on being appointed to an office with £100 a year or upwards to contribute 4 o/o of their salaries to general revenue.
- II. Such contributions to continue for 35 years or to age 65, if Public Officer remains in the public service so long.
- III. Provision is made for adjusting pensions in cases where contributions are increased or reduced from any cause or where they cease before the full number of payments have been made.

IV. And for refunding a portion of their contributions when leaving the Public Service or completing their term of contribution, to bachelors or childless widowers.

V. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are calculated under the tables attached to the law, these having been constructed on the actual mortality experience of the late Association during its operations, extending over 28 years.

VI. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are not concurrent but are payable to the Widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the Orphans in the following proportions :—

If three in number or less each receives one fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided among them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The administration of the law is vested in an officer styled the Comptroller. Mr. A. H. Miles, Collector General, is the holder of the office and his report for 1907-08 shows that in that year pensions to the extent of £6,058 6s. 11d. were paid; the refunds to members were £135 19s. 3d. and expenses of administration, £16 5s.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS.

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
			£ s. d.
WIDOWS.			
Allwood, F. E. ...	Jas. Allwood, Resident Magistrate ...	8 May, '02	150 1 0
Allwood, Julia ...	J. Allwood, late Clerk to Par. Boards ...	17 Nov., 1906	50 11 0
Anderson, M. D. ...	G. W. W. J. Anderson, late Res. Mag. ...	28 Aug., 1908	198 6 0
Ashman, A. M. A. ...	J. A. Ashman, Land'g Waiter Customs ...	7 Aug., 1908	35 10 0
Bartlett, E. ...	T. Bartlett, Warder District Prison ...	12 Oct., '93	34 15 0
Burke, Sarah C. ...	S. C. Burke, Asst. Attorney General ...	24 May, 1900	192 4 0
Baquin, F. S. ...	C. Baquin, Asst. Collector of Taxes ...	12 Dec., '96	46 4 0
Baquin, J. E. ...	R. C. J. Baquin, Collector of Taxes ...	14 Oct., '03	168 0 0
Batten, A. ...	Robt. Batten, Collector General ...	5 Nov., '97	164 11 0
Beckwith, M. A. ...	Dr. B. M. Beckwith, Dist. Med. Officer ...	14 July, '98	39 18 0
Bell, E. G. ...	V. G. Bell, late Director Public Works ...	30 May, 1908	122 12 0
Brice, A. B. ...	R. H. Brice, late Asst. Collector Taxes ...	13 June, 1906	19 5 0
Boyle, C. ...	M. H. Boyle, Clerk in Customs ...	6 Dec., 1906	61 16 0
Bourne, K. H. ...	H. C. Bourne, Colonial Secretary ...	7 Jan., 1909	132 19 0
Bunting, M. ...	J. C. Bunting, Clerk to Parl. Boards ...	14 Jan., '90	28 2 0
Campbell, K. F. ...	A. B. Campbell, District Med. Officer ...	13 Sept., '79	45 5 0
Campbell, Sarah ...	H. D. Campbell, late Locker ...	20 May, 1906	17 10 0
Carroll, M. A. ...	J. Carroll, Prisons Department ...	9 March, '08	27 17 0
Chapman, L. S. ...	P. E. Chapman, Admstr. Genl. etc. ...	1 March, '04	181 13 0
Curran, M. A. F. ...	C. R. Curran, Puisne Judge ...	28 Aug., '92	147 7 0
Cargill, G. C. ...	Dr. J. Cargill, District Med. Officer ...	17 April, 1900	85 5 0
Clark, H. M. ...	Dr. J. H. Clark, District Med. Officer ...	9 July, '96	78 8 0
Collymore, C. A. ...	J. S. Collymore, Clerk Intrnl. Revenue ...	29 Dec., '02	16 18 0
Cooke, Edith ...	M. H. Cooke, Pub. Wrks. Department ...	26 Jan., '98	59 8 0
Cumming, E. H. ...	O. L. B. Cumming, Asst. Coll. Taxes ...	22 Oct., '94	38 14 0
DePass, A. C. ...	T. E. DePass, Inspector of Police ...	8 Aug., '04	81 5 0
Depass, A. I. ...	A. H. Depass, Govt. Savings Bank ...	15 Jan., 1907	54 6 0
Dodd, Sarah ...	J. H. Dodd, Public Works Department ...	14 Aug., '96	106 3 0
Dorly, S. L. ...	W. A. Dorly, Collector of Taxes ...	28 Sept., '86	49 12 0
Douet, E. M. ...	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, late Principal Training College ...	28 Dec., '05	270 1 0
Duquesnay, A. E. ...	E. L. Duquesnay, late Public Works Department ...	15 Jan., 1907	45 13 0
Edridge, A. ...	W. B. Edridge, Supt. Dist. Prison ...	15 April, '88	23 9 0
Egerton, C. M. ...	R. Egerton, Resident Magistrate ...	7 Oct., 1900	85 17 0
Fisher, E. G. ...	H. S. Fisher, Clerk of the Courts ...	24 Sept., 1900	87 6 0
Fawcett, A. G. ...	M. Fawcett, Inspector General Police ...	23 Sept., '99	70 17 0
Gayleard, M. E. ...	T. Gayleard, Pub. Works Department ...	11 Sept., '98	58 1 0
Gayleard, M. A. ...	J. Gayleard, Chaplain Public Hospital ...	12 Sept., '76	44 0 0
Gooden, L. A. ...	F. T. Gooden, Medical Department ...	5 Feb., '08	14 19 0
Gordon, C. A. ...	T. E. R. Gordon, Asst. Collector Taxes ...	18 June, '02	54 12 0

Carried forward ...

3,289 2 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS. *contd.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.		
			£	s.	d.
WIDOWS.	Brought forward ...	...	3,289	2	0
Harrison, M. E. ...	Thos. Harrison, Surveyor General ...	26 Oct., '94	61	17	0
Harvey, M. H. ...	O. C. Harvey, late District Medical Officer ...	29 April, 1906	37	1	0
Hollar, H. ...	M. O. Hollar, Dispenser Genl. Pentry ...	4 Dec., '96	21	19	0
Hancock, A. M. B. ...	Sir Burford-Hancock, Chief Justice ...	24 Oct., '95	99	6	0
Hastings, C. E. ...	Capt. W. H. Hastings, Imgtn. Dept. ...	22 Jan., '02	53	15	0
Henderson, J. M. ...	W. J. Henderson, Genl. Register Office ...	8 Dec., '94	25	16	0
Hocking, E. M. ...	H. H. Hocking, late Attorney General ...	10 June, '07	406	6	0
Huggard, C. E. ...	W. T. Huggard, Locker and Gauger ...	16 Sept., '05	17	8	0
Isaacs, A. M. ...	Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Island Curate ...	23 Sept., 1900	95	13	0
King, E. T. ...	Eyre King, Supt. Genrl. Penitentiary ...	9 July, '82	59	2	0
Lawes, M. L. ...	H. D. Lawes, Prisons Department ...	18 Jan., '04	61	2	0
Littelljohn, J. A. ...	C. H. Littelljohn, Asst. Collector Taxes ...	9 Oct., '76	35	3	0
Lee, M. ...	H. H. Lee, K. & L. Water Comrs. ...	29 Sept., '03	149	5	0
Little, M. H. ...	G. G. Little, late Dist. Court Judge ...	26 May, '07	357	1	0
Manners, F. C. ...	Dr. Thos. Manners, Dist. Med. Officer ...	12 April, '96	20	17	0
McMahon, F. E. ...	Dr. McMahon, District Med. Officer ...	12 March, '84	26	4	0
Murray, E. A. ...	H. G. B. Murray, Asst. Coll. Taxes ...	5 May, '04	47	2	0
McLarence, M. J. ...	J. McLarence, of H. M. Customs ...	11 Oct., '91	19	14	0
McLeod, H. E. ...	W. McLeod, Inspector of Police ...	26 Nov., '04	108	14	0
McNab, M. A. E. ...	J. R. McNab, Reporter to Council ...	19 May, '85	65	11	0
Madden, E. F. ...	T. P. Madden, District Medical Officer ...	16 March, '89	54	16	0
Musson, J. M. ...	S. P. Musson, Island Treasurer ...	13 Dec., '02	185	14	0
Neish, A. E. ...	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer... ..	20 Nov., 1906	31	18	0
Orgill, K. M. M. ...	B. C. Orgill, late Supervisor Revenue Offices ...	5 Oct., '08	206	4	0
Payne, L. ...	S. E. Payne, Hrbr. Master Mtgo. Bay ...	19 Nov., '92	5	2	8
Payne, J. ...	S. E. Payne, Asst. Collector of Taxes ...	16 Dec., 1900	69	10	0
Pasmore, S. A. ...	C. A. Pasmore, Asst. Collector Taxes ...	30 Aug., '04	44	2	0
Pearson, G. F. ...	W. J. Pearson, Collector of Taxes ...	27 July, '07	142	17	0
Plaxton, A. ...	Dr. J. W. Plaxton, Med. Supt. Lunatic Asylum ...	21 Jan., '04	150	4	0
Preston, S. A. ...	L. J. Preston, late Resident Magistrate ...	21 Oct., '08	137	1	0
Quin, F. A. ...	Dr. Quin, District Medical Officer ...	27 Oct., '87	34	15	0
Sanftleben, A. ...	D. A. P. Sanftleben, District Engineer ...	18 Feb., '03	93	0	0
Sinclair, C. A. R. ...	A. C. Sinclair, Supt. Govt. Ptg. Office ...	28 Jan., '91	40	17	0
Speck, S. J. ...	Wm. Speck, Prisons Department ...	26 Jan., '92	24	19	0
Shea, L. N. ...	M. H. Shea, Inspector of Police ...	16 Feb., '04	52	1	0
Smith, L. M. ...	K. A. Smith, Revenue Department ...	30 Aug., '97	21	9	0
Stevenson, M. T. ...	W. Stevenson, Chief Medical Officer ...	8 June, '81	100	11	0
Tait, V. C. ...	C. W. Tait, late Public Works Department ...	11 Feb., 1907	119	15	0
Taylor, B. ...	W. Taylor, Med. Officer Penitentiary ...	12 Jan., '95	54	18	0
Thomson, E. J. ...	R. Thomson, late Superintendent Botanic Gardens ...	29 Dec., '08	123	2	0
Thompson, N. E. ...	Dr. Thompson, Med. Officer. Lun. Asy. ...	2 Nov., '04	90	1	0
Thomas, A. E. ...	W. R. Thomas, late General Post Office ...	2 May, 1906	15	18	0
Thomas, L. ...	J. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Courts ...	31 March, '03	79	7	0
Towers, J. J. ...	J. S. Towers, Supt. Hanover Dist. Prison ...	11 Aug., '96	18	5	0
Trench, J. E. ...	J. S. Trench, Collector of Taxes ...	11 July, '02	119	18	0
Valencia, C. E. ...	J. E. Valencia, Clerk Isld. Med. Office ...	28 July, '90	31	18	0
Virtue, E. H. ...	D. W. Virtue, Revenue Department ...	6 Sept., '99	31	19	0
Walcott, W. J. ...	R. A. Walcott, late Resident Magistrate ...	20th June, '08	192	4	0
Wright, A. D. ...	E. F. Wright, Insp. Genl. Police etc. ...	17 Nov., '04	82	12	0
	Carried forward ...		7,412	15	8

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
ORPHANS.	Brought forward ...	...	£ s. d. 7,412 15 8
Garsia, L. G. S. ...	G. D. Garsia, Revenue Department...	1 June, 1906 on re-marriage of mother	10 19 0
Gooden, O. I. ...	F. T. Gooden, Medical Dept. ...	5 Feb, 1906	8 7 0
Moffatt, Gladys Moffatt, Charles }	Chas. Moffatt, Medical Department ...	26 June, '03, on re-marriage of mother.	23 17 0
O'Donnell, H. D. ...	H. W. O'Donnell, Landing Waiter of Customs	22 May, '02, on re-marriage of mother.	4 5 0
St. Aubyn, F. C. ...	Hon. A. J. St. Aubyn, Inspector of Police	6 Oct., '04, on re-marriage of mother.	11 6 0
Stafford, A. ...	H. A. Stafford, Engineer, Irrigation Works	20 Dec., 1900 on re-marriage of mother.	9 0 0
Vendryes, H. B. Vendryes, E. R. Vendryes, E. J. Vendryes, A. L. }	A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate	4 May, '02, on death of mother.	113 4 0
			7,593 13 8

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

THE following table of precedence in Jamaica has been approved of by his Majesty the King:—

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Members of the Legislative Council.
10. Custodes of Parishes.
11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Inspector of Schools (not being Member of Legislative Council).
17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of Legislative Council).

PART VI.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

UP to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 6 times a year, in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."*

The following are the Rules* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt.	£2,000 0 0	Feb., '81
Puisne Judge	His Hon. Mr. Justice Chas. F. Lumb M.A., LL.D.	1,200 0 0	March, '87
Ditto	His Hon. Mr. Justice C. Halman Beard	1,000 0 0	28th Jany., '98
Attorney-General	T. B. Oughton, LL.B., K.C.	1,000 0 0	1st Jan. '94
Assistant to the Attorney-General	H. I. C. Brown, B.A.	250 0 0	—
Crown Solicitor	A. W. Farquharson	820 0 0	7th July, '94

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Librarian	Alfred H. D'Costa	600 0 0	6th April, '07
First Class Clerk	G. D. Robertson	270 0 0	14th July, '84
Second Class Clerk	G. R. Rickards	130 0 0	March, '96
Assistant Clerk to the Attorney-General	K. B. Brandon	65 0 0	9th July, '06
Usher of the Supreme Court	P. H. Morris	180 0 0	1st April, '95
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	John McCraw Reeves	80 0 0	1st Aug., '06
Administrator-General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	Alfred H. D'Costa	...*	6th April, '07
	J. M. Nethersole	400 0 0 and Fees.	1st Sept., '93

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

* Draws salary as Registrar Supreme Court.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA. BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

[The names of Barristers who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked \$.]

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899, admitted in Jamaica 6th April, 1899.
*Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1906, and admitted in Jamaica, 21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.\$	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890
Brandon, David	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., LL.B., Cantab.\$	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Cox, S. A. Gilbert	Middle Temple, 1st July, '08, admitted in Jamaica 31st July, 1908.
*Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C.	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873, admitted in Jamaica, 24th October, 1907.
*Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A.	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897, admitted in Jamaica, 9th August, 1907.
Josephs, Hector Archibald, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica, 25th November, 1896.
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple 9th May, 1900, admitted in Jamaica, 7th May, 1907.
*Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August, 1907.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B., K.C.	Inner Temple Easter, 1887, admitted in Jamaica, 6th June, 1887.
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 1st September, 1902
Stern, Philip	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.\$	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894, admitted in Jamaica, 21st March, 1898.
*Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C.	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880, admitted in Jamaica, 16th August, 1907.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1902, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892.
*Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August 1907.

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907.

ADVOCATE.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Postal Address.
Levy, Arthur . . .	11th June, 1874 . . .	Mandeville

SOLICITORS.

[The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments, and are precluded from practice, are marked *]

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel . . .	9th February, 1891 . . .	May Pen
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906 . . .	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber	4th December, 1890 . . .	Brown's Town
Allwood, I. W.	12th June, 1898 . . .	Kingston
Armada, A. O.	16th March, 1907 . . .	Kingston
Ashenheim, Lewis (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	7th February, 1896 . . .	Kingston
Balfour, David*	5th June, 1893 . . .	Kingston
Baquis, Robert Cyril	12th March, 1891 . . .	Mandeville
Baquis, M. M.	17th July, 1903 . . .	Kingston
Bell, Edward A.*	17th June, 1876 . . .	Kingston
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882 . . .	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.*	9th April, 1890 . . .	Brown's Town
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907 . . .	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900 . . .	Kingston
Brandon, David*	8th October, 1866 . . .	Kingston
Brown, G. S. Philpotts	14th August, 1896 . . .	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W.	21st January, 1898 . . .	Kingston
Burke, E. E.*	5th April, 1894 . . .	—
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881 . . .	Sav.-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905 . . .	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H.	4th February, 1902 . . .	Kingston
Cargill, S.	16th December, 1892 . . .	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895 . . .	Sav.-la-Mar
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902 . . .	Black River
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897 . . .	Port Maria
Clark, W. P.*	10th December, 1886 . . .	May Pen
Clough, C. Egerton	10th August, 1900 . . .	St. Ann's Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871 . . .	Spanish Town
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900 . . .	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902 . . .	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J. (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	17th December, 1880 . . .	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.*	31st March, 1894 . . .	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884 . . .	Kingston
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891 . . .	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor*	8th March, 1888 . . .	Kingston
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891 . . .	Port Maria
Dunn, H. H.	13th June, 1904 . . .	Kingston
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894 . . .	Falmouth

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Fabel, Carl Louis	25th August, 1908	Kingston
Farquharson, Arthur W. (Farquharson & Milholland)	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Port Antonio
Fletcher, John R.	30th June, 1904	Richmond
George, A. C.	12th July, 1906	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Goodin, J. Alexander*	21st August, 1898	Port Antonio
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, Leonard*	16th July, 1895	Port Antonio
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Grosett, Vernon E.	24th June, 1902	Port Antonio
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hendriks, A. J.	2nd March, 1893	Black River
Holmes, R. C.	2nd July, 1906	Montego Bay
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jaquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann*	14th June, 1892	—
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, Alexr. L. P.	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B.	26th June, 1906	Kingston
Lynch, Edw. Lloyd*	2nd September, 1895	Port Antonio
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Farquharson & Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Morrison, Wm.	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Morant Bay
Murray, Arthur E.	18th February, 1902	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Motta, A. E.	13th June, 1904	Kings on
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Lucea
Nash, John S.	21st July, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Ogilvie, Frank B.	30th January, 1905	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria
Phillips, F. P. A.	20th June, 1901	St. Ann's Bay
Pouyat, H. F.*	13th October, 1866	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Reid, William .	13th October, 1904 .	Sav.-la-Mar
Berrie, Richard Pitt .	25th April, 1892 .	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892 .	Halfway Tree
Robinson, K. Aubrey .	13th June, 1904 .	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. .	13th June, 1878 .	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. .	18th January, 1906 .	Kingston
Simpson, Aston H. L. .	18th July, 1907 .	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. .	21st July, 1898 .	Kingston
Smith, E. G. Osborne .	2nd May, 1884 .	Kingston
Stern, Philip .	30th August, 1872 .	Kingston
Stone, L. J. .	16th February, 1899 .	Kingston
Scott, H. W. R. .	28th January, 1904 .	Port Maria
Southby, T. G. .	8th January, 1906 .	Lucea
Trench, C. LeP. .	25th June, 1896 .	Kingston
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London .	19th July, 1897 .	Adelphi
Vendryes, Charles L. .	8th February, 1888 .	Kingston
Vendryes, C. H. .	9th April, 1903 .	Kingston
Watson, John Robertson .	13th August, 1891 .	Morant Bay
Watson, S. H. .	15th June, 1867 .	Kingston
Weise, E. B. .	24th January, 1905 .	Kingston

SUPREME COURT FEES—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		On filing a caveat . . .	£0 5 0
On sealing writ of summons . . .	£0 13 0	On filing any petition, statement of claim or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion . . .	0 3 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ . . .	0 13 0	On every order . . .	0 3 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction . . .	0 15 0	<i>Certificates.</i>	
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons . . .	0 2 0	For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof . . .	0 7 6
Writ of venire facias, certiorari or partition . . .	0 7 6	<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>	
Every other writ . . .	0 5 0	For every search not exceeding three hours . . .	0 1 0
Every foreign or other commission . . .	1 0 0	On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, for any time, not exceeding three hours . . .	0 1 0
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned . . .	0 5 0	<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>	
<i>Appearances.</i>		On every summons . . .	0 1 0
On entering an appearance, for each person . . .	0 5 0	On every order . . .	0 2 0
<i>Copies.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word . . .	0 0 9	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour . . .	0 10 0
For certifying same under seal . . .	0 7 6	Digitized by Google	
Every attested copy order . . .	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>			
On filing a special case . . .	1 0 0		
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return . . .	0 3 0		

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

EQUITY.

Judgments, Decrees and Orders.

For entering a judgment or a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio ...	£0	0	9
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio ...	0	0	9

Common Law.

On every interlocutory judgment	0	5	0
On every final judgment	0	10	0
On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.			

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a receiver, guardian, liquidator, sequestrator, executor, administrator, trustee, agent, solicitor, mortgagee, cotenant, co-partner, execution creditor, or other person, liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200 ...	0	2	0
When such amount shall exceed £200, for every £100 or fraction ...	0	1	0
The registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.			

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs, not exceeding three folios of 72 words each ...	0	1	0
When the bill exceeds three such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio ...	0	0	6

Register of Judgments.

For registering a judgment, although more than one name may have to be registered. ...	0	2	6
For re-registering same ...	0	1	0
For a search for each name ...	0	1	0
For authority to enter satisfaction ...	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under section 81 of Code Upon a reference to the registrar for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour ...	0	2	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour ...	0	5	0

On taking recognizance or bond	£0	10	0
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering ...	0	2	0
On a commitment ...	0	5	0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., c. 23 ...	0	5	0
On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders ...	1	0	0
On filing interrogatories ...	1	0	0
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories ...	0	15	0
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 ...	0	5	0
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ...	0	10	0
Above £100—10s. per cent.			

Solicitors' Fees.

Note.—A folio throughout these rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the divisions of the Court, except equity ...	0	15	0
For each additional hour. ...	0	15	0
In equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 ...	3	0	0
If of or below that amount ...	1	10	0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs ...	0	7	6
Each copy ...	0	3	9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inhibition, drawing, per folio ...	0	3	0
Fair copy ...	0	1	6
Engrossing ...	0	2	6
Endorsement of claim ...	0	7	6
Each copy ...	0	3	9
For each additional folio ...	0	1	6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios ...	0	3	0
For each additional folio ...	0	1	6
Drawing, per folio ...	0	3	0
Fair copy ...	0	1	6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person. ...	0	3	0
For each additional person ...	0	1	0
Bonds, replevin security for costs, drawing per folio ...	0	3	0
Fair Copy ...	0	1	6
Engrossing ...	0	2	6
Common Bonds ...	0	15	0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words ...	0	3	0
Fair copies for counsel or opposite attorney or perusal of client when necessary, per folio ...	0	1	6
Engrossment ...	0	2	6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

Copies, per folio ...	£0 1 6	Notices of trial, of counsel, of taxation, of striking special jury, and other common notices ...	£0 3 0
Briefs of pleadings, statement to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio ...	0 1 6	Each copy ...	0 1 6
Attendance in court at trial of contested causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour ...	0 10 0	Notices to admit or produce documents ...	0 7 6
Attendance in chambers or on the registrar on the taking of accounts or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) ...	0 10 0	Each copy ...	0 3 9
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity ...	0 4 0	Motions, summonses for chambers ...	0 7 6
Attendance at public offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings ...	0 4 0	Each copy ...	0 3 9
At record office to make search or record deeds ...	0 7 6	Subpoenas ad testificandum ...	0 7 6
On counsel in consultation, per hour ...	0 10 0	Each copy ...	0 3 0
<i>Note</i> —As to attendance at chambers		With duces tecum clause additional ...	0 3 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—		Each copy additional ...	0 1 6
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding ...	1 1 0	Witness, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour ...	0 10 0
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding ...	10 10 0	Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each ...	0 7 6
Affidavits of service on one person, of materiality and other common affidavits ...	0 7 6	Special searches in any of the public offices, per hour ...	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service ...	0 3 0	For each docket of judgment ...	0 1 6
Special affidavits drawing, per folio ...	0 3 0	do do deed ...	0 7 6
Fair copy ...	0 1 6	If more than one folio, for each additional folio ...	0 2 6
Engrossing ...	0 2 6	Letters not exceeding two sides ...	0 6 8
		For each additional side ...	0 3 4
		Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
		Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio ...	0 1 6
		Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio ...	0 1 6
		Notices to admit or produce documents ...	0 7 6
		Præcipe for writ ...	0 3 0
		<i>Note</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.	

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Solicitor's Fees.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ...	£0 15 0	£1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at chambers ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed ...	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a judge's summons to leave in chambers or to serve ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio ...	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the judge or by the registrar ...	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:		
For lengthy attendance on lower scale, not exceeding £1 1s.		
On higher scale not exceeding £2 2s.		
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding £10 10s.		

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
<i>Attending on Claims in Chambers.</i>		
For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five ...	£0 10 6	£1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five, an additional sum of ..	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the registrar and at his office, to get same entered ...	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the registrar and certified by him) ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio ...	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the taxing master's discretion not to exceed ...	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof ...	0 7 6	0 15 0
N. B.—The registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.		

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in chambers ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in court ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the registrar ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a judge's summons, exclusive of the copy ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.		

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes and one notice of passing decrees or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
<i>Court Fees.</i>		
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ...	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the registrar to do ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the court, in any matter to him directed, per day ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examination when taken before the registrar per folio ...	0 1 0	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio ...	£0 0 6	£0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the registrar ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the registrar, per folio ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a receiver's or consignee's account, a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such receiver or consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the registrar ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of registrar at any sale of property directed by the court, and held by him for each day, if sale in Kingston ...	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile, from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers accounts, and other documents and papers filed in the registrar's office, per folio ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note.</i> —All the above court fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—(To apply throughout these rules to all the divisions of the court.)

Service of documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money ...	£0 1 6
If above one mile from the court house, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first ...	0 0 6
Attendance to make affidavit of service ...	0 1 0

Execution of Process.

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property ...	0 6 0
do writ of possession ...	0 6 0
do writ of delivery ...	0 6 0
do writ of attachment for contempt ...	0 10 0
do writ of sequestration ...	0 10 0
do warrant to attach property before judgment ...	0 10 0
Executing writ of seizure and sale—	
For the 1st £100 and under, per pound ...	0 1 0
For all sums over £100, per pound ...	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days ...	0 4 0

Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.

Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.

Fee on return to any writ ... £0 1 6.

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the sale.

All accounts to be taxed by the registrar.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In Non-Contentious Business.

For filing affidavit, applying for probate or letters of administration ...	0 10 0
On every form of probate ...	1 10 0
For grant of letters of administration ...	1 10 0
On every will bond, and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon.	
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet ...	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

For office copy thereof, part folio and each fraction of a sheet ...	£0 1 6	Writ of sequestration ...	£0 10 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit ...	0 5 0	For searches in court books, making extracts for every three hours ...	0 1 0
Upon every certificate of the court ...	1 12 6	Bond to be executed by any person ...	0 3 0
Upon every subpoena ...	0 3 0	Assignment of bond ...	0 5 0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof ...	0 5 0	Filing exhibits, per folio ...	0 0 6
For each inspection of books ...	0 1 0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio ...	0 0 9
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.		Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios ...	0 1 0
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil ...	1 5 0	When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio ...	0 0 6
For filing affidavit on oath of executor or administrator ...	1 10 0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses ...	2 2 0
<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the registrar as for similar business at common law.		<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at common law.	
<i>In Contentious Business.</i>			
On every citation ...	0 5 0	<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>	
On every citation to see proceedings ...	0 5 0	The fees of solicitors shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business at common law.	
On entering appearance for each person ...	0 5 0	DIVORCE AND BANKRUPTCY DIVISIONS OF THE COURT.	
Filing declaration ...	0 5 0	<i>Note.</i> —Fees of court and of solicitors the same as for similar business at common law.	
do plea ...	0 5 0	<i>Incumbered Estates Division.</i>	
do act on petition ...	0 5 0	FEES OF COURT.	
do answer ...	0 5 0	On filing petition for commencement of proceedings ...	
do reply ...	0 5 0	On the amount of the purchase money upon the sale of any land by order of the court, for each £100 or part of £100 ...	
do any further writing to the act ...	0 3 0	On all other proceedings in the court the same fees as nearly as may be as are payable upon similar proceedings in equity.	
do Inventory ...	0 5 0	<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>	
On pleadings amended or reformed ...	0 1 0	The fees of solicitors on proceedings under the Incumbered Estates' Law shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business in equity.	
Filing interrogatories and answers ...	0 2 0		
do affidavits as to script annexed ...	0 3 0		
do case for motion ...	0 5 0		
Entering order of court on motion ...	0 3 0		
Summons to attend at chambers ...	0 5 0		
Entering order made on summons ...	0 3 0		
Attested copy order ...	0 3 0		
Filing notices, per folio ...	0 0 6		
Entering final decree, per folio ...	0 1 6		
do any order or decree made with consent of parties ...	0 5 0		
For entering caveat ...	0 2 0		
For filing authority to withdraw and withdrawing caveat ...	0 2 0		
Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to jury under judge's direction, per folio ...	0 0 6		
Every commission issued under seal ...	1 0 0		
Writ of attachment ...	0 10 0		

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 9 OF 1899.

SCHEDULE A.—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors, Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 7 6 to £0 10 6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters	0 5 0 to 0 7 0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors, Journeymen, District Constables	0 2 0 to 0 4 0
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Servants, labourers and the like	CLASS IIIa.	For every day of attendance.	
	—	£0 1 0 to	£0 2 0
Reg. Med. Practitioners for giving professional evidence	—	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners, for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report	—	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed	—	—	2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

Under Law 21 of 1905 witnesses, other than those giving evidence of their opinion as experts, are not in certain cases to receive any allowance from public funds for the day or days of their attendance.

HOLDING OF COURTS DURING 1909.

FULL COURT, (SUPREME).

Sittings of the full Court will be held, commencing on the following days:—

Monday, 18th January; Monday, 15th March; Monday, 10th May; Monday, 12th July; Monday, 13th September; Monday, 15th November.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

The times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1909:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 4th; April 13th; August 30th. Spanish Town—January 11th; April 26th; September 6th. Morant Bay—March 2nd; June 29th; October 26th. Port Antonio—March 5th; July 2nd; October 29th. Port Maria—March 8th; July 5th; November 1st.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 1st; June 1st; September 27th. Mandeville—February 4th; June 3rd; September 30th. Black River—February 8th; June 7th; October 4th. Savanna-la-Mar—February 11th; June 10th; October 7th. Lucea—February 15th; June 14th; October 11th. Montego Bay—February 18th; June 17th; October 14th. Falmouth—February 22nd; June 21st; October 18th. St. Ann's Bay—February 25th; June 24th; October 21st.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of Queen Victoria in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1851, it was ordered that any person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or their Privy Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Court of Civil Judicature, or as a Court of Revenue or Escheat in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within 14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or petition for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv.) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

BRITISH HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorised Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, was published, by direction of the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that

the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money, stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th Nov., 1890, page 741, by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to international law and the comity of nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

By Law 38 of 1894 (23 May, 1894) as amended by Law 18 of 1906 (14 May, 1906) provision is made for the appointment of an Admiralty Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Rules of Court were prepared by the then Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law. These rules were approved by Queen Victoria in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and were published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	...	Feb., '81
Deputy Judge	Vacant.	...	
Registrar	Alfred H. D'Costa	...	6th April, 1907
Bailiff	E. G. Cooper	Fees	1906
Surrogate	Alfred H. D'Costa	...	6th April, 1907

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

[87 East Street, Kingston.]

The want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot, and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1907, there were granted to the Administrator General Letters of Administration to the estates of thirteen deceased persons through the Supreme Court and two with the will of the deceased annexed, and one through a Resident Magistrate's Court. He was also appointed guardian and trustee of the estates of seven infants in two matters, guardian additem of two infants in one matter, receiver under a provisional winding up order in one matter, and of mortgaged properties in two matters, trustee in the room of other trustees in one matter, committee of one lunatic and her estate, trustee under deed of trust in one matter, trustee under the Settled Land Law in two matters, and trustee of a Building Society under instrument of

dissolution. The estates of two immigrants under section 45 of Law 22 of 1896 devolved on the Administrator General to be dealt with.

The estate of 192 labourers and others who died in Panama and Costa Rica were also during this period referred to the Administrator General to be dealt with.

At the 31st December, 1907, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £77,095 7s. 6½d.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.*

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861 - 16	1863 - 75	1865 - 39	1867 - 64
1862 - 76	1864 - 40	1866 - 47	1868 - 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last ten years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1898-99 -	13	1901 (9 months) 20	1904 - 14
1899-1900 -	6	1902 - 14	1905 - 25
1900-1901 -	4	1903 - 13	1906 - 16
			1907 - 3

The judicial statistics of the Colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1907, there were three provisional orders in bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, which were made absolute. Of the six that were pending on the 31st December, 1906, one was revoked and the others made absolute.

At the 31st December, 1907, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £2,738 7s. 6½d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	John M. Nethersole	£400 0 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
First Class Clerk	R. M. Cocking	300 0 0	1st May, '80
Accountant	A. A. Forbes	250 0 0	1st July, 1903
Second Class Clerk	B. O. Clunie	120 0 0	1st March, '96
Third Class Clerk	A. O. Ritchie	100 0 0	1st April, 1902
Assistant Accountant	C. A. Leake	170 0 0	1st Sept., '07
Typist and Stenographer	Bertha J. Davis	83 4 0	...

* The Amending Law now in force makes it incumbent on Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £ : otherwise their discharge is suspended for 2 years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10	0	0
ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6	0	0
ditto ditto for any other parish	3	0	0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0	10	6
For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.			

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16 may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Aguilar, A. W. O.	28 January, 1908	Westmoreland
Allwood, John	15th April, 1898	Hanover
Ashenheim, L.	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Bioknell, C. A.	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley	22nd August, 1808	The whole Island
Brown, G. P.	6th August, 1906	St. James
Burke, E. E.	16th July, 1895	St. Mary
Calder, Charles MacClair	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Cargill, S. R.	20th February, 1907	Kingston
Clarke, C. Lister	5th September, 1896	Westmoreland
Davis, H. E. H.	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Fleming, A. A.	29th August, 1908	St. Catherine
Goffe, C. H. C.	4th April, 1889	St. Mary
Grant, A. C.	15th February, 1883	St. James
Gray, W. Bagget	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E.	16th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Houghton, R. S.	5th May, 1877	St. Thomas
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
Lynch, E. L.	20th January, 1896	Portland

NOTARIES PUBLIC, contd.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Milholland, J. F.	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Musson, J. T.	28th July, 1883	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	12th June, 1908	Kingston
Nunes, Chas. A.	16th March, 1889	Trelawny
Nuttall, E.	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Orrett, W. H.	17th December, 1895	Kingston
Pickwick, W. S.	29th January, 1902	St. Mary
Smith, E. G. O.	4th March, 1887	The whole Island
Tomlinson, A. E.	29th April, 1892	Hanover
Watson, S. H.	23rd August, 1878	Kingston
Watson, J. R.	16th September, 1897	St. Thomas

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the island, with as many Stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the Parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one Parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other Parish or Parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.

FEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4 4 0

When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	£5 5 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7 7 0

Where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1 0 8

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	2 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	£2 2 0 to 3 3 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50.	5 5 0

When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 ls., in cases where the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 ls. to

2 2 0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's cost and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute, or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages, the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has, in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s. per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment Summonses.

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10	£0 8 0
Do. do. £10 do. £20	0 12 0
Do. do. £20 and up to £50	0 18 0
In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—	
£5 and under £10	0 10 0
£10 and under £25	0 15 0
£25 and up to £50	0 18 0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases when an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	2 2 0
Exceeding £100	3 3 0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	5 5 0
Exceeding £100	7 7 0

In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.

Fees to Counsel.

£3 3s. in cases up to £100.

£5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial	-	£0 10 6
Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial.		

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned	-	0 5 0
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Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses.

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal	-	£1 1 0
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Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or, when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land	-	£2 2 0
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In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20	-	1 1 0
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More than £20 but not less than £50	-	2 2 0
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More than £50 but less than £100	-	3 3 0
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More than £100	-	5 5 0
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Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding

5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summonses thereon, where amount claimed does not exceed £2	-	£0 2 0
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On lodging every Plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2	-	0 0 9
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in the £ or part of the £.

This scale shall apply to Fees required by Section 154 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim.

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum Fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be . . .	£0 10 0
On each Judgment Summons . . .	0 4 0
The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.	
On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904. . .	0 15 0
Every original Subpoena (which may include three 3 persons) . . .	0 1 0
Entering notice of Special defence . . .	0 1 0
Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof) . . .	0 1 0
Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment, of Execution, or any other warrant . . .	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet . . .	0 0 6
For entering every Appeal . . .	0 10 0
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.	
On lodging every Plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post . . .	0 0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy . . .	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20 . . .	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20 . . .	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons) . . .	£1 0 0
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ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment . . .	0 5 0
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LAND.

On all Plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits) . . .	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of . . .	0 0 9
in the pound on the amount of the claim	

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single Fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction . . .	£0 5 0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction . . .	0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant . . .	0 1 0

Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer . . .	£0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner . . .	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour . . .	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet . . .	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate . . .	0 5 0
On each return of summons notice or warrant . . .	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion . . .	0 2 6
On each suggestion . . .	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance . . .	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £20 and the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £50.

For filing Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator with the Will annexed, every Affidavit of an attesting witness and Bond and for grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with the Will annexed and recording the Probate and Will in the Court, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Executor or Administrator . . .	£0 5 0
For filing Affidavit or Oath of Administrator and Bond and for grant of Letters of Administration and recording the Letters of Administration, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Administrator . . .	0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 . . .	0 2 0
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879 . . .	
On every Inventory, when the same shall be under or amount to six hundred words and the like sum for every number of six hundred words and for every fractional part of such number of words as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869 . . .	0 1 6
On lodging a Caveat . . .	0 1 0

II. In cases to which the fees in Table I do not apply and when the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator . . .	£0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the necessary reference to him, including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868 . . .	0 7 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil . . .	0 5 0
On every Bond . . .	0 5 0
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet . . .	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879 . . .	
For grant of Letters of Administration or grant of Probate . . .	0 5 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869 . . .	
On lodging a Caveat . . .	0 1 0

III. When the value of the Personal Estate exceeds £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator . . .	1 10 0
On every affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil . . .	1 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868 . . .	0 7 0
On every Will Bond and on every Administration Bond after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon on the value of the personal estate as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 11 of 1898 . . .	
On every grant of Probate . . .	1 10 0
On every grant of Letters of Administration . . .	1 10 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869 . . .	
On every certificate of the proceedings of the Court . . .	1 12 6
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet . . .	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879 . . .	
For every inspection of Books . . .	0 1 0
On lodging a Caveat . . .	0 1 0

IV. *Applications for Probate under Law 13 of 1884.*

Devises or persons interested in Real Estate applying for Probate of any Will shall be required to pay:—

A. When the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £100 the fees prescribed by Table II so far as the same are applicable.

B. When the value of the Real Estate exceeds £100 the fees prescribed by Table III. Provided that in respect of these applications the words "Affidavit or Oath of Executor" shall be deemed to apply to and include Affidavit of the Devisee or other person interested in the Real Estate.

V. In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed £50.
	s. d.	s. d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all schedules, exhibits and affidavit in verification)	3 0	3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i>	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document, when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits, except affidavits in verification of petitions	0 6	1 0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers	0 6	1 0
For every subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such subpoena for service	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction	0 6	1 0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance	0 6	1 0
For entering every appeal	5 0	5 0
For taxing every Bill of Costs as between party and party, or between Solicitor and Client	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for; shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50 then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Court or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge or the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiffs' Fees.

Nature of Work, &c.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn under £50.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn to ex- ceed £50.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other document if not personally served .	0 0 6	0 0 6
The like, if personally served .	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court .	0 1 0	0 1 0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court .	0 10 0	0 15 0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept,—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept .	0 10 0	1 0 0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to Prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) .	0 2 6	0 5 0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit .	0 0 6	0 1 0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors' Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge, and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to them for work done under the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts, the following remuneration, viz. :—

- Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.
- Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

Note 1—The above scale shall apply as between Solicitor and client, as well as between party and party.

Note 2—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made, unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval, give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

The costs of such reviewal shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid :—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable; the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Law, or for the offences of Forcible Entry and Detainer of Land.

*On lodging every appeal under section 292 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 1 0 0

NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpoena, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied	5 0	10 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants 5s.
If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile 1s.
In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the route is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expenses necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled.
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

Warrant of possession.

9. Executing warrants of possession 6s.
with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of execution against goods.

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods 1s.
11. A commission of 2½ o/o on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage.
12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £, poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 o/o of the amount of the writ.

* The Governor has directed that the collection of this fee be discontinued. C. S. O. Circular, 24th January, 1900.

14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days
where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 1s.
where the amount of demand exceeds £10 2s.
15. For the appraisalment of goods distrained 3d. in the £ on the value.

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 2½ o/o on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. o/o on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under section 81 of Law 28 of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained, then he shall pay to the bailiff as under—
For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.
For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.
In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	£ s. d. 650 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Clerk and Stipendiary Justice	L. Gray	450 0 0	22nd Feb., '98
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	300 0 0	Nov., '85
Ditto	E. W. Penny	200 0 0	Dec., '75
Ditto	M. H. Aarons	160 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	A. E. Nicholas	120 0 0	1st March, '93
Assistant	H. B. Cox	70 0 0	
Bailiff	E. G. Cooper	60 0 0*	1 June, '93
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	(See Kingston)	
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	H. C. Robinson	350 0 0	1st April, '98
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	E. F. H. Cox	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Bailiff	A. C. Brodhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	(See Portland)	1st Aug., '04
Clerk and Stipendiary Justice	G. Harvey Clark	350 0 0†	2nd Nov., '03
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	J. A. G. Smith	130 0 0	1st July, '06
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Bailiff	C. J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	700 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	200 0 0	
Clerk and Stipendiary Justice	S. C. Burke, B.A.	400 0 0†	1st Sep., '98
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart	200 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Bailiff	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	650 0 0	Dec. '92
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	E. L. Lynch	250 0 0	—
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	J. A. Lawrence	120 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '71
Asst. Bailiff	Z. Rochester	20 0 0*	
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. T. Musson	750 0 0	1st Nov., '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	C. A. Bicknell	310 0 0	20th Jan., '02
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	H. G. Headly-Gauntlett	170 0 0	1st Mar, '89
	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Duffus	140 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Bailiff	A. S. Edwards	30 0 0	—
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	G. P. St. Aubyn	(See St. James)	
Clerk	D. A. Tucker	350 0 0	Oct., '81
	Travelling allowance	72 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	Vacant.	—	—
Bailiff	A. S. Anderson	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '06

* And fees.

† Includes £50 as Stipendiary Justice.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	G. P. St. Aubyn	£ 600 0 0	14th Dec., '08
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	H. Broderick	250 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	Vacant.	—	—
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. Calder	(See Westmoreland)	
Clerk	R. Lewis	350 0 0	10th Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. Calder	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	200 0 0	
Clerk	A. E. Lopez	270 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	F. J. W. Davis	200 0 0	19th Oct., '87
Ditto	L. A. Hopwood	120 0 0	20th June, '93
Bailiff	E. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	(See Manchester.)	
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	C. P. Huggins	350 0 0	Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. E. Mellish	200 0 0	Feb., '92
Ditto	C. A. Clark	65 0 0	1st May, '08
Bailiff	E. J. Coombs	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	110 0 0	
Clerk	W. G. Clough	350 0 0	15th June, '72
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. P. F. Nugent	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Bailiff	G. A. Hogg	60 0 0*	10th Mar., '02
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Maxwell Hall	700 0 0	1st April, '84
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	C. H. Y. Slader	330 0 0	3rd April, '83
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. C. MacIntosh	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	Travelling allowance	32 0 0	
Ditto	H. A. Cooper	100 0 0	11th July, '07
Bailiff	F. C. Jackson	60 0 0	
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	J. L. Hill	350 0 0	22nd July, '75
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	R. E. Seaton	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

* And fees.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpœnas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable :—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpœna for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 2 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 17 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1909.

Parish.	Station	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kingston	Kingston	Every	Monday	Tuesday, Thursday	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.	PETTY SESSIONS AND Friday—Public Holidays excepted.
	Kingston	11	15	22	19	17	14	19	—	6	11	8	13
	Kingston	Every	Wednesday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday	unless it be a Public Holiday
St. Andrew	Halfway Tree	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND	PETTY SESSIONS AND
	Stony Hill	7.14	4.11	4.11	1.8.15	6.13	3.10	1.8.15	5.12	2.9.16	7.14	4.11	2.9.16
	Gordon Town	21.28	18.25	18.25	22.29	20.27	17.24	22.29	19.26	23.30	21.28	18.25	23.30
	Halfway Tree	6.19	2.16	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.23	7.21
	Stony Hill	12.26	9.23	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	16.30	14.28
	Gordon Town	13	17	24	21	19	16	21	—	8	13	10	15
	Halfway Tree	5.19	2.16	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.23	7.21
	Stony Hill	12.26	9.23	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	16.30	14.28
	Gordon Town	13	17	24	21	19	16	21	—	8	13	10	15
	Halfway Tree	5.19	2.16	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.23	7.21
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	5.18	1.16	16.29	14.26	11.25	8.21	6.19	17.30	14.27	12.25	8.23	6.20
	Bath	8.22	5.19	5.19	2.16	14.28	11.25	9.23	6.20	3.17	1.15	12.26	10.23
	Cedar Valley	6.19	2.17	17.30	15.27	12.26	9.22	7.20	4.18	1.28	13.27	10.24	7.21
	Easington	20	3	2	28	27	23	21	19	15	14	11	8
	Morant Bay	7	4	4	1	13	10	8	5	2	26	25	9
	Bath	8	5	5	2	14	11	9	6	3	1	12	10
	Cedar Valley	6	2	17	15	12	9	7	4	1	13	10	7
	Easington	20	3	2	28	27	23	21	19	15	14	11	8
	Morant Bay	5.13	1.10	1.10.16	7.14	5.11	2.8.16	6.14	3.11.17	8.14	6.12	3.8.23	1.6.15
	Bath	18.27	16.25	24.29	21.26	19.25	21.30	19.28	25.30	22.27	20.25	29	20.29
St. Thomas	Cedar Valley	8.22	5.19	5.19	2.16	14.28	11.25	9.23	6.20	3.17	1.15	12.26	10.23
	Cedar Valley	6.19	2.17	17.30	15.27	12.26	9.22	7.20	4.18	1.28	13.27	10.24	7.21
	Easington	20	3	2	28	27	23	21	19	15	14	11	8

Note.—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday or be the dates appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1909.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Portland	Port Antonio	11.26	8.23	8.23	RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S							
	Buff Bay	15.29	12.26	12.26	3.18	2.15.29	13.27	10.24	10.24	7.21	5.19	2.17	14.28
	Hope Bay	14.28	11.25	11.25	7.21	4.18	2.16	13.27	13.27	10.24	8.22	5.19	3.17
	Manchioneal	4	15	15	6.20	3.17	1.15	12.26	12.26	9.23	7.21	4.18	2.16
					13	10	7	5	16	13	11	22	11
	Port Antonio	12	9	9	6	4	1	12	9	8	18	16	13
	Buff Bay	15	12	12	23	7	4	2	13	10	8	5	3
	Hope Bay	14	11	11	8	6	3	1	12	9	7	4	2
	Manchioneal	4	15	15	13	10	7	5	16	13	11	22	11
	Port Antonio	6.11.20	3.8.17	3.8.17	5.14.20	PETTY SESSIONS							
St. Mary	Buff Bay	26	23	23.31	28	3.12.18	2.9.15	7.13.21	4.10.18	1.7.15	5.13.19	2.10.17	8.14.22
	Hope Bay	15.29	12.26	12.26	7.23	7.21	4.18	2.16	13.27	21.29	27	24.30	28
	Manchioneal	14.28	11.25	11.25	8.22	6.20	3.17	1.15	12.26	10.24	8.22	5.19	3.17
		4	15	15	13	10	7	5	16	13	11	22	11
	Port Maria				RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S							
	Annotto Bay	Every	Every, Tues day, in	Every, Tues day, in	each month.	<i>Criminal Business.</i>							
	Richmond	The 1st, 2nd and 4th	Fridays in each	Fridays in each	month.								
	Retreat	Every Wed nesday	in each month.	in each month.	each month.								
		The 3rd Fri day	in each month.	in each month.	each month.								
	Port Maria	The 1st	Tuesday in each	month	when special days will be fixed for contested cases undisposed of								
	Annotto Bay	The 1st	Fri day in each	month.									
St. Peter	Richmond	The 1st and 3rd	Wed nesdays in each	month.	<i>Civil Business.</i>								
	Retreat	The 3rd	Fri day in each	month.									
	Port Maria	Every	Tues day in each	month	PETTY SESSIONS								
	Annotto Bay	The 2nd and 4th	Fri days in each	month except the 1st.	COURTS.								
	Richmond	Every	Wed nesday except the	Civil Court days.									
	Retreat	The 3rd	Fri day in each	month.									

Note.—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday or be the dates appointed for holding the Circuit Court, another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases if necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	Every Wednesday	RESIDENT Wednesday	MAGISTRATE'S in each month following the 1st Monday in each month.	COURTS (CRIMINAL) after the 1st Wednesday, except the Wednesday								
	Monaque	The 1st Monday in each month.	The Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month.	The 4th Monday in each month.	<i>Civil Business.</i>								
	Ocho Rios	Every Friday in each month after the 1st Friday.											
	Brown's Town												
	Cave Valley												
Trelawny	St. Ann's Bay	The 1st Wednesday in each month.	The Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month.										
	Monaque	The 1st Monday in each month.	The Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month.										
	Ocho Rios	The 1st Friday in each month.											
	Brown's Town												
			RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S	COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.								
St. James	Falmouth	The Tuesday after the 1st and 3rd Monday in every month.											
	Duncans	The Wednesday following the 1st Monday in every month.											
	Clarks Town	The Wednesday following the 3rd Monday in every month.											
	Ulster Spring	The Thursday following the 3rd Monday in every month.											
			RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S	COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.								
St. James	Falmouth	The Tuesday after the 1st Monday in every month.											
	Duncans*	The Wednesday following the 1st Monday in every month.											
	Clarks Town*	The Wednesday following the 3rd Monday in every month.											
	Ulster Spring	The Thursday following the 3rd Monday in every month.											
			RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S	COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.								
St. James	Montego Bay	Every Friday.											
	Montpelier	The Wednesday following the 2nd Monday in every month.											
	Spring Mount	The 4th Monday in every month.											
	Adelphi	The first Monday in every month.											
			RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S	COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.								
St. James	Montego Bay	The 2nd Monday in every month.											
			RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S	COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.								

* Contested cases in which Solicitors are engaged on both sides will be heard at Falmouth

Note—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday or be the date appointed for holding the Circuit Court, another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1909.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hanover	Lucea	6.13 20.27	3.10 17.24	3.10 17.24	7.14 21.28	5.12 19.26	PETTY SESSIONS 2.9 16.23	2.9 21.28	1.8.15 4.11	1.8.15 22	6.13 20.27	3.10 17.24	1.8 15.22
	Green Island	15 22	17 24	12 19	16 23	14 21	11 18	16 23	18.25 13	22 10	15 12	12 19	10 17
	Miles Town	22 28	19 —	19 25	23 —	21 27	—	23 29	20 —	17 23	22 —	25 —	—
	Sandy Bay												
	Lucea	13.27	10	10.24	14.28	12.26	RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS. <i>Criminal Business.</i>	14.28	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	8
	Green Island	15	12	12	16	14	11	16	13	10	15	12	10
	Miles Town	22	19	19	23	21	18	23	20	17	22	19	17
	Sandy Bay	28	—	25	—	27	—	29	—	23	—	25	—
	Lucea	14	11	11	15	13	<i>Civil Business.</i>	15	12	9	14	11	9
	Green Island	15	12	12	16	14	11	16	13	10	15	12	10
	Miles Town	22	19	19	23	21	18	23	20	17	22	19	17
	Sandy Bay	28	—	25	—	27	—	29	—	23	—	25	—
Westmoreland.	Savanna-la-Mar	5.12 19.26	2.9 16.23	2.9.16 23.30	6.13 20.27	4.11 18.25	PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS. <i>Criminal Business.</i>	6.13 20.27	3.10 17.24	7.14 21.28	5.12 19.26	2.16 23.30	7.14.21
	Little London	8	5	5	2	7	4	9	6	3	8	5	3
	Bluefields	18	15	15	—	17	—	19	—	13	—	15	—
	Whithorn	20	17	17	21	19	16	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Bethel Town	21	18	18	22	20	17	22	19	16	21	18	16
							MAGISTRATES' COURTS. <i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Savanna-la-Mar	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Whithorn	20	17	17	21	19	16	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Bethel Town	21	18	18	22	20	17	22	19	16	21	18	16

Note—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday or be the dates appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1909.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	12.26	2.16	2.16	13.27	4.18	1.15.29	13.27	3.17.31	14.28	12.26	2.16.30	14.28
	Cheltenham	11	1	1	16	3	14	12	16	13	11	1	13
	Malvern	13	3	3	14	5	2	14	4	1	13	3	1
	Balacava	25	15	15	26	17	28	26	30	27	25	15	29
	Santa Cruz	21	18	18	15	20	17	15	19	16	21	18	16
RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.													
	Black River	5.19	9.26	9.23	6.20	11.26	8.22	6.20	10.24	7.21	5.19	11.23	7.21
	Cheltenham	4	8	8	5	10	7	5	9	6	4	10	6
	Malvern	6	10	10	7	12	9	7	11	8	6	12	8
	Balacava	18	25	22	19	25	21	19	23	20	18	22	20
	Santa Cruz	20	27	24	21	27	23	21	25	22	20	24	22
<i>Civil Business.</i>													
Manchester	Black River	19	25	23	20	26	22	20	24	21	19	23	21
	Cheltenham	4	8	8	5	10	7	5	9	6	4	10	6
	Malvern	6	10	10	7	12	9	7	11	8	6	12	8
	Balacava	18	25	22	19	25	21	19	23	20	18	22	20
	Santa Cruz	20	27	24	21	27	23	21	25	22	20	24	22
<i>Civil Business.</i>													
	Mandeville	6.20	10.25	10.24	7.21	12.26	9.23	7.21	11.25	8.22	6.20	10.24	8.22
	Porus	8	12	12	8	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10
	Cottage	4	8	8	5	10	7	5	9	6	4	8	6
	Wigton	22	26	26	23	28	25	23	27	24	22	26	24
	Christiana	18	22	22	19	25	21	19	23	20	18	22	20
RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.													
	Mandeville	13.27	3.17	3.17	14.28	5.19	2.16	14.28	4.18	1.15	13.27	3.17	1.15
	Porus	15	5	5	12	7	4	2	6	3	1	5	3
	Cottage	11	1	1	13	3	14	12	3	13	11	1	13
	Wigton	29	19	19	16	21	18	16	20	17	15	19	17
	Christiana	25	15	15	26	17	28	26	16	27	25	15	28

In addition to the above mentioned fixtures Resident Magistrates Courts will be held at Santa Cruz whenever necessary.

Note.—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday or be the date appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1909.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manchester, <i>contd.</i>	Mandeville*	27	17	17	28	19	16	28	18	15	27	17	16
	Forus	15	5	5	2	7	4	2	6	13	1	5	3
	Cottage	11	1	13	3	3	14	12	3	13	11	1	13
	Wigton	29	19	19	16	21	18	16	20	17	15	19	17
Clarendon	Christiana	25	15	15	26	17	28	26	16	27	25	15	28
	Chapelton	Every Tuesday unless it be a Public Holiday.											
	May Pen	Every Monday unless it be a Public Holiday.											
	Frankfield	7.21	4.18	8.22	6.20	10.24	8.29	5.19	9.23	6.20	4.18	4.18	9.23
St. Catherine	Alley	14.28	11.25	11.25	15.29	13.27	17	1.15.29	12.26	16.30	14.28	11.25	16.30
	Chapelton	20	17	17	21	19	23	21	25	22	20	17	22
	May Pen	4.18	15	1.15	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	9.23	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20
	Frankfield	7	4	4	8	6	10	8	5	9	7	4	9
St. Catherine	Alley	14	11	11	15	13	17	15	12	16	14	11	16
	Chapelton	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	19	23	21	25	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21
	May Pen	11.25	8.22	8.22	26	10	14	28	16.30	13	11.25	8.22	13
	Frankfield	21	18	18	22	20	24	22	19	23	21	18	23
St. Catherine	Alley	28	25	25	29	27	—	1.29	26	30	28	25	30
	Spanish Town	5.12	2.9	2.9	6.13	4.11	1.8	6.13	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.16	7.14.21
	Linstead†	13.20.27	16.23	20.27	18.25	15.22	20.27	17.24	17.24	21.28	19.26	23.30	8.15.22
	Old Harbour	15.29	5.19	10.17.24	14.21.28	12.19.26	9.16.23	14.21.28	11.18.25	8.15.22	13.20.27	10.17.24	8.15.22
St. Catherine	Point Hill	8	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	3.17	1.15	6.19	3.17
	Spanish Town	4	1	1	5	3	7	5	9	10	8	12	10
	Linstead†	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	13	4	1	6
	Old Harbour	22	26	26	23	28	25	23	27	24	22	26	17
St. Catherine	Point Hill	8	12	12	16	14	11	9	13	10	8	12	10

* In addition to the above fixtures Resident Magistrate's Courts will be held at Mandeville whenever necessary.

† The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead on Saturdays for the purpose of issuing Process.

Note—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday, or be the dates appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

THE MAGISTRACY.

N.B.—The names of Justices who are believed to have left the island permanently have been omitted.

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
KINGSTON.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Lt.-Col. Charles J. Ward, c.m.g.	Kingston	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	do	See St. Andrew
<i>Stipendiary Magistrate.</i>		
Leonard Gray	do	
<i>Justices.</i>		
George Solomon	Halfway-Tree	
Simon Soutar	Kingston	
Eugene Finzi	do	
A. H. Jones	do	
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	do	
W. Peploe Forwood	do	
T. M. Martin	do	
Hon. Col. A. H. Pinnock	Halfway Tree	
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	Kingston	
E. A. H. Haggart	do	
Charles E. deMercado	do	
J. L. Ashenheim	do	
Archibald Munro	do	
R. S. Haughton	do	
J. F. Donovan, M.D., Ireland	Port Royal	
F. L. Myers	Kingston	
Colin Reid Campbell	do	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	do	
Aston W. Gardner	do	
C. Arnold Malabre	do	
W. E. Clark	Halfway Tree	
David Balfour	Kingston	
Col. F. B. P. White	Constant Spring	
Herbert Charles Robinson	Halfway Tree	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	Kingston	
John Macdonald	do	
Robt. Samuel Gamble	do	
Alfred Henry Rowley	do	
James Rowland Williams, M.A.	Bethel Town	Resides in Westmoreland
Robert Johnstone	Kingston	
E. Jordon Andrews	do	
Hon. Joseph R. Love	do	
W. N. A. Adams	do	
Thomas M. Burke	do	
Major L. D. Jackson, R.G.A.	Port Royal	
Hon. Geo. P. Myers	Kingston	
O. W. M. Castle, M.B.C.S.	do	
W. A. Heyliger	do	
Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
KINGSTON, contd.		
J. M. Nethersole	. Kingston	
Reginald H. Melhado	. do	
J. W. Branday	. do	
S. Buckland Cockell	. do	
ST. ANDREW.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Beresford Smyly Gosset	. Hagley Gap	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	. Kingston	See Kingston
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Sontar	. Halfway Tree	
Wm. Eloin Sant	. do	
Hon. Col. A. H. Pinnock	. do	
Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	. Kingston	
Arthur Warmington	. Stony Hill	
Aubrey M. Robinson	. Kingston	
Arthur Linton	. Stony Hill	
Col. F. B. P. White	. Constant Spring	
H. C. Munn	. Chapelton	
Capt. W. Peplow Forwood	. Kingston	
A. R. Hamilton	. Coldspring	Off the island
Ernest Louis Verley	. Kingston	
E. G. Orrett	. do	
L. D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., Eng.	. do	Off the island
R. S. Turton, I.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	. Stony Hill	
W. H. Landale	. Coldspring	
R. A. Williams	. Halfway Tree	
R. S. Haughton	. do	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	. Kingston	
Dr. C. R. Edwards	. Halfway Tree	
Carey B. Berry	. Lawrence Tavern	
David Brandon	. Halfway Tree	
William Harris	. Hope	
W. N. A. Adams	. Kingston	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng., I.R.C.P., Lon.	. do	
John Coke Farquharson	. Constant Spring	
E. A. H. Haggart	. Kingston	
C. A. T. Fursdon	. do	
Thomas Mair	. Stony Hill	
Major O. H. E. Marescaux	. Constant Spring	
David Henderson	. Kingston	
Ronald J. MacPherson	. do	
W. E. Clark	. Halfway Tree	
E. Haughton Sanguinetti	. Kingston	
Lewis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin.	. Halfway Tree	
Thomas Kemp	. Constant Spring	
Wm. Geo. Thomson	. Mavis Bank	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. THOMAS.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Capt. G. G. Taylor	Cedar Valley	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. F. Cargill	Port Antonio	See Portland
<i>Justices.</i>		
R. S. Haughton	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
T. C. D. Thompson, R. N.	Kingston	Left parish permanently
C. J. Georges	Cherry Garden, Old Harbour	Left parish permanently
E. G. Kerridge	Morant Bay	
I. J. Mordecai	do	
Charles Hope Levy	do	
Harry McCrea	Kingston	Left parish
Albert E. Hollis	Manchioneal	do
John Watson Taylor		Left island
John Paterson Provan	Cedar Valley	
J. W. McLean	St. Davids	
Dr. Vincent French Mullen	Claremont	Left parish
J. H. Philipps	Morant Bay	
H. A. Davis	Salt Ponds	Left parish permanently
H. Egerton Eves	Cedar Valley	
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
E. H. Quin	P. G. River	
W. Turriff	P. G. River	
S. H. Hislop	Kingston	Left parish permanently
S. R. Reuben	do	do
Hon. H. Cork	Port Antonio	Residing in Portland
T. M. Bartlett, M. B. Ch. M., Edin.	Morant Bay	
Victor A. Michelin	P. G. River	
Leslie G. Harrison	Morant Bay	
Edward Ashman	Bath	
E. L. Paine	Blue Mountain Valley	
J. C. Knollys	Chapelton	Left the parish
Ambrose Hearne	Trinity Ville	
James Hardie Williams	Morant Bay	
Fredk. Wm. Lamont Stewart	Bath	
Julius Maurice Lewis	Yallahs	
Hon. Beresford S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	
John L. Hill	Morant Bay	
C. H. Vidal Hall	do	
William S. Noad	do	
Dr. Frederick R. Evans	P. G. River	
A. C. Bancroft	...	
W. F. B. Phillips	do	
Dr. Harry G. Johnston	Hagley Gap	
Maxwell D. Trench	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
PORTLAND.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Commander E. C. Hall, R.N.	Hector's River	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. F. Cargill	Port Antonio	See St. Thomas
<i>Justices.</i>		
George Solomon	Kingston	Left the parish
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	do
T. G. D. Broughton	Halfway Tree	do
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	do
P. A. Moodie	Halfway-Tree	do
James Francis	Cold Spring	do
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	do
David S. Gideon	Port Antonio	
Robert Russel	Hope Bay	
Hon. Henry Cork	St. Mar. Bay	
E. R. C. Earle, M.R.C.S. E.	May Pen	Not resident in parish
I. M. Abendana	Port Antonio	
R. L. Benbow	Buff Bay	Not resident in parish
J. O. Mason	Orange Bay	
T. Mordecai	Port Antonio	
Albert E. Hollis	Manchioneal	
T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Kingston	Not resident in parish
T. C. D. Geddes	Buff Bay	
Dr. C. A. Moseley	Port Antonio	
William Kirkland	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Hon. William Watson	Port Antonio	
Harold Buckley	Manchioneal	
Frederick George Grossett	Port Antonio	
Robert James Miller	do	Not resident in parish
Leonard A. Wates	P. M. River	
Thomas Gray	Port Antonio	
A. F. M. Strachan	do	
R. W. P. Richards	Buff Bay	
W. G. Russel	do	
Leonard Swainson Gray	Port Antonio	
John W. Hill	Buff Bay	
R. H. Elworthy	Priestman's River	
W. H. B. Cathcart	Port Antonio	
S. C. Burke	do	
ST. MARY.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.	Clonmel	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
W. P. Clark	Richmond	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Henry Cooke	do	Left the parish
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	do
Thos. B. Scott	Ocho Rios	do
J. B. Goffe	Port Maria	
R. L. Benbow	Annotto Bay	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. MARY, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	Left the parish
James G. Cohen	Annotto Bay	
G. H. Moodie	Buff Bay	
E. E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay	
A. E. Silvera	Gayle	Left the parish
C. L. Walker	Walker's Wood	
V. E. Silvera	Oracabessa	
Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.	Port Maria	
A. D'C. Levy	Richmond	Left the parish
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.	Linstead	
W. H. W. Westmorland	Richmond	
Ernest M. Mais	Retreat	
A. C. Westmorland	Annotto Bay	Not resident in parish
Lawson Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin.	Kingston	
Leo. Geo. Silvera	Oracabessa	
Ralph McD Cocking	Kingston	
Ernest H. Kerr	Port Maria	do
H. Buckley	Manchioneal	do
Henry James	Port Maria	Left the parish
W. J. Thompson	Kingston	
K. M. Pringle	Annotto Bay	
C. R. Tyson	Retreat	
Charles Orrett	do	Left the parish
P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Richmond	
Edmund Charles Gruber	Retreat	
David Brandon	Kingston	
Graham J. Hawkins	Hampstead	Left the island
A. Davidson Goffe	Port Maria	
T. M. Gray	Richmond	
Rev. Henry B. Wolcott	do	
H. Braham	Annotto Bay	Left the island
C. D. Matthews	Albany	
J. H. Scarlett	do	
R. S. Domville	..	
John Sinclair	Gayle	Left the island
T. J. Hazlett	Port Maria	
J. Lockett	Troja	
George Alexander Dougal	Port Maria	
Narcisse Soulangue Savarian	do	Left the island
Charles Henry Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P., Ed.	do	
Lewis Brodie Melville	do	
John McKenzie Pringle	do	
Leicester Lawrence Roper	Walker's Wood	Not resident in parish
Francis Odell Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	Old Harbour	
Wm. Butler Braham	Annotto Bay	
John Herman Hall	do	
Frederick Arnold Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S., Ed.	do	Left the island
Chas. Benjamin Mosse McKenzie Pringle	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. MARY, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Clarence Charles Ferdinand Mc-Tavish Goffe	Highgate	
Henry William Gregory Constantine	do	
Peter Francis Acquart	do	
Robert Lamb Constantine	Bog Walk	
<i>ST. ANN</i>		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. H. E. Cox	Claremont	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. T. Musson		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Thomas B. Scott	Ocho Rios	
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Brown's Town	
Joseph H. Levy	do	
Henry A. L. Conran	Walker's Wood	
Richard Todd	Rio Bueno	
Charles L. Walker	Walker's Wood	
William Conran	do	
Adam Roxburgh	do	
Fred. B. Sturridge	Moneague	
Robert L. Young	Brown's Town	
Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay	
Edward Pratt	do	
A. J. Hopwood	Bamboo	
A. J. Webb	Laughlands	
Hamilton Brown	Pedro	
Charles Costa	Brown's Town	
William S. Groves	Ocho Rios	
H. W. Weyrauch	do	
W. H. Miller, M.D., M.B.C.P. & S.	Brown's Town	
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	
Percy Fox	Claremont	
Frank W. Ewen	Claremont	
Thomas Dobson	do	
Jas. Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Brown's Town	
R. E. L. Purchas	Runaway Bay	
St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Pedro	
George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Alexandria	
Arthur Townend	Laughlands	
H. Q. Levy	Brown's Town	
J. J. Milliner	Stewart Town	
Leicester L. Roper	Moneague	
J. J. Lyon	St. Ann's Bay	
A. C. Paton	Walker's Wood	
Charles J. Helwig	Alexandria	
H. C. G. Purchas	St. Ann's Bay	
W. J. Nash	Dry Harbour	
J. E. L. Cox	Claremont	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. ANN, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D.	St. Ann's Bay	
Frank Roper	Moneague	
Kenneth L. Roxburgh	Ocho Rios	
Sylvester Cotter	St. Ann's Bay	
Stirling M. Fisher	Ocho Rios	
Joseph C. Cameron	St. Ann's Bay	
Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin.	Kingston	Left the parish
Alfred Harvey Davis	Alexandria	
Caleb J. Helwig	Boroughbridge	
Rev. J. P. Hall	Brown's Town	
Leslie W. Levy	do	
E. S. Lindo	do	
Col. E. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G.	Pedro	
J. L. C. Cox, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin.	Lime Hall	
C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.	...	Left the parish
David Archer	...	do
Arthur W. Douet	Halfway Tree	do
A. C. C. Colthirst	...	do
C. A. Orrett	...	do
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	do
Stainton Clarke	...	do
Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.	Clonmel	do
Melville D. Harrel	...	do
C. T. Cahusac	...	do
H. T. Steele	...	do
<i>TRELAWNY.</i>		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. L. C. Shirley	Duncans	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
G. P. St. Aubyn	Montego Bay	See St. J mes
<i>Justices.</i>		
F. G. Anderson	Falmouth	
George P. Dewar	Duncans	
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Falmouth	
A. C. Houchen	Duncans	
W. L. Kerr	Falmouth	
W. D. Hill	do	
J. R. Scarlett	Lime Hall	
J. H. Bruch	Kingston	
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	
Alfred L. Delgado	do	
T. M. de Pass	Linstead	
Charles A. Nunes	Falmouth	
J. R. T. Main	do	
Joseph Shore	Little River	
R. M. Ewen	Grange Hill	
Stirling M. Fisher	Ocho Rios	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
TRELAWNY, contd.		
Justices.		
George Taylor	Clark's Town	Off the island
C. T. Cahusac	Sav.-la-Mar	
J. H. Watson	Mile Gully	
R. H. Lindo	...	
Henry Percy Sewell	Duncans	
H. T. Strudwick	do	
Alexander Oppenheim	Falmouth	
John Casserly	Rio Bueno	
C. C. Plunkett	Falmouth	
David Archer	do	
D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden	Off the island
Bernard Toole	Kingston	
A. A. Carter	Troy	
George E. Maunsell	Falmouth	
Matthew Scott	do	
Percival F. Robertson	do	
L. Wilmot Sharp	Duncans	
H. J. Steel	do	
Rev. John Robt. Marley Cass	Porus	
Rev. George Henry Lea	..	
Alexander Doull	Clark's Town	Off the island
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P.	Ulster Spring	
Frederic Edward Chambers	Falmouth	
Hon. and Rev. William Menzie Webb	Stewart Town	
Alexander W. Gordon	Duncans	
ST. JAMES.		
Senior Resident Justice of Peace.		
William Dewar	Anchovy	
Resident Magistrate.		
Geoffrey Peter St. Aubyn	Montego Bay	See Trelawny
Justices.		
Maxwell Hall	...	Left parish permanently
Philip A. Hart	Kingston	do
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	
J. H. Parkin	Anchovy	
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	Left parish permanently
Frederick W. Taylor	Linstead	do
Robert Shedden Goodrich	Montego Bay	
Samuel Hart	do	
L. P. Kerr	Mandeville	Left parish permanently
John C. Farquharson	Con. Spring P.O.	do
Charles Courrie Plunkett	Falmouth	do
Alexander Doull	Clark's Town	do
Joseph Shore	Little River	
Walter Coke Kerr	Montego Bay	
Austin Hamilton Browne	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
St. JAMES, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
John Henry Watson	Falmouth	Left parish permanently
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	do	
D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden	
F. W. Dougall	Montego Bay	
David Mills	do	
Henry F. Kerr	do	
Edmund Hart	do	
Herbert T. Thomas	Black River	Left parish permanently
Stephen S. Whiting	Falmouth	do
Bernard Toole	Montego Bay	do
Hugh Ramsden	Hampden	
Herbert P. Hewett	Montego Bay	
Herbert Alexander Holmes	Gaillsbro	
Harry John Harcourt Parkin	Catherine Mount	
William Lionel Kingdon	Montego Bay	
Charles John Davis	do	
George William Thomson	do	
Thomas Cleland Sharpe	do	
HANOVER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	See Westmoreland
<i>Justices.</i>		
DeB. S. Heaven	...	Off the island
Charles M. Phillips	Montego Bay	Left the parish
William Dewar	Anchovy	do
Alexander E. Davis	Lucea	
Thomas Stewart McNeil	Bluetields	Left the parish
John Hudson	Little London	do
William H. Cooke	New Market	do
A. W. Watson-Taylor	...	Off the island
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	
John W. Edwards	Montpelier	
A. H. Browne	Lucea	
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	Left the parish
Charles N. Ringer	...	Off the island
William S. Soad	Spanish Town	Left the parish
Augustus C. Bancroft	P. G. River	do
Charles E. Isaacs	Whitehouse	do
Hon. Evelyn Ellis	...	Off the island
Sir Richard Poore, Bart., R.N.	...	do
Charles A. Rerrie	...	do
Henry F. Godden	Kingston	Left the parish
George Reid	Green Island	
Charles O. Whitelocke	Grange Hill	
Edward E. Melville	Flint River	
Cecil J. Browne	Lucea	
Hugh A. S. Sanftleben	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
HANOVER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Henry G. M. Davis	Lucea	Left the parish
Walter H. Farquharson	Little London	
F. H. Farquharson	Balaclava	
John W. N. Hudson, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P.S., Edin.	Ramble	
H. T. Thomas	Black River	do
William G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London	Lucea	
H. C. L. Sanftleben	do	
Samuel E. Morris	Petersfield	do
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	
Robert Hay	Green Island	
Herbert Hood-Daniel	Ramble	
Ernest P. Beresford	do	
T. J. Field	Montego Bay	do
Eugene R. Browne	Flint River	
Frederick T. Topper	do	
David W. Talbot	Lucea	
Maurice Malcolm	Ramble	
Charles Wesley Hewitt	Green Island	
John George MacDonald Robertson	Ramble	
Napoleon Rankine	do	
Rudolph Lewis	Lucea	
Francis Geo. Bond	Green Island	
WESTMORELAND.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	Sav.-la-Mar	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	See Hanover
<i>Justices.</i>		
Zachary Jones	Sav.-la-Mar	Left the parish
Edward M. Earle	Kingston	
William Hylton Cooke	New Market	
Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	
Conrad Pile Bovell	do	
John Williamson Mennell	Darliston	
Charles B. Vickers	Bluefields	
N. S. Savariau	Port Maria	Left the parish
Frank Bastian	Sav.-la-Mar	
John Hudson	Little London	
Thomas Stewart McNeil	Whitehouse	
Samuel Halton Morris	Sav.-la-Mar	
John C. Farquharson	Halfway Tree	do
Charles Courrie Plunkett	Falmouth	do
Andrew S. Aguilar	Sav.-la-Mar	
John W. Edwards	Montpelier	do
James M. Farquharson	Siloah	do
Walter Hy. K. Farquharson	Little London	
W. M. Douet	Sav.-la-Mar	Off the island
W. Wooliscroft	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
WESTMORELAND, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Fred. H. Whitelocke	. Little London	
Robert Aitken	. Sav.-la-Mar	
J. R. Williams	. Bethel Town	
Hugh Clarke	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Richard E. Harvey	. Little London	
J. R. Hopwood	. Petersfield	
Wm. Dewar	. Anchovy	Left the parish
Charles E. Harvey, M.B., C.M.	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Charles O. Whitelocke	. Grange Hill	
John Stringer Brownhill	. Negril	
J. W. Toone	. ...	Off the island
F. H. Farquharson	. Balaclava	Left the parish
A. Byron Ventresse	. Darliston	
R. E. F. Burgess	. Grange Hill	
H. C. G. Purchas	. St. Ann's Bay	do
James Coneys Nolan	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Samuel E. Morris	. do	
Rupert M. Ewen	. Grange Hill	
Melville D. Harrell	. Spanish Town	
Charles Maclear Calder	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Ernest P. Beresford	. Ramble	
Dutton Trench	. Cambridge	Left the parish
Stainton Clarke	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Arthur R. Sandbach, D.S.O., Col. R.E.	. ...	Off the island
Maurice Malcolm	. Ramble	
Benjamin Henry Segree	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Arthur William Alcock	. do	
Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar	. do	
Adolph Eugene Lopez	. Sav.-la-Mar	
ST. ELIZABETH.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
I. R. Reece	. Mandeville	See Manchester
<i>Justices.</i>		
J. W. Earle	. Black River	
Hon. Charles Earle Isaacs	. Malvern	
F. Salmon Maxwell	. do	
C. G. Farquharson	. Black River	
Hon. John V. Calder	. Ewarton	
W. H. K. Farquharson	. Little London	Not resident in the parish
Henry Phillips Maxwell	. Myersville	
John Cooper	. Giddy Hall	
C. F. Pengelly	. Balaclava	
Henry James Lewis	. Black River	
T. P. Leyden	. Spur Tree	do
Geo. R. Smith	. Malvern	
E. T. Forrest	. Black River	
Chas. M. C. Farquharson	. do	
M. H. M. Farquharson	. Lacovia	
F. H. Farquharson	. Balaclava	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
J. M. Farquharson	Siloah	
A. J. Hendricks	Black River	
W. G. R. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	do	
H. W. Griffith	do	
A. E. Harrison	Malvern	
F. Braganza Bowen	Black River	
T. M. Bartlett, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.	Morant Bay	Not resident in parish
S. H. Peinado	Black River	
Geo. E. Maunsell	Falmouth	
P. J. Browne	Middle Quarters	
C. E. Isaacs	Whitehouse	
Herbert T. Thomas	Black River	
C. Harold A. Isaacs	do	
A. R. Todd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	do	
C. M. Arscott		Off the island.
A. G. Robison	Black River	
A. P. L. Wingate	Pepper	
W. N. C. Farquharson	Black River	
Victor H. Tomlinson	Lacovia	
Stafford Maxwell	Malvern	
Herbert A. Feinado	Pedro Plains	
J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Malvern	
Ernest Bunthorne Lewis	Siloah	
Rev. Wm. Graham	Southfield	
MANCHESTER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. J. P. Clark	Shooters Hill	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
I. R. Reece	Mandeville	Sec St. Elizabeth.
<i>Justices.</i>		
M. E. Muirhead	do	
Thomas Glanville	Mile Gully	
S. T. Scharschmidt	Shooters Hill	
Richard W. Miles	Newport	
Quintin Logan	Four Paths	Left the parish
E. F. Coke	Mile Gully	
David Walker	Devon	
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	
S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond	
Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville	
H. S. Braham	Porus	Off the island
R. B. Parker	Mandeville	
Carré John Georges	Old Harbour	Left the parish
G. H. G. Sturridge	Mandeville	
H. Hugh Heron	Shooter's Hill	
C. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	
R. J. Miller	Christiana	
S. A. Hendriks	Porus	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
MANCHESTER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
H. A. Jacobs	Mandeville	
A. M. Lewis	do	
C. E. Braham	do	
Cecil R. Isaacs	Shooters Hill	
W. C. R. Chandler	Harrywatch	
Easton W. Muirhead	Mandeville	
G. Cooke, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	do	
Joseph Deleon	Newport	
G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville	
M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin.	Newport	
A. C. L. Martin	Cross Keys	
Thos. Alexander	Mandeville	
T. Farquharson	Bushy Park	Left the parish
Alfred Walder	Walderston	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Christiana	
Alexander Bonitto	Mandeville	
Leonard Sutton	do	
Lionel P. Kerr	do	
H. E. Crum Ewing	do	
Stephen S. Glanville	Mile Gully	
Thomas Anderson	do	
J. H. Watson	do	
Hon. G. W. FitzHerbert	Pratville	
Thomas P. Leyden	Spur Tree	
James S. Nicolson	Pratville	
Walter V. Heron	Christiana	
CLARENDON.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. James W. Mitchell	Alley	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Maxwell H II	Chapelton	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Thomas Ellis	Hayes	
Henry Cooke	Linstead	Left parish permanently
A. J. Melville	Chapelton	
George Solomon	Kingston	Left parish permanently
Thomas Abrahams	Chapelton	
George T. Abrahams	May Pen	
Robert Craig	Chapelton	
H. Townshend Ronaldson	Milk River	
Isaac Rowland Latriello	Kingston	Left parish permanently
Quintin Logan	Toll Gate	
Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton	
George Dorset Murray	Alley	
Lewis Anderson	May Pen	
Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Isaac Fox	May Pen	
James C. Elliott	Race Course	
George W. Muirhead	May Pen	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
CLARENDON, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Tatham Farquharson	Spanish Town	Not resident in parish
W. C. R. Chandler	Greenvale	do
Alfred Pawsey	Kingston	do
Leonard Sutton	Mandeville	do
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	do
Thomas H. Sharp	Spanish Town	do
R. James Miller	Christiana	do
H. E. Upton	Four Paths	
W. F. B. Phillips	Bowden	Not resident in parish
Cecil R. Isaacs	Mandeville	do
H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	St. Ann's Bay	do
H. W. F. Robertson	Montego Bay	do
D. B. Callaghan	Kingston	do
H. C. Munn	Chapelton	
A. Harvey Davis	do	
William F. Robinson	Race Course	
Hon. G. W. FitzHerbert	Pratville	Not resident in parish
A. A. Green	Mochó	
Alfred Walder	Walderston	do
John Henry McCrea	Kingston	
R. J. Miller	Port Antonio	do
T. Harty	Alley	
F. Greenwich Sharp	Chapelton	
Fred. M. Ellis	Hayes	
David Horn	Croft's Hill	
S. M. DeRoux	May Pen	
Manly Thomas Lopez	Chapelton	
F. H. Butcher	do	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.	Christiana	Not resident in parish
Revd. C. H. Baker	Four Paths	
Amos Claud McIntosh	May Pen	
ST. CATHERINE.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. V. Leach	Spanish Town	
<i>Justices.</i>		
James Falcóner	Linstead	
George Abrahams	do	
James Richmond	Kingston	Left parish permanently
Arthur W. Douet	Claremont	do
Sidney Moxsy	Chapelton	do
Dugald Campbell	Linstead	
Ralph H. B. Hotchkin	Gregory Park	
John R. Scarlett	Claremont	do
Reginald E. H. Melhado	Old Harbour	
John H. McPhail	Bog Walk	
Logan D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., E.	Half-way Tree	do
St. Ledger A. G. Tivy	Ewarton	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Wm. Gyles	Linstead	Left parish permanently
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	
E. L. Stanigar	Linstead	
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	
William R. Turner	do	do
M. H. Edwards	Annotto Bay	
P. H. Bather	Riversdale	
Ernest L. Verley	Kingston	
W. Charley	do	do
Charles A. T. Fursdon	Halfway Tree	do
John Huntly Peck, L.R.C.S., L.B.C.P., Edin.	Spanish Town	do
Charles T. Cahusac	Clark's Town	
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	
Hon. H. Cork	St. Mar. Bay	Not resident in parish
John M. Mills	Bog Walk	
Leopold C. L. Verley	Old Harbour	Left parish permanently
Charles E. Scudamore	Montego Bay	
Hon. John V. Calder	Ewarton	
A. L. Keeling	Spanish Town	
John Cameron	Bog Walk	do
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	
Alfred E. Wigan	Spanish Town	
William D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Edin.	do	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	do
Frank Hall	Bog Walk	do
Frank L. Verley	Kingston	
W. E. Clark	St. Andrew	
Geo. E. C. Field	Spanish Town	
Gustav Boettcher	do	Left island permanently
S. P. Smeeton, I.S.O.	do	
Hubert G. Melhado	Old Harbour	
Charles McKella	Spanish Town	
John Lockett	Pear Tree Grove	Left parish permanently
Vincent E. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
John S. Powell	Spanish Town	
Thos. P. Powell	do	
H. C. Bennett	do	Inspector of Police
F. E. Taylor	do	
Lucien M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	Linstead	
Ernest A. M. Stewart	Spanish Town	
M. David Harrel	do	Inspector of Police
Dr. Albert Cuff Lopez	do	
Dr. Francis Odell Simpson	Old Harbour	
George Durbin Rowe	do	
John William Russell	Spanish Town	do
Vernon George Tivy	do	
Theodore Mitchell DePass	Ewarton	
Hubert Leopold Mossman	Riversdale	

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

WRITS ISSUED.

1906.			1907.			1908.		
No. of writs issued, Common Law			No. of writs issued, Common Law			No. of writs issued, Common Law		
10			83			378		
No. of writs issued, Equity			No. of writs issued, Equity			No. of writs issued, Equity		
" " Probate			" " Probate			" " Probate		
" " Admiralty			" " Admiralty			" " Admiralty		
" " Quit Rents			" " Quit Rents			" " Quit Rents		
Total No. issued			Total No. issued			Total No. issued		
108			479			151		

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1906.			1907.			1908.		
Default Judgment amounting to—			Default Judgments amounting to—			Default Judgments amounting to—		
Damages	£4,303	0 4	Damages	£2,662	9 2	Damages	£6,574	18 0
Costs	287	6 5	Costs	245	12 1	Costs	529	5 2
Total	4,590	6 9½	Total	2,908	1 3	Total	7,104	3 2

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1906.			1907.			1908.		
Contested Causes amounting to—			Contested Causes amounting to—			Contested Causes amounting to—		
Damages	£333	2 6	Damages	£270	0 0	Damages	£10	0 0
Costs	344	9 0	Costs	413	5 0	Costs	288	15 11
Total			Total	683	5 0	Total	298	15 11

SATISFACTIONS.

1906.			1907.			1908.		
Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—			Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—			Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—		
Damages	Nil		Damages	Nil		Damages	£162	1 0
Costs	Nil		Costs	Nil		Costs	80	18 2
Total	Nil		Total	Nil		Total	242	19 2

EQUITY. (*In Supreme Court.*)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1906.		
1	For (1) declaration, (2) an account, (3) payment of amount found due and (4) administration, &c.	Judgment for defendant.
2	To set aside 2 mortgages	Judgment for payment to defendant of £48 11s. 7d. with interest at 5 per cent. from 1st Jan., 1906, to date of payment.
3	To set aside a deed	Decree as prayed.
4	For (1) declaration and (2) an injunction	Pending.
5	For cancellation and delivery of a forged indenture of mortgage and for the cancellation of the records and damages	do.
6	For an account and for an enquiry as to whether and what sums have been paid out of capital assets by way of profits, and also what secret profits have been made	do.
7	For a sale and distribution of the proceeds of land	do.
8	For a sale and distribution of the proceeds of land	do.
9	For (1) declaration, (2) delivery, and for (3) damages	do.
10	For (1) declaration, (2) an account, (3) payment of arrears of annuity and (4) receiver, &c.	do.
1907.		
1	For sale and distribution	Pending.
2	For a declaration and for return by defendant to plaintiff of deposit of £200 paid by plaintiff to defendant	Decree as prayed.
3	For (1) an account and for (2) foreclosure and (3) sale	Pending.
4	For partition of lands	do.
5	For (1) sale and (2) distribution of the proceeds of land	do.
6	To set aside a deed of conveyance and for recovery of land mentioned therein	do
7	For (1) declaration, (2) possession and (3) mesne profits	Declaration that plaintiff and defendant are entitled to the premises as tenants in common in fee and that plaintiff is entitled to joint possession with defendant as such.
8	To set aside a deed of conveyance and for recovery of land mentioned therein	Transferred to R. M. Court.
9	For partition of land	Pending.
10	For an account to be taken of partnership dealings between plaintiff and defendant and for winding up of partnership	do
1908.		
1	For a declaration and injunction	Transferred to Resident Magistrate's Court of St. Mary
2	For (1) damages (2) account (3) injunction	Discontinued.
3	To establish title to land	do.
4	For a sale of land, &c.	Pending.
5	To set aside or for rectification of a deed	do.
6	For payment of balance of purchase money and for declaration of lien and enforcement of lien	do.
7	For specific performance of an agreement to lease	do.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.
1906.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£349 0 0	25	£1,600 0 0	49	£100 0 0
2	3,100 0 0	26	8,000 0 0	50	870 0 0
3	2 0 0	27	3 0 0	51	Nil
4	50 0 0	28	46 0 0	52	650 0 0
5	70,000 0 0	29	35 0 0	53	50 0 0
6	295 0 0	30	1,654 0 0	54	500 0 0
7	500 0 0	31	353 0 0	55	32 0 0
8	310 0 0	32	900 0 0	56	15 0 0
9	126 0 0	33	80 0 0	57	120 0 0
10	30 0 0	34	Unascertained.	58	90 0 0
11	70 0 0	35	95 0 0	59	100 0 0
12	5 0 0	36	685 0 0	60	91 0 0
13	Nil	37	20 0 0	61	439 0 0
14	450 0 0	38	410 0 0	62	211 0 0
15	115 0 0	39	10,630 0 0	63	1,915 0 0
16	145 0 0	40	10 0 0	64	Nil
17	50 0 0	41	4,000 0 0	65	80 0 0
18	175 0 0	42	1,600 0 0	66	100 0 0
19	57 0 1	43	100 0 0	67	2,000 0 0
20	90 0 0	44	200 0 0	68	1,500 0 0
21	900 0 0	45	50 0 0	69	4,000 0 0
22	52,325 0 0	46	Nil	70	2,350 0 0
23	26 0 0	47	10 0 0	71	200 0 0
24	950 0 0	48	310 0 0		
Total					£176,324 10 7

1907.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£370 0 0	27	£700 0 0	53	£110 0 0
2	23 0 0	28	405 0 0	54	170 0 0
3	3 0 0	29	200 0 0	55	600 0 0
4	9 5 0	30	500 0 0	56	200 0 0
5	1,579 0 0	31	1,400 0 0	57	20 0 0
6	3 0 0	32	9,000 0 0	58	957 0 0
7	6,222 8 0	33	800 0 0	59	150 0 0
8	450 0 0	34	100 0 0	60	670 0 0
9	350 0 0	35	102 0 0	61	2,150 0 0
10	120 0 0	36	573 5 6	62	950 0 0
11	613 0 0	37	50 0 0	63	19,000 0 0
12	20,000 0 0	38	2,000 0 0	64	175 0 0
13	310 0 0	39	100 0 0	65	2,200 0 0
14	250 0 0	40	1,625 0 0	66	100 0 0
15	16 0 0	41	400 0 0	67	210 0 0
16	280 0 0	42	20 0 0	68	50 0 0
17	200 0 0	43	2,000 0 0	69	565 0 0
18	35 0 0	44	288 12 6	70	1,080 0 0
19	250 4 0	45	Nil	71	4,850 0 0
20	6,000 0 0	46	1,000 0 0	72	1,300 0 0
21	300 0 0	47	180 0 0	73	158 0 0
22	50 0 0	48	50 0 0	74	1,500 0 0
23	50 0 0	49	50,000 0 0	75	600 0 0
24	4,770 0 0	50	170 0 0	76	150 0 0
25	380 0 0	51	860 0 0	77	200 0 0
26	1,300 0 0	52	1,416 0 0	78	325 0 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*
1907, *continued.*

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
79	£2,500 0 0	95	Nil	111	£5 0 0
80	40 0 0	96	£8 0 0	112	13 0 0
81	650 0 0	97	78 19 9	113	180 0 0
82	150 0 0	98	100 0 0	114	114 0 0
83	150 0 0	99	Nil	115	12,000 0 0
84	33 0 0	100	50 0 0	116	305 0 0
85	800 0 0	101	220 0 0	117	1,280 0 0
86	10 0 0	102	50 0 0	118	0 9 0
87	30 0 0	103	527 0 0	119	150 0 0
88	50 0 0	104	2,280 0 0	120	80 0 0
89	184 0 0	105	73 0 0	121	4 0 0
90	2,000 0 0	106	1,233 0 0	122	26 0 0
91	—	107	3,040 0 0	123	50 0 0
92	5 0 0	108	Not stated	124	3,220 0 0
93	20 0 0	109	325 0 0	125	500 0 0
94	525 0 0	110	75 0 0		
Total			...	£189,048 3 9	

1907-8.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£500 0 0	30	£215 0 0	62	£1,450 0 0
2	1,150 0 0	31	514 0 0	63	1,300 0 0
3	60 0 0	32	137 0 0	64	30 0 0
4	250 0 0	33	Nil	65	2,500 0 0
5	133 12 0	34	50 0 0	66	9 0 0
6	80 0 0	35	7,300 0 0	67	Nil
7	943 0 0	36	312 0 0	68	470 0 0
8	175 13 6	37	140 0 0	69	51 11 3
9	Nil	38	800 0 0	70	4 0 0
10	245 0 0	39	150 0 0	71	400 0 0
11	800 0 0	40	260 0 0	72	1,600 0 0
12	208 6 8	41	600 0 0	73	2,670 0 0
13	3,800 0 0	42	27 0 0	74	800 0 0
14	520 1 0	43	Nil	75	208 10 0
15	260 0 0	44	7 10 0	76	61 0 0
16	Nil	45	120 0 0	77	20 0 0
17	309 5 0	46	5,000 0 0	78	200 0 0
18	60 0 0	47	100 0 0	79	204 0 0
19	300 0 0	48	60 0 0	80	910 0 0
20	650 0 0	49	20 0 0	81	140 0 0
21	1,000 0 0	50	Nil	82	316 1 0
	1908.	51	1,262 0 0	83	30 0 0
		52	50 0 0	84	660 0 0
		53	50 0 0	85	Unascertained.
22	20 0 0	54	305 12 7	86	15 0 0
23	2,175 0 0	55	263 0 0	87	584 0 0
24	20 0 0	56	300 0 0	88	430 0 0
25	5,200 0 0	57	Nil	89	98 15 0
26	4,800 0 0	58	5 0 0	90	2,057 0 0
27	50 0 0	59	850 0 0	91	1,800 0 0
28	15 0 0	60	351 0 0	92	6 0 0
29	500 0 0	61	250 0 0		
Total			...	£62,798 18 0	

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1906.		
January 19	Adultery	Decree nisi.
January 27	Adultery	Pending.
February 9	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Pending.
March 12	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Decree nisi.
March 22	Adultery	Pending.
April 3	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Pending.
April 6	Adultery and desertion	Petition struck out.
April 26	Adultery	Pending.
May 10	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Decree nisi.
May 15	Adultery	Petition dismissed.
May 16	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
May 23	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.
June 7	Adultery	Pending.
July 10	Adultery	Pending.
August 16	Adultery	Pending.
1907.		
January 14	Adultery	Decree nisi.
February 28	Adultery	Petition dismissed.
March 15	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
March 28	Desertion and adultery	Pending.
May 2	Desertion and adultery	Pending.
May 7	Adultery	Pending.
May 27	Adultery	Decree nisi.
June 6	Cruelty and adultery	Pending.
June 11	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Pending.
July 4	Adultery	Pending.
July 17	Cruelty and adultery	Petition dismissed.
August 8	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
August 13	Desertion and adultery	Pending.
August 19	Adultery	Pending.
August 30	Desertion and adultery	Pending.
October 9	Adultery	Petition dismissed.
November 4	Cruelty and adultery	Decree nisi.
November 6	Adultery	Decree nisi.
December 3	Adultery	Petition struck out
December 5	Adultery	Decree nisi.
December 5	Adultery	Decree nisi.
December 31	Adultery	Decree.
1908.		
January 4	Adultery	Decree nisi.
January 6	Adultery	Decree nisi.
February 12	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
February 18	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 14	Adultery	Pending.
March 27	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 28	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
April 7	Adultery	Pending.
May 6	Adultery	Decree nisi.
May 21	Desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
June 19	Adultery	Pending.
July 3	Adultery	Petition dismissed.
July 21	Adultery	Decree nisi.
August 4	Adultery	Pending.
August 8	Adultery	Pending.
August 13	Adultery	Pending.
August 27	Adultery	Pending.
September 3	Adultery	Pending.
September 15	Adultery	Pending.
September 18	Adultery	Pending.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1907-08.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	4	6	2	1	2	2	614	7	305	2,542	3,805	7,290
Acquitted	1	2	-	-	6	2	179	9	54	433	587	1,273
Abandoned for want of prosecution	-	2	-	-	-	-	106	8	58	471	1,156	1,801
Total	5	10	2	1	8	4	899	24	407	3,446	5,548	10,364

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets .	23,778	26,184	25,661	27,399	28,223	28,991	30,267	27,583	27,178	31,804
The number of summary convictions:—										
1. For offences against the person .	1,721	1,757	1,878	1,904	2,373	2,106	1,693	1,748	1,711	1,740
2. For prædial larceny .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny .	604	649	548	621	519	619	1,012	768	687	910
4. For other offences .	6,990	8,304	8,913	9,824	9,777	9,005	8,472	8,264	8,707	9,468
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—										
1. For offences against the person .	689	675	562	476	463	449	552	601	693	631
2. For prædial larceny .	930	823	1,085	1,137	651	1,359	2,672	1,601	1,082	2,542
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny .	1,022	1,226	1,415	1,299	1,165	1,328	1,710	1,406	1,251	1,326
4. For other offences .	1,666	2,343	1,690	1,382	1,649	2,245	2,684	2,236	2,368	2,486
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—										
1. In the Inferior Courts	7,240	7,538	6,947	8,511	9,316	8,739	7,742	7,983	7,770	9,160
2. In the Superior Courts	1,502	2,515	2,487	2,060	2,147	2,977	3,575	2,821	2,823	3,074

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1907-1908 amounted to £1,021,936 17s. 7½d., and the expenditure was £935,426 16s. 11d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £136,362 0s. 11d. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £137,903 3s. 4d., or £9,160 18s. 5¼d. more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £4,762 13s. 5d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £10,558 6s. 9¼d.

DEBT.

No new loans were raised during the year under review.

The Public Debt directly secured on General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

	£	s.	d.
1899	1,988,214	12	7
1900	1,966,710	15	8
1901	3,633,317	9	5
1902	3,638,905	19	8
1903	3,631,057	11	5
1904	3,489,198	17	0
1905	3,426,293	5	1
1906	3,338,238	16	9
1907	3,247,125	5	11
1908	3,280,830	19	7

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£	s.	d.	
39,927	2	4	at six per cent.
4,644	8	6	at four and a half per cent.
1,428,350	1	8	at four per cent.
1,496,346	14	9	at three and a half per cent.
212,053	19	3	at three per cent.
995,08	13	1	at two and three-fourths per cent.
<u>3,280,830</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>	

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures has since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Gross Outstanding—

Debentures	.	.	£582,095	0	0
Inscribed Stock, England	.	.	2,754,548	1	3
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	.	123,360	0	0
Imperial Loans	.	.	176,686	12	3
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	.	.	100,000	0	0
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund	.	.	39,927	2	4
			<hr/>		
			£3,776,616	15	10

Deducting Sinking Funds—

Debentures	.	.	£509,085	0	7
Inscribed Stock, England	.	.	2,352,417	8	5
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	.	102,714	16	0
Imperial Loans	.	.	176,686	12	3
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	.	.	100,000	0	0
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund	.	.	39,927	2	4
			<hr/>		
			£3,280,830	19	7

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaican, is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity in the year 1930.

Of the total of debt on the 31st March, 1908, £610,962 was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Jamaica Railway to Ewerton and Porus, £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £217,000 for the erection of new bridges, and £63,475 for debentures issued on account of the Myrtle Bank, Constant Spring, Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels, which have now been taken possession of by the Government, and £1,455,500 for redemption of Railway Bonds.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Converted into Inscribed Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funded Debt 28 Vic., chap. 23 Loans for General on General Revenues—	...	...	77,416 6 11	...	...
Law 12 of '79	Purposes secured	4½ o/o	140,000 0 0	9,800 0 0	125,500 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Purchase and re-construction of Railway	4 o/o	400,000 0 0	25,400 0 0	330,800 0 0
Law 17 of '84	Extension of Railway	do.	183,000 0 0	11,705 0 0	147,100 0 0
Law 14 of '86	do	do.	52,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	11,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	do	do.	30,100 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,825 0 0
Law 36 of '88	do	do.	28,000 0 0	3,800 0 0	7,575 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	do.	400,700 0 0	30,900 0 0	319,300 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	do.	82,500 0 0	12,600 0 0	13,600 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½ & 4 o/o	14,860 0 0 105,140 0 0	11,500 0 0	63,100 0 0
Law 28 of '94	Kingston Improvements	do.	25,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	17,600 0 0
Less converted Stock	into Inscribed	...	1,461,300 0 0 1,038,800 0 0	...	1,033,800 0 0
Law 27 of '90	Hotels	3 o/o	422,500 0 0 63,475 0 0	...	...
Law 17 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½ o/o	14,860 0 0 16,000 0 0	...	...
Law 33 of '94	Conversion of Debentures	4 o/o	43,740 0 0 16,600 0 0	...	...
Law 13 of '85	Portland Bridges	4 o/o	32,160 0 0	...	...
Law 12 of '89	Conversion of Debentures and Expenses of Issue	3 o/o	1,094,622 0 0 4,426 1 3	...	...
Law 1 of 1900	Redemption Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½ o/o	1,455,500 0 0	...	...
Law 13 of '85	Imperial Loans	2½ o/o	198,000 0 0	98,491 6 11	...
Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	Railway, Annuities, Interest and Equipment	3 o/o	200,000 0 0	...	...
	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	4 o/o	100,000 0 0	...	...

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Debentures Railway 2nd Mrtge. Bonds and Imperial Annuities.	Outstanding.		Total Out- standing.	Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.			
£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 77,416 6 11
4,700 0 0	...	.	4,700 0 0	55 11 6	4,614 8 6
43,800 0 0	...	...	43,800 0 0	789 18 11	43,010 1 1
24,200 0 0	..	...	24,200 0 0	48 18 4	24,151 5 8
30,600 0 0	...	...	30,600 0 0	231 6 8	30,398 13 4
21,275 0 0	...	...	21,275 0 0	53 2 10	21,221 17 2
16,625 0 0	...	...	16,625 0 0	87 14 2	16,537 5 10
50,500 0 0	...	...	50,500 0 0	134 17 0	50,365 3 0
56,300 0 0	...	...	56,300 0 0	18 4 2	56,281 15 10
45,400 0 0	...	...	45,400 0 0	66 0 10	45,333 19 2
6,200 0 0	...	...	6,200 0 0	7 16 11	6,192 3 1
63,475 0 0	...	...	63,475 0 0	26,591 7 6	36,883 12 6
...	...	30,860	30,860 0 0	5,894 7 10	24,965 12 2
...	...	92,500	92,500 0 0	14,750 16 2	77,749 3 10
...	1,094,622 0 2	}	1,099,048 1 3	} 278,121 10 8	820,926 10 7
...	4,426 1 3		...		
...	1,455,500 0 0		1,455,500 0 0		
99,508 13 1	...	...	99,508 13 1	...	99,508 13 1
...	200,000 0 0	...	200,000 0 0	24,829 13 3	175,170 6 9
100,000 0 0	...	...	100,000 0 0	...	100,000 0 0
...	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	...	...	...

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of In- terest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Converted into In- scribed Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans for Special primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue— Laws 27 of '85 & 14 of '90	Purposes secured General Revenue— Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	...	...	...	1,038,800 0 0
Law 30 of '88	Kingston Gas Works	4 o/o	79,520 0 0	4,000 0 0	...
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House	do.	10,000 0 0	...	..
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Im- provements	3 o/o	25,000 0 0	...	...
Law 31 of '90	Do. do.	4 o/o	50,000 0 0	...	...
Law 2 of 1900	Kingston Annui- ties	3½ o/o	65,000 0 0	5,981 11 1	...
Laws 13 of '99 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Water Supply Annuities	do.	20,000 0 0	1,840 9 9	...
Law 28 of '99	Kingston Streets	4 o/o	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...
Law 39 of '97	Vere Irrigation	3½ o/o	40,000 0 0	...	...
			3,976,300 1 3	239,613 7 9	1,038,800 0 0

OF THE COLONY, 31st MARCH, 1908, *continued.*

Outstanding.				Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability
Debentures and Imperial Annuities.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	...	...	...
75,520 0 0	...	...	75,520 0 0	12,411 8 3	63,108 11 9
13,500 0 0	...	...	13,500 0 0	...	13,500 0 0
10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	1,721 1 5	8,278 18 7
25,000 0 0	}	...	25,000 0 0	{ 28,602 4 7	46,397 15 5
50,000 0 0		...	50,000 0 0		59,018 8 11
59,018 8 11		...	59,018 8 11		59,018 8 11
18,159 10 3	...	...	18,159 10 3	...	18,159 10 3
5,000 0 0	...	...	5,000 0 0	102 18 8	4,897 1 4
40,000 0 0	...	...	40,000 0 0	2,117 7 8	37,882 12 4
858,781 12 3	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	3,736,689 13 6	495,785 16 3	3,240,903 17 3

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS ON 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Laws.	In Banks or Treasury.	Stock.	Price.	Market Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Law 12 of 1879 ...	55 11 6	...	55 11 6	
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 ...	789 18 11	...	789 18 11	
Law 19 of 1880 ...	134 17 0	...	134 17 0	
" 17 of 1884 ...	48 18 4	...	48 18 4	
" 14 of 1886 ...	201 6 8	...	201 6 8	
" 16 of 1887 ...	53 2 10	...	53 2 10	
" 20 of 1888 ...	18 4 2	...	18 4 2	
" 36 of 1888 ...	87 14 2	...	87 14 2	
" 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ...	66 0 10	...	66 0 10	
" 28 of 1894 ...	7 16 11	...	7 16 11	
" 27 of 1890 ...	...	27,242 2 6	26,591 7 6	26,582 2 6
" 17 of 1891 ...	...	6,223 2 1	5,894 7 10	5,876 2 1
" 33 of 1894 ...	...	15,383 0 4	14,750 16 2	14,736 16 11
" 13 of 1885, 4 o/o ...	...	285,399 17 8	278,121 10 8	277,330 11 8
" 13 of 1885, 3 o/o ...	...	26,292 12 7	24,829 13 3	25,138 12 7
" 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ...	...	104,621 15 3	99,179 8 11	104,011 15 3
	1,463 11 4	465,162 10 5	450,830 15 8	453,676 1 0
Kingston and Liguanea Water Works ...	61 2 10	12,900 2 3	12,411 8 3	12,414 2 3
Kingston Slaughter House ...	...	1,785 15 9	1,721 1 5	1,708 15 9
Kingston Streets Improvement 31 of 1890 ...	...	29,519 15 8	28,602 4 7	28,855 7 11
Kingston Streets Improvement Further Loan Law 28 of 1899	102 18 8	...	102 18 8	
Vere Irrigation Commissioners...	2,117 7 8	...	2,117 7 8	
	2,281 9 2	44,205 13 8	44,955 0 7	42,975 5 11
	3,745 0 6	509,368 4 1	495,785 10 3	496,651 6 11

INVESTMENTS ON 31ST MARCH, 1908.

—	Rate.	Price.	Stock.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consols ...	2½ o/o	20,952 4 10	21,048 5 11	18,312 1 1
India, Inscribed Stock ...	2½ o/o	2,870 13 2	3,300 0 0	2,607 0 0
Do. do. ...	3 o/o	6,528 6 2	6,600 0 0	6,006 0 0
British Guiana, Inscribed Stock	3 o/o	3,974 19 2	4,100 0 0	3,690 0 0
Canada, Debentures ...	4 o/o	50,154 13 6	48,200 0 0	48,682 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	7,776 4 6	8,100 0 0	7,857 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	7,262 0 0	6,700 0 0	6,834 0 0
Cape Good Hope, Consolidated	4 o/o	47,766 6 8	47,766 6 8	48,721 13 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	9,498 4 11	10,045 14 0	9,041 4 0
Ceylon do. ...	3 o/o	26,284 0 7	27,695 3 3	25,479 11 3
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	15,500 0 0	15,500 0 0	16,895 0 0
Gold Coast, Scrip ...	...	31,979 19 3	31,979 19 3	31,979 19 3
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	39,928 14 0	45,078 5 8	40,570 9 8
Hong Kong do. ...	3½ o/o	40,027 2 10	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Jamaica Debentures ...	3 o/o	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	10,415 0 0	10,400 0 0	10,920 0 0
Do. do. (Vere) ...	3½ o/o	5,686 5 0	5,600 0 0	5,656 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	6,585 3 0	6,600 0 0	5,910 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Do. do. (Railway) ...	3½ o/o	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	27,939 0 0	27,939 0 0	29,894 14 6
Natal, Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	11,085 15 4	11,479 18 10	10,382 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	8,122 6 10	8,000 0 0	7,760 0 0
New South Wales, Debentures...	4 o/o	61,785 0 0	60,800 0 0	61,408 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3½ o/o	48,165 17 2	51,000 0 0	51,000 0 0
New Zealand do. ...	3 o/o	5,596 18 3	5,800 0 0	5,104 0 0
Queensland do. ...	3 o/o	2,236 7 3	2,352 4 2	2,122 6 7
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	22,973 12 8	22,500 0 0	22,500 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	3,334 1 9	2,900 0 0	2,958 0 0
Southern Nigeria do. ...	3½ o/o	85,772 0 0	88,925 15 10	88,925 15 10
Sierra Leone do. ...	3½ o/o	74,723 8 5	79,985 15 9	79,985 15 9
South Australia, Inscribed Stock	3 o/o	10,948 3 8	11,419 12 8	10,163 8 8
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	4,744 9 8	5,000 0 0	5,050 0 0
Carried forward ...	...	702,416 18 7	718,596 2 0	708,195 19 7

INVESTMENTS, 1907-1908, *continued*.

—			Rate.	Price.	Stock.	Value.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	...	...		702,416 18 7	718,596 2 0	708,195 19 7
South Australia, Inscribed Stock	4	o/o		1,004 3 10	900 0 0	927 0
Do. Debentures	4	o/o		51,629 17 6	51,500 0 0	52,530 0 0
Straits Settlement Inscr'd Stock	3	o/o		76,819 19 7	80,081 14 7	80,882 9 2
Tasmania Inscribed Stock	3½	o/o		7,022 2 8	7,000 0 0	7,070 0 0
Do. do.	4	o/o		3,065 1 8	2,700 0 0	2,781 0 0
Transvaal do.	3	o/o		9,998 12 5	10,325 5 4	9,292 15 4
Trinidad do.	3	o/o		9,006 12 7	9,570 18 6	8,613 18 6
Victoria do.	3	o/o		35,254 0 0	37,663 8 8	33,897 2 10
Do. do.	3½	o/o		41,254 13 7	44,000 0 0	44,440 18 3
Do. do.	4	o/o		25,915 15 2	24,437 19 8	24,926 14 10
Do.—Debentures	4	o/o		2,140 5 0	900 0 0	936 0 0
West Australia, Inscribed Stock	3	o/o		13,616 8 3	14,172 5 1	12,613 6 1
Do. do.	3½	o/o		2,065 9 11	2,000 0 0	1,980 0 0
Zanzibar do.	3	o/o		3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,150 0 0
			...	985,050 0 9	1,007,347 13 10	992,237 4 7
Deposits—				£ s. d.		
Colonial Bank	...			454 10 6		
Bank of Nova Scotia	...			16,840 6 5		
London and Westminster Bank	...			986 5 4		
Government Savings Bank	...			12,789 17 0½		
				1,016,118 0 0½		

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1903- 1904.	1904- 1905.	1905- 1906.	1906- 1907.	1907- 1908.
GENERAL REVENUE.					
Customs	£ 398,993	£ 349,578	£ 389,517	£ 411,190	£ 517,338
Port, Harbour and Light House dues . . .	5,317	5,635	7,266	7,468	7,213
Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified . . .	160,600	144,386	157,953	167,925	169,696
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Re-imbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts . . .	66,244	67,128	74,711	73,548	79,629
Post Office and Telegraphs . . .	33,293	33,426	37,428	39,761	41,099
Railway . . .	126,838	114,851	134,569	148,455	163,169
Rents . . .	2,407	2,497	2,768	2,570	1,990
Interest . . .	19,955	19,887	18,443	18,883	14,399
Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	*8,960	7,907	12,307	14,323	20,891
Transfer from Widows and Orphans Fund . . .	100,394	.	.	.	.
Total exclusive of Land Sales . . .	923,001	745,295	834,962	884,113	1,005,424
Land Sales . . .	2,702	2,457	2,613	2,915	3,209
Total Local Revenue . . .	925,703	747,753	837,575	887,028	1,008,633
Imperial Grant in aid of Agriculture . . .	312	225	250		
Loan to cover expenses of Conversion . . .	149				
Transfer from Jam. Pension Fund . . .	.	3,585	3,265		
Transfer from Parochial Road Reserve Fund . . .	.	.	3		
Balance of amount recovered from Colonial Bank in connection with judgment against them by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady . . .	.	.	24,603		
Railway Loan issued in re-imbursement of Expenditure, 1900-1901 . . .	.	.	.	200	
Transfer to Gen. Rev. from Con. Pen. Fund Law 8 of '67 . . .	.	.	.	.	13,304
Total General Revenue . . .	926,164	751,563	865,696	887,228	1,021,937
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED REVENUES.					
Kingston Streets Revenue Law 31 of 1890 . . .	9,732	6,543	7,704	6,001	6,626
PAROCHIAL REVENUES.					
Road Funds . . .	41,479	42,610	41,493	42,328	42,591
General Funds . . .	87,415	89,278	94,359	88,326	93,616
	128,894	131,888	135,852	130,654	136,207
Advances to Parochial Funds . . .	3,050	500	710	.	1,500
IMMIGRATION REVENUES.					
Revenues, Law 14 of 1891 . . .	9,931	66	12,118	14,313	8,956
Second Term Coolies . . .	1,200	1,037	1,223	1,128	1,041
Grant from Genl. Revenues . . .			7,045	6,379	428
Miscellaneous . . .	251	103	40	147	133
Refund from Government of Fiji on account of Emigrants transferred to that Government . . .	.	.	.	1,654	
	11,382	1,206	20,426	23,621	10,558

* Includes receipts for Widows and Orphans' Pensions £4,183 15s. 7d.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	188,624	189,170	213,896	213,717	182,675
Governor and Staff	6,710	6,413	6,134	6,147	6,284
Privy Council	5	7	12	6	14
Legislative Council	295	416	744	456	448
Colonial Secretariat	4,861	4,797	4,470	4,406	4,348
Public Works and Lands Departments	16,793	16,547	16,407	16,488	17,099
Audit Office	4,175	4,249	4,150	4,068	3,954
Treasury	4,538	4,396	4,360	4,107	4,138
Savings Bank	2,762	2,661	2,512	2,429	2,100
Stamp Office	840	751	.	879	759
Post Office and Telegraphs	34,559	30,667	31,676	30,677	32,832
Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs	38,239	38,443	39,266	38,117	36,985
Judicial	38,585	38,778	35,888	35,370	36,561
Ecclesiastical	1,850	1,560	1,156	1,131	1,157
Medical	52,250	52,179	52,632	57,189	54,839
Constabulary and Prisons	77,059	79,293	78,714	77,696	83,669
Reformatories	2,942	3,300	3,894	4,035	4,194
Education	58,909	61,363	58,754	56,995	58,150
Harbours and Pilotage	2,296	2,722	2,156	2,577	2,709
Colonial Defence and Preservation of					
Internal order	13,614	14,460	15,987	11,869	8,853
Clerk Parochial Boards	600	600	600	600	600
Miscellaneous	9,878	8,133	7,748	6,698	31,494
Record and Registrar General's Office	4,618	4,649	4,339	4,149	4,259
Board of Supervision	117	80	.	.	14
Subsidy to D. W. I. Cable Company	1,000	1,000	750	1,250	1,000
Registration of Titles	1,109	1,144	4,109	922	1,513
Extension Tract Jamaica Railway	168	10	.	.	.
Agricultural Lecturer	283	.	.	.	.
Industrial Schools	582	618	863	809	876
Immigration Department	846	900	7,957	7,431	1,410
Direct Steamship Company Subsidy	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Real Estates Valuation	200	.	.	.	.
Parochial Roads and Works	1,693	1,654	1,700	1,678	1,593
Special Hurricane Expenses	839	1	.	.	.
New Government Buildings . . . . .	.	.	.	.	11,784
Government Printing Office	7,823	7,632	6,828	7,180	7,776
Jamaica Institute	937	904	917	885	917
Agricultural Services	9,751	9,917	9,324	9,766	9,942
Railway	92,049	90,165	78,470	79,046	101,676
Public Works and Buildings	90,871	91,132	78,259	89,226	117,696
Pensions, &c.	25,452	25,840	26,442	24,683	24,898
Pensions Widows and Orphans	4,054	5,265	5,501	5,432	6,210
Transfer to Insurance Fund . . . . .	.	.	.	.	50,000
Total General Expenditure	822,876	824,816	821,612	828,114	935,426
Parochial Expenditure	139,663	137,088	126,258	128,743	137,748
Kingston Streets Law 31 of '90	6,578	8,772	6,489	8,079	6,686
Immigration Fund Expenditure	11,990	2,942	19,146	23,621	10,558
Grand Total	981,107	973,618	973,505	988,557	1,090,418

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1904-1905 TO 1907-1908.

Parish.	1904-1905.				1905-1906.				1906-1907.				1907-1908.		
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under	From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2	
Kingston	1,745	2,010	4,095	7,850	2,053	1,655	4,272	7,980	2,808	2,438	3,744	8,990			
Port Royal	.	.	203	203	.	.	203	203	.	.	203	203			
St. Andrew	5,535	883	1,082	7,500	6,264	980	1,386	8,630	7,560	646	769	8,975	7,474	1,056	9,492
St. Thomas	8,635	1,417	684	10,736	8,035	1,294	684	10,013	7,630	573	349	8,552	8,389	691	9,471
Portland	8,644	462	440	9,546	8,175	559	389	9,123	8,324	392	486	9,202	8,659	479	9,639
St. Mary	9,533	767	764	11,064	9,060	684	872	10,616	9,703	649	780	11,132	9,417	969	11,585
St. Ann	11,527	2,319	1,152	14,998	12,424	1,474	1,112	15,010	13,090	548	726	14,364	12,859	551	14,061
Trelawny	7,111	409	405	7,925	7,092	411	417	7,920	6,960	402	408	7,770	7,199	333	7,898
St. James	5,628	822	438	6,888	5,762	821	458	7,041	6,092	813	461	7,366	6,118	834	7,432
Hanover	6,419	612	454	7,485	6,371	513	363	7,247	6,613	513	363	7,489	6,593	510	7,498
Westmoreland	10,219	704	572	11,495	11,299	571	325	12,195	10,118	829	447	11,394	10,324	855	11,760
St. Elizabeth	14,389	373	184	14,896	13,837	372	188	14,397	14,100	290	289	14,679	14,067	239	14,081
Manchester	12,590	563	440	13,593	12,070	535	447	13,052	12,461	566	461	13,188	12,427	589	13,496
Clarendon	17,165	607	521	18,293	18,246	586	525	19,357	16,467	536	535	17,538	16,948	557	18,029
St. Catherine	16,503	1,021	795	18,319	15,884	1,065	805	17,754	16,765	1,145	848	18,758	17,241	1,133	19,125
Total	135,593	12,969	12,229	160,791	136,572	11,520	12,446	160,538	138,391	10,340	10,869	159,600	140,533	11,234	163,250

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last five years was as follows :—

1903-1904	£2,014,477	1906-1907	£2,261,469
1904-1905	1,682,356	1907-1908	2,914,013
1905-1906	1,941,938		

The Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus :—

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics	£1,020,822
“ II. Raw Material, viz.—	
(a) Textile	.
(b) Metal	.
(c) Other	81,050
“ III. Manufactured Articles—	
(a) Textile	£736,551
(b) Metal	289,615
(c) Other	731,683
“ IV. Coin and Bullion	54,292
Total	2,914,013

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last three years in the following proportions, viz. :—

	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.
United Kingdom	47.4	49.7	48.9
United States	43.5	38.2	39.
Canada	5.6	8.1	8.1
Other Countries	3.5	.	4.

Of the total value of goods entered for home consumption during the year, Specific Duties were paid on £1,091,631 or 38.3 per cent. Ad valorem Duties were taken on £1,317,030 or 46.1 per cent., whilst the goods admitted free amounted to £445,382 or 15.6 per cent.

Exports—The total Exports for 1906-07 are valued at £1,992,007

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows :—

I. Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—

1907-08	...	1,973,529
1906-07	...	1,657,150

II. Raw Material—

1907-08	...	134,028
1906-07	...	131,940

III. Manufactured Articles—

1907-08	...	140,247
1906-07	...	122,172

IV. Coin and Bullion—

1907-08	...	128,397
1906-07	...	80,742

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the two immediately preceding, were distributed as follows:—

	1907-08.	1906-07	1905-06.
United Kingdom	21.4	21.6	19.3
United States	58.8	57.2	57.4
Canada	5.3	7.5	6.1
Other Countries	14.5	13.7	17.2

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's product during the last three years:—

	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Sugar	5.0	6.3	6.9
Rum	8.0	7.1	5.6
Coffee	6.4	4.7	7.6
Dyewoods	3.6	4.4	4.5
Fruit	53.9	53.7	55.0
Pimento	3.1	4.2	4.5
Minor Products	20.0	19.6	15.9

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value:—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Sugar	8.2	8.1	6.9	6.3	4.9
Rum	6.5	6.4	5.6	7.1	7.8
Coffee	7.6	5.9	7.6	4.7	6.3
Dyewoods	7.9	5.4	4.5	4.4	3.6
Fruit	45.3	41.8	55.	53.7	53.4
Pimento	6.0	9.5	4.5	4.2	3.1
Other	18.5	22.9	15.9	19.6	22.9

The exports from the colony during the past five years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
United Kingdom	18.8	18.8	19.8	21.6	21.4
Dominion of Canada	5.4	8.8	6.3	7.5	5.3
United States	59.4	53.4	57.1	57.3	58.8
Other Countries	16.4	19.0	16.8	13.7	14.5

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom .	72,955 15 3	73,086 17 5	75,862 16 6	71,328 12 7
" British Possessions .	132,307 3 11	118,182 9 8	143,412 14 11	118,139 1 9
" U.S. of America .	381,546 19 4	386,905 14 3	332,244 6 5	339,453 2 7
" Other Countries .	12,892 9 5	13,769 8 1	15,702 16 8	12,886 3 8
Total Food Stuffs .	599,702 7 11	591,944 9 5	567,222 14 6	541,807 0 7
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom .	45,284 10 8	37,354 14 6	39,545 8 3	40,738 7 6
" British Possessions .	329 0 2	348 16 3	102 4 11	34 13 1
" U.S. of America .	13,019 10 2	15,424 11 10	9,040 10 6	5,746 12 3
" Other Countries .	1,933 10 3	1,980 19 11	1,629 5 3	1,210 13 11
Total Liquors .	60,566 11 3	55,109 2 6	50,317 8 11	47,730 6 9
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom .	4,095 14 4	7,034 0 0	8,490 9 11	8,082 5 8
" British Possessions .	12 19 4	1 1 10	9 17 0	16 10 6
" U.S. of America .	8,567 8 8	4,475 1 4	2,290 3 6	3,506 14 2
" Other Countries .	91 8 5	80 19 8	114 8 0	125 16 10
Total Tobacco .	12,767 10 9	11,591 2 10	10,904 18 5	11,731 7 2
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom .	6,900 0 6	9,027 10 5	9,993 0 2	13,369 6 1
" British Possessions .	27 9 6	41 9 0	34 9 6	70 7 10
" U.S. of America .	5,794 8 5	5,153 15 6	6,864 6 5	5,646 15 9
" Other Countries .	1,644 6 0	1,125 15 4	758 10 4	1,337 17 1
Total Household Furniture.	14,366 4 5	15,348 10 3	17,650 6 5	20,424 6 9
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom .	404,599 6 6	398,311 6 7	374,364 11 8	391,035 7 9
" British Possessions .	3,364 0 5	2,862 6 7	2,536 7 2	3,600 2 2
" U.S. of America .	68,088 14 10	87,619 15 0	56,220 3 6	82,925 2 10
" Other Countries .	6,077 0 1	4,443 19 7	3,409 5 5	4,144 4 6
Total Clothing .	482,129 1 10	493,237 7 9	436,530 7 9	481,704 17 3
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom .	83,591 8 11	68,475 11 10	57,885 10 1	46,009 10 2
" British Possessions .	1,450 15 5	620 0 9	152 5 9	251 8 3
" U.S. of America .	120,705 5 2	50,431 10 0	38,894 14 0	28,498 15 1
" Other Countries .	1,975 15 9	3,055 15 3	1,573 3 9	1,542 1 9
Total Hardware and Ironmongery .	207,723 5 3	122,582 17 10	98,505 13 7	76,301 15 3

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
80,664 19 11	93,879 17 6	85,945 1 6	98,918 5 8	95,967 1 5	129,695 10 3
137,843 16 3	144,270 9 8	118,111 3 10	158,918 12 6	183,916 4 10	165,860 14 0
362,507 13 7	416,996 5 8	362,059 9 8	331,740 14 2	400,098 18 5	588,487 18 8
14,832 9 1	21,310 5 4	17,295 18 5	18,930 14 5	17,976 4 9	18,006 18 2
595,848 18 10	676,456 18 2	583,411 13 5	611,538 6 9	697,958 9 5	902,051 1 1
51,392 5 6	51,087 17 1	44,625 9 1	43,703 16 6	45,270 19 10	64,198 18 6
66 8 1	230 4 7	336 19 2	90 7 0	99 2 3	91 3 11
8,902 9 1	6,155 10 10	4,028 5 9	5,277 18 8	4,725 18 2	6,263 3 1
2,012 16 8	1,796 9 2	1,910 10 2	2,393 8 0	3,573 19 1	5,867 19 4
62,373 19 4	59,270 1 8	50,901 4 2	51,465 10 2	53,669 19 4	76,421 4 10
8,594 5 11	8,782 15 1	8,145 18 3	12,110 8 11	15,527 6 11	19,833 5 5
14 15 0	21 8 9	16 6 0	10 10 7	21 1 10	19 1 3
2,357 5 11	1,515 9 4	1,195 3 1	1,234 15 4	1,239 7 9	1,458 0 10
197 5 9	80 16 3	117 18 9	166 18 6	166 4 11	155 11 9
11,163 12 7	10,400 9 5	9,475 6 1	13,522 13 4	16,954 1 5	21,465 19 3
15,634 6 1	11,643 6 11	10,914 0 9	12,021 4 3	16,374 13 3	19,960 18 6
225 7 11	69 4 0	132 15 2	192 1 0	1,340 16 11	487 7 10
11,327 11 10	8,823 12 4	14,204 10 8	8,375 18 9	11,128 10 2	12,967 0 0
1,852 1 2	2,454 14 4	2,213 16 6	1,617 18 9	3,916 0 11	4,962 9 0
29,039 7 0	22,990 17 7	27,465 3 1	22,207 2 9	32,760 1 3	38,377 15 4
460,635 11 4	402,634 12 0	341,468 2 6	412,044 13 3	434,637 10 11	618,448 16 0
1,059 8 6	3,744 0 11	5,263 9 2	8,374 18 9	9,337 13 10	9,491 17 3
124,994 15 10	98,123 2 8	73,326 13 4	99,442 16 9	88,753 5 7	148,306 1 1
4,308 7 1	3,110 4 10	5,255 11 6	8,033 3 0	7,628 3 4	8,743 8 7
590,998 2 9	507,612 0 5	425,313 16 6	527,895 11 9	540,356 13 8	784,990 2 11
53,912 5 1	36,627 13 7	31,964 8 4	36,749 2 9	36,861 2 7	62,833 4 3
101 6 4	156 9 2	42 10 9	43 12 0	84 12 5	664 11 11
36,756 8 8	28,633 16 7	20,493 4 2	20,029 17 6	16,540 5 0	38,020 3 6
1,890 15 8	1,438 5 10	1,159 4 6	1,176 18 3	1,791 14 0	2,104 19 0
92,660 15 9	66,856 5 2	53,659 7 9	57,999 10 6	55,280 14 6	103,622 18 8

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom .	6,662 14 4	9,679 13 6	12,898 18 2	10,979 18 7
" British Possessions .	3,642 11 10	1,018 17 3	1,683 8 6	1,877 4 6
" U.S. of America .	41,985 17 6	41,053 18 4	34,325 12 3	29,876 18 6
" Other Countries .	2,253 17 5	167 9 1	215 4 4	398 14 8
Total Building Materials .	54,545 1 1	51,919 18 2	49,123 3 3	43,132 16 3
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	6,375 5 1	12,978 10 5	17,618 13 2	24,576 9 4
" British Possessions .	5 6 7	12 1 8	...	311 13 2
" U.S. of America .	3,101 5 10	6,007 19 10	7,726 12 11	5,338 16 1
" Other Countries .	3 1 1	68 14 1	331 19 11	...
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .	9,484 18 7	19,067 6 0	25,677 6 0	30,226 18 7
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom .	1,381 2 2	2,688 17 6	10,767 17 7	6,902 17 5
" British Possessions .	757 2 3	...	...	32 1 2
" U.S. of America .	9,859 4 1	8,447 8 5	4,472 12 1	7,043 7 10
" Other Countries .	2,217 10 1	1,339 2 1	663 11 9	2,478 8 2
Total other Machinery & Tools .	14,214 18 7	12,475 8 0	15,904 1 5	16,456 14 7
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom .	20,854 7 0	24,461 10 0	13,185 15 0	9,576 15 0
" British Possessions .	90 0 0	...	...	100 0 0
" U.S. of America .	31,369 0 2	38,493 6 8	48,467 11 5	65,430 15 0
" Other Countries .	8 10 0	18 0 0	4 10 0	...
Total Coals and Coke .	52,321 17 2	62,972 16 8	61,657 16 5	75,107 10 0
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom .	7,623 11 11	8,442 12 10	8,357 0 7	8,232 3 6
" British Possessions .	273 0 2	212 6 4	87 18 6	122 1 4
" U.S. of America .	2,552 7 10	1,593 19 9	2,023 5 8	2,004 5 8
" Other Countries .	76 16 10	15 7 0	6 1 0	21 11 0
Total Books and other Printed Matter .	10,525 16 9	10,264 5 11	10,474 5 9	10,380 1 6
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom .	159,114 10 7	161,683 12 1	117,819 16 10	165,160 5 7
" British Possessions .	4,872 2 5	11,228 18 1	6,678 17 1	11,870 8 6
" U.S. of America .	121,016 4 6	178,719 19 7	175,392 9 5	160,857 15 0
" Other Countries .	11,451 12 0	8,719 6 8	8,817 13 5	6,598 7 6
Total Miscellaneous .	296,454 9 6	360,351 16 5	308,708 16 9	344,486 16 7
Grand Total .	1,814,793 3 0	1,806,865 1 9	1,652,67 19 2	1,699,491 1 3

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1902-1903.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,515 4 11	26,122 8 1	18,941 17 5	21,958 12 0	27,765 19 5	57,753 3 10
2,064 18 1	7,164 14 8	1,805 5 2	3,277 1 3	5,435 11 7	8,556 3 10
50,542 13 8	59,323 2 4	40,389 3 2	36,823 5 4	71,703 10 7	135,745 14 9
291 14 11	586 3 10	364 14 5	712 9 3	985 0 6	4,402 16 2
69,414 11 7	93,196 8 11	61,501 0 2	62,771 7 10	105,890 2 1	206,457 18 7
29,467 10 7	34,890 13 8	20,905 2 4	72,172 17 11	63,546 11 0	48,961 3 9
117 1 0	403 17 11	165 8 0	1,532 4 3	2,301 12 3	15 10 10
9,184 13 5	8,159 16 2	11,969 16 9	40,409 5 9	34,836 7 0	11,333 10 5
656 8 4	323 10 1	294 9 7	284 18 5	230 3 10	1,767 5 8
39,425 13 4	43,777 17 10	33,334 16 8	114,399 6 4	100,914 14 1	62,077 10 8
7,300 5 9	16,428 16 11	18,494 13 7	6,163 4 6	8,405 7 10	10,368 11 4
3 15 0	16 8 2	15 0 0	14 8 0	205 6 1	94 13 1
18,115 13 6	15,926 12 2	8,338 7 0	6,945 1 6	8,695 6 11	31,097 5 8
1,363 16 10	2,391 17 1	1,469 12 4	5,022 10 6	1,855 6 4	1,173 5 7
26,783 11 1	34,763 14 4	28,317 12 11	18,145 4 6	19,161 7 2	42,733 15 8
84,249 2 7	86,225 18 3	59,617 3 8	37,732 3 6	24,225 6 0	4,330 17 9
13 9 6	...	...	1,291 16 8	3,389 1 0	6 4 6
25,081 17 6	19,669 16 6	34,494 9 8	43,071 2 6	47,132 3 0	70,600 12 8
281 15 0	24 10 0	82 10 0	39 10 0	4 8 0	9 6 9
109,626 4 7	105,920 4 9	94,194 3 4	82,134 12 8	74,750 18 0	74,947 1 8
8,915 9 4	9,346 15 1	7,048 6 0	10,873 13 3	10,333 4 10	11,444 14 9
310 14 5	118 15 4	153 12 4	193 19 0	608 9 6	624 18 4
2,415 17 3	2,205 17 0	1,336 13 10	2,185 19 3	2,748 6 9	2,600 17 6
13 11 6	25 6 0	46 2 3	33 12 6	21 5 5	26 16 10
11,655 12 6	11,696 13 5	8,584 14 5	13,287 4 0	13,711 6 6	14,697 7 5
180,162 19 8	162,460 18 6	135,964 14 4	181,687 19 10	331,470 14 3	283,933 1 9
12,863 7 0	10,680 1 4	6,375 7 0	8,402 19 9	10,172 17 3	9,769 4 1
150,883 15 7	187,496 10 7	143,971 8 7	151,786 19 3	176,674 0 4	214,653 18 8
7,984 4 7	6,516 4 5	9,697 10 8	12,881 7 9	18,400 18 8	17,843 16 8
351,894 6 10	367,153 14 10	296,009 0 7	354,759 6 7	536,718 10 6	526,200 1 2
1,990,884 16 2	2,000,095 6 6	1,672,167 19 14	1,930,125 7 2	2,248,126 17 11	2,854,042 17 3

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	844	7,039	2,025	20,259	952	10,708	1,411	10,799
" British Possessions	718	5,983	482	4,815	343	3,855	1,046	8,002
" United States of America	16,214	135,372	16,735	167,351	13,103	147,416	15,012	114,844
" Other Countries	231	1,917	268	2,682	352	3,962	400	3,059
Total Sugar	18,037	150,311	19,510	195,107	14,750	165,941	17,869	136,704
RUM.	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	* Puns.	£	† Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	13,640	90,931	14,165	118,042	11,927	129,214	11,628	111,918
" British Possessions	333	2,227	424	3,535	434	4,702	349	3,356
" United States of America	291	1,945	80	668	156	1,689	84	806
" Other Countries	1,380	9,192	1,023	8,521	1,527	16,538	867	8,345
Total Rum	15,644	104,295	15,692	130,766	14,044	152,143	12,928	124,425
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	23,324	4,305	19,600	33,320	16,515	30,343	18,128	26,739
" British Possessions	5,204	6,195	6,174	10,496	4,555	8,049	3,989	5,887
" United States of America	45,710	67,233	30,722	52,227	26,578	48,834	35,911	52,944
" Other Countries	36,051	54,486	27,110	46,087	38,259	70,259	45,098	66,521
Total Coffee	110,289	162,219	83,606	142,130	85,907	157,485	103,126	152,091
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	22,777	37,298	31,194	43,671	25,318	27,850	18,505	20,356
" British Possessions	769	1,259	1,028	1,439	2,325	2,559	1,075	1,184
" United States of America	27,416	44,893	37,173	52,042	34,374	37,811	28,830	31,714
" Other Countries	26,976	44,174	54,578	76,410	38,530	42,382	23,670	26,600
Total Pimento	77,938	127,624	123,973	173,562	100,547	110,602	72,080	79,854
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	7,482	19,724	3,341	9,696	1,158	3,267	6,233	15,688
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	18,626	49,016	10,930	28,975	19,702	56,074	23,294	58,790
" Other Countries	25,420	66,792	18,014	47,855	16,924	48,725	18,414	46,403
Total Dyewoods	51,528	135,532	32,285	86,526	37,784	108,066	47,941	120,881

* At a Standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

† At a standard of 110 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1902-1903.		1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
2,748	18,399	3,335	27,016	1,923	20,340	4,344	40,077	2,453	18,765	2,518	26,019
1,406	10,414	6,254	59,655	8,511	90,001	8,163	75,303	12,429	95,089	7,873	81,357
18,069	134,166	4,955	39,979	242	2,500	74	679	40	273	45	471
627	4,653	503	4,072	328	3,465	680	6,269	577	4,415	186	1,926
22,850	167,662	15,027	121,722	11,004	116,366	13,261	122,328	15,499	118,542	10,622	109,773
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
15,506	138,586	9,980	82,341	9,759	73,197	9,041	79,110	12,786	117,213	11,363	161,507
325	2,910	350	2,894	697	4,552	450	3,935	498	4,568	46	5,417
218	1,946	58	479	44	332	32	285	35	326	51	691
1,469	13,138	1,373	11,314	1,933	14,495	1,782	15,593	1,311	12,007	1,300	17,338
17,518	156,580	11,761	97,028	12,343	92,576	11,305	98,923	14,630	134,114	13,120	174,953
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
21,161	25,659	14,856	20,798	8,982	14,820	11,411	18,970	11,637	18,765	17,973	26,960
5,557	6,739	3,776	5,289	5,382	8,880	6,144	10,214	6,381	10,291	4,270	6,405
39,449	47,832	18,056	25,278	11,282	18,616	17,476	29,055	10,570	17,045	28,161	42,242
41,688	50,515	43,373	60,720	25,974	42,857	45,741	76,044	26,273	42,363	43,795	65,695
107,855	130,775	80,061	112,085	51,620	85,173	80,772	134,283	54,861	88,464	94,199	141,302
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
14,868	11,895	11,417	14,271	16,832	14,938	7,284	6,374	12,616	11,670	8,542	8,115
1,451	1,161	560	700	2,162	1,919	1,665	1,457	1,415	10,560	3,768	3,597
55,580	44,464	38,115	47,643	78,627	69,781	34,035	29,780	37,560	34,743	15,682	14,898
43,097	34,477	20,986	26,233	56,715	50,331	48,752	42,658	23,703	21,923	45,933	43,636
114,996	91,997	71,078	88,847	154,336	136,969	91,736	80,269	85,294	78,896	73,925	70,246
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
2,570	6,754	2,400	6,176	1,007	2,489	954	2,188	841	2,090	1,967	4,588
...	...	...	...	17	42	50	112	20	49	22	47
18,666	48,056	14,777	38,564	9,702	24,496	14,111	33,103	12,126	29,748	10,023	23,923
21,995	57,829	27,897	72,523	19,635	49,572	19,091	44,882	21,017	51,625	22,166	52,400
43,231	112,639	45,074	117,263	30,361	76,599	34,206	80,285	34,004	83,512	34,178	80,958

* At a standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

Shewn in hhds. averaging 20 cwts. each for the purpose of comparison.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.								
To United Kingdom	...	£ 1,766	...	£ 7,230	...	£ 5,499	...	£ 64,799
" British Possessions	...	4,119	...	5,744	...	11,330	...	11,204
" United States of America	...	627,350	...	800,402	...	768,835	...	925,337
" Other Countries	...	2,065	...	680	...	32	...	111
Total Fruit	...	635,300	...	814,056	...	785,746	...	1,001,451
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).								
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
To United Kingdom	18,685	3,447	29,446	2,538	56,426	4,690	51,175	5,773
" British Possessions	15,596	5,558	16,533	5,812	24,984	8,444	25,618	4,999
" United States of America	7,935	697	3,209	840	2,961	457	1,337	367
" Other Countries	54,421	7,528	66,108	7,469	79,108	9,088	24,350	4,321
Total Tobacco	96,637	17,230	115,296	16,659	163,479	22,679	102,480	15,960
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).								
	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
To United Kingdom	...	99,259	...	113,361	...	112,418	...	60,922
" British Possessions	...	8,286	...	10,528	...	78,091	...	8,887
" United States of America	...	43,516	...	56,314	...	13,226	...	44,220
" Other Countries	...	30,415	...	33,385	...	32,701	...	9,909
Total Minor Products	...	181,476	...	213,588	...	236,436	...	123,938
CATTLE.								
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	2,348	17,417	3,298	24,882	652	4,791	348	2,550
Total Cattle	2,348	17,417	3,298	24,882	652	4,791	348	2,550
HORSEKIND.								
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	8	211	6	114	5	105	28	981
" United States of America	4	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	33	641	36	607	48	455	87	1,001
Total Horsekind	46	973	42	721	53	560	115	1,982
MISCELLANEOUS.								
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>								
	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
To United Kingdom	...	48,936	...	10,842	...	21,874	...	92,864
" British Possessions	...	16,371	...	28,534	...	5,663	...	7,906
" United States of America	...	12,341	...	23,390	...	19,799	...	43,518
" Other Countries	...	52,517	...	7,317	...	5,292	...	35,018
Total Miscellaneous.	...	13,165	...	70,083	...	52,628	...	179,306
Grand Total	...	1,662,542	...	1,868,080	...	1,797,077	...	1,939,142

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	106,416	...	44,990	...	60,857	...	100,588	...	109,856	...	95,078
...	29,594	...	16,183	...	15,373	...	21,867	...	32,507	...	21,523
...	1,180,185	...	655,028	...	526,610	...	49,640	...	867,65	...	1,076,334
...	1,256	...	2,324	...	46	...	177	...	688	...	848
...	1,317,451	...	718,525	...	602,886	...	972,272	...	1,010,604	...	1,193,783
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	...	£	...	£	lbs.	£
7,092	8,356	9,724	2,726	13289	3,763	...	4,584	...	4,585	9,941	5,517
30,245	8,870	22,099	7,606	18074	7,655	...	7,509	...	5,646	28293	5,408
1,056	389	1,564	658	1076	636	...	297	...	736	830	478
29,074	7,796	30,184	8,577	42564	10,220	...	9,418	...	14,518	50893	23,975
67,467	20,411	63,571	19,567	75003	22,274	..	21,808	...	25,485	89957	35,378
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	81,817	...	50,620	...	77,568	...	98,173	...	138,146	...	182,473
...	16,094	...	11,673	...	20,462	...	15,957	...	14,216	...	18,672
...	82,336	...	44,048	...	67,563	...	67,218	...	114,978	...	116,782
...	32,429	...	18,647	...	31,093	...	57,041	...	67,838	...	88,323
...	212,676	...	124,988	...	196,686	...	238,389	...	335,178	...	406,250
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
23	104	...	...	...	...	2	11	30	140	...	...
1,222	8,302	183	947	776	3,273	2,767	16,568	499	3,437	18	312
1,245	8,406	183	947	776	3,273	2,769	16,579	529	3,577	18	312
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
4	60	11	340	3	90	5	151	4	110	5	150
39	769	35	1,395	55	957	45	703	19	307	5	75
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	40
22	211	4	88	71	751	215	2,614	226	3,536	97	1,609
65	1,040	50	1,823	130	1,818	265	3,468	249	3,953	108	1,874
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	43,551	...	33,134	...	3,147	...	6,587	...	8,503	...	9,515
...	6,456	...	23,874	...	34,689	...	11,560	...	17,376	...	19,534
...	20,614	...	56,351	...	57,508	...	47,909	...	73,557	...	125,323
...	2,077	...	27,113	...	6,761	...	8,520	...	10,246	...	7,001
...	72 18	...	140,472	...	102,105	...	74,576	...	109,682	...	161,373
...	2,292,335	...	1,543,267	...	1,436,725	...	1,843,180	...	1,992,007	...	2,376,202

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
	SAILING VESSELS											
1903-1904 .	154	10,256	1,042	28	4,124	199	182	14,380	1,241	29	7,340	238
1904-1905 .	134	7,782	865	25	2,205	184	159	9,987	1,049	17	6,689	153
1905-1906 .	124	11,292	896	39	4,945	298	163	16,237	1,194	18	7,745	178
1906-1907 .	170	14,499	1,187	12	1,475	95	182	15,974	1,282	11	3,528	104
1907-1908 .	161	15,051	1,228	4	1,244	29	165	16,295	1,257	17	4,061	127
	STEAM VESSELS											
1903-1904 .	192	364,383	14,347	59	59,841	1,950	251	424,224	16,297	409	457,140	15,012
1904-1905 .	228	449,408	16,471	69	75,240	2,507	297	524,650	18,978	411	506,346	15,744
1905-1906 .	266	490,326	18,007	88	86,407	3,262	354	576,733	21,269	443	527,890	17,041
1906-1907 .	258	452,396	17,460	54	54,287	1,805	312	506,683	19,265	570	704,291	23,166
1907-1908 .	277	469,981	18,206	30	32,797	1,026	307	502,778	19,232	581	796,210	27,467

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessel.	Tons.	Crews.
	SAILING VESSELS											
1903-1904 .	135	10,244	911	42	3,513	281	177	13,757	1,192	57	28,499	579
1904-1905 .	124	8,585	832	41	4,003	275	165	12,588	1,107	43	23,506	452
1905-1906 .	137	11,477	1,047	27	2,549	163	164	14,026	1,210	37	20,581	381
1906-1907 .	146	9,590	1,062	28	3,562	207	174	13,152	1,269	33	20,836	391
1907-1908 .	150	15,974	1,137	25	5,730	183	175	21,704	1,320	25	16,086	294
	STEAM VESSELS											
1903-1904 .	209	370,260	14,798	42	58,902	1,546	251	528,951	16,344	493	506,876	16,908
1904-1905 .	259	478,822	17,647	40	50,129	1,289	299	528,951	18,936	569	609,746	19,515
1905-1906 .	302	517,529	20,982	49	55,462	1,967	351	572,991	22,949	722	734,260	24,478
1906-1907 .	289	471,023	17,854	19	25,683	759	308	496,706	18,613	832	880,161	29,637
1907-1908 .	286	474,741	26,171	19	28,059	881	305	502,800	27,052	770	914,174	31,035

VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
44	23,046	452	73	32,360	690	183	19,570	1,280	72	27,170	651	215	46,740	1,931
39	21,608	404	56	28,294	557	151	14,468	1,018	64	23,813	588	215	38,281	1,606
31	19,187	337	49	26,932	515	142	19,037	1,074	70	24,132	635	212	43,169	1,709
38	24,913	446	49	28,441	550	181	18,027	1,291	50	26,388	541	231	44,415	1,832
15	11,466	192	32	15,527	319	178	19,112	1,355	19	12,710	221	197	31,822	1,576
STEAM VESSELS.														
165	1189.9	4,725	571	576139	19737	601	821,523	29,359	224	178840	6,675	825	1000363	36,034
212	150882	5,703	623	657278	21447	639	955,805	32,215	281	226123	8,210	920	1181928	40,425
341	249819	11225	787	777709	28266	709	1018216	35,048	432	336226	14487	1141	1354442	49,535
362	263898	9,723	932	968189	32889	828	1156387	41,626	416	318185	11528	1244	1474872	52,154
263	182433	7,338	844	978643	34805	858	1266191	45,673	293	215230	8,364	1151	1481421	54,037

VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
19	5,595	191	76	34,094	770	192	38,743	1,490	61	9,108	472	253	47,851	1,962
11	4,222	87	54	27,728	539	167	32,091	1,284	52	8,225	362	219	40,316	1,646
13	5,589	107	50	26,170	488	174	32,058	1,428	40	8,138	270	214	40,196	1,698
13	4,151	119	46	24,987	510	179	30,426	1,453	41	7,713	326	220	38,139	1,779
9	2,616	66	34	18,702	360	175	32,060	1,431	34	8,346	249	209	40,406	1,680
STEAM VESSELS.														
86	73,907	3,003	579	580,783	19911	702	877,136	31,706	128	132809	4,549	830	1009945	38,987
48	41,520	1,827	617	651,266	21342	828	1088568	37,162	88	91,649	3,116	916	1180217	40,278
67	46,390	2,010	789	780,650	26488	1024	1251789	45,460	116	101852	3,977	1140	1353641	49,437
95	92,183	3,495	927	972,344	33132	1121	1351184	47,491	114	117866	4,254	1235	1469050	51,745
64	53,721	2,591	884	967,895	33626	1056	1388915	56,206	83	81,780	3,472	1139	1470694	60,678

Approximate Statement showing the number of properties on which taxes were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1908, under the divisions, viz.:—Properties rated as of £20 gross value, properties rated as of £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre.		Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
St. Andrew	1,206	1,427	2,609	1,024	643	177	62	7,148
St. Thomas	2,316	2,178	2,786	498	186	17	59	8,040
Portland	1,804	2,622	2,854	872	380	56	64	8,652
St. Mary	2,736	1,609	3,607	1,211	730	69	87	10,049
St. Ann	3,257	1,691	4,087	1,612	985	75	89	11,796
Trelawny	1,062	2,309	2,210	466	222	30	61	6,360
St. James	1,136	1,958	1,795	736	374	55	44	6,098
Hanover	1,204	2,312	1,528	1,041	298	22	37	6,442
Westmoreland	1,510	2,915	4,208	944	399	48	73	10,097
St. Elizabeth	3,051	984	6,502	1,285	389	57	58	12,386
Manchester	2,562	705	5,049	2,468	465	78	52	11,379
Clarendon	3,792	2,565	5,851	1,021	160	41	68	13,498
St. Catherine	3,889	3,088	6,204	1,819	561	62	98	15,721
Total	29,525	26,363	49,350	14,997	5,792	787	852	127,666

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1907-1908.

Parish.	No. of Horse-kind.	No. of Asses	No. of Wheels @			No. of Hand Carts.	Total.	Total Yield.		
	@ 11/	@ 3/6.	15/	6/	20/	@ 1/		£	s.	d.
Port Royal	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	0	15 6
Kingston	1,162	47	548	1,586	828	87	2,849	2,198	6	0
St. Andrew	1,835	1,344	1,046	1,415	4	...	2,466	2,425	12	1 1/2
St. Thomas	1,953	1,239	640	1,114	...	...	1,754	2,091	16	10 1/2
Portland	2,041	643	614	...	72	1	1,677	1,987	10	6
St. Mary	4,116	774	1,160	...	12	...	3,398	3,850	13	7 1/2
St. Ann	2,588	1,609	1,256	1,340	...	1	2,597	3,035	0	11
Trelawny	1,812	1,316	682	730	...	...	1,412	1,741	0	7 1/2
St. James	1,583	1,212	864	652	24	5	1,545	1,768	5	9
Hanover	1,881	1,061	504	602	...	...	1,106	1,751	7	0
Westmoreland	3,228	1,403	1,134	954	4	...	2,122	3,060	19	4 1/2
St. Elizabeth	2,031	1,664	998	624	...	2	1,624	2,285	2	7 1/2
Manchester	1,989	1,576	1,120	588	...	...	1,708	2,335	6	6 1/2
Clarendon	3,163	2,931	722	1,398	...	...	2,120	3,144	7	9
St. Catherine	3,690	2,400	950	2,560	112	9	3,631	3,936	19	1 1/2
Total 1907-1908	32,813	19,220	12,238	16,612	1,056	105	30,011	35,613	4	4
" 1906-1907	31,994	18,684	12,182	15,894	842	115	29,033	34,656	8	10 1/2
Increase	819	536	56	718	214	...	978	£956	15	5 1/2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

STATEMENTSHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.					
Kingston	13	41	125	228	290	643	5	...	13	6	...
St. Andrew	...	...	1	21	235	257	...	...	...	...	97
St. Thomas	...	3	3	11	242	256	5	...	...	...	99
Portland	1	1	26	52	285	363	9	...	1	...	8
St. Mary	1	7	17	44	431	492	5	...	1	...	13
St. Ann	2	1	16	20	302	338	5	...	1	...	400
Trelawny	2	1	4	10	182	196	6	...	1	...	10
St. James	6	3	16	12	157	185	4	...	2	2	10
Hanover	2	3	3	8	116	127	7	...	...	...	1
Westmoreland	2	4	10	24	319	353	7	...	2	...	15
St. Elizabeth	3	1	8	24	343	375	5	...	...	...	12
Manchester	...	...	4	36	304	343	2	...	1	...	16
Clarendon	...	...	5	19	354	378	2	...	...	...	117
St. Catherine	1	6	5	27	455	487	...	...	...	...	10
Port Royal	...	...	1	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	...
Total	35	71	244	537	4,019	4,800	63	...	23	8	808

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1907-1908.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	14	-	90	28	4
St. Andrew	-	60	15	6	2
St. Thomas	-	85	8	1	-
Portland	2	66	19	5	1
St. Mary	3	149	30	3	1
St. Ann	1	64	14	-	2
Trelawny	1	17	12	-	-
St. James	1	14	25	1	1
Hanover	-	30	4	2	-
Westmoreland	3	44	10	-	-
St. Elizabeth	1	87	14	-	-
Manchester	-	84	14	-	3
Clarendon	-	88	13	-	-
St. Catherine	2	147	22	6	3
Port Royal	-	-	1	1	-
Total	28	935	291	53	17

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND IN 1907-1908.

Parish.	Horned Stock.		Horsekind.		Asses.	Vehicles.	
	On Pens. taxation.	Returned for taxation.	On Pens. taxation.	Returned for taxation.	Returned for taxation.	Number of carriages at lowing 4 wheels to each, including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, &c., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1897.
Kingston	...	...	...	1,163	47	344	693
St. Andrew	1,200	1,344	500	1,835	30	1,374	708
St. Thomas	2,200	2,723	1,100	1,933	35	1,274	557
Portland	2,500	2,774	1,250	2,081	16	659	495
St. Mary	7,500	8,580	1,700	4,116	54	828	1,113
St. Ann	18,851	19,163	750	2,588	60	1,669	670
Trelawny	4,450	6,970	1,550	1,512	60	1,376	365
St. James	4,000	5,098	1,050	1,583	58	1,270	326
Hanover	9,300	9,729	1,700	1,881	70	1,131	301
Westmoreland	12,825	15,876	1,200	3,228	90	1,493	492
St. Elizabeth	11,381	11,567	5,500	2,031	230	1,894	312
Manchester	6,000	6,000	2,000	1,989	40	1,616	294
Clarendon	4,036	5,462	840	3,163	230	3,161	699
St. Catherine	8,000	8,840	1,960	3,690	34	2,454	1,280
Port Royal	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	92,243	104,126	21,100	32,813	1,027	3,326	8,306
				53,913	19,220	20,247	11,632

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, except when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia of £1, £5 and upwards.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes for the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. No action has yet been taken under this law.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under sixpence are legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (one dollar gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle	at	£4	2	0
Do. do. Single "	"	2	1	0
Do. do. Half "	"	1	0	6
Do. do. Quarter "	"	0	10	3
Do. do. Dollar	"	0	4	1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow:—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	—	} vary according to open
60 Days	—	—	
30 Days	—	—	
Sight	—	—	} market rate in London.

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold based on open market rate in London with a minimum charge of 1s.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

COLONIAL BANK.

STAFF.

E. W. Lucie-Smith, Manager.

A. P. G. Austin, Accountant.

J. H. Aikman, Cashier.

E. Townsend, Sub-Acct.

T. A. Smith, Clerk

E. W. E. Dunlop "

L. M. Horne "

B. W. Howell "

P. Evelyn "

G. F. H. Hobson, Clerk

W. A. Martin "

F. E. Harding "

C. H. Russell "

F. E. Murray "

R. B. Williams "

K. S. Brown "

M. L. R. Tuckett "

H. N. S. Squire "

H. L. Forbes "

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for ten years, that is, from 1899 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1899	31st March	£146,807	+ 150,251
	30th June	151,068	
	30th September	150,545	
	31st December	152,643	
1900	31st March	144,746	122,286
	30th June	129,130	
	30th September	108,489	
	31st December	106,780	
1901	31st March	101,089	108,273
	30th June	111,709	
	30th September	107,504	
	31st December	112,789	
1902	31st March	119,281	127,056
	30th June	126,000	
	30th September	132,265	
	31st December	130,678	
1903	31st March	126,670	125,234
	30th June	123,828	
	30th September	122,695	
	31st December	127,743	
1904	31st March	132,689	128,663
	30th June	125,074	
	30th September	148,484	
	31st December	108,407	
1905	31st March	105,660	105,813
	30th June	103,961	
	30th September	107,456	
	31st December	106,175	
1906	31st March	110,659	103,431
	30th June	107,768	
	30th September	97,799	
	31st December	97,496	
1907	31st March	97,292	101,775
	30th June	111,548	
	30th September	102,122	
	31st December	96,157	
1908	31st March	90,098	83,623
	30th June	96,807	
	30th September	76,733	
	31st December	70,855	

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, Paid-up, \$3,000,000. Total Assets Dec. 31, 1908, \$44,746,648.

Reserve Fund, 5,400,000. Notes in circulation, " 2,888,974.

HEAD Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and 80 branches including St. John, N. B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other principal places in Canada; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Boston, Chicago and New York in the U.S.A.; Havana and Cienfuegos, Cuba; Kingston, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Sav-la-Mar and Mandeville in Jamaica.

The Bank of Nova Scotia holds its charter under the Canadian Banking Act and has power to issue notes to the amount of its paid-up capital. This Bank first issued notes in Jamaica in 1900, since which date they show circulation outstanding as follows:—

NOTES OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH QUARTER FROM 1900 TO 1908.

1900.			1901.			1902.		
March	31	£8,872	March	30	£39,996	March	29	£49,301
June	30	14,513	June	29	48,014	June	30	49,136
Sept.	29	18,214	Sept.	30	49,557	Sept.	30	48,557
Dec.	31	22,682	Dec.	31	48,519	Dec.	31	43,729
1903.			1904.			1905.		
March	31	£40,703	March	31	£13,455	March	31	£28,698
June	30	29,551	June	30	12,898	June	30	27,408
Sept.	30	23,266	Sept.	30	26,333	Sept.	30	34,389
Dec.	31	16,283	Dec.	31	22,987	Dec.	31	27,736
1906.			1907.			1908.		
March	31	£37,264	March	31	£74,505	March	31	£105,747
June	30	35,875	June	30	70,099	June	30	102,865
Sept.	29	49,472	Sept.	30	79,885	Sept.	30	76,289
Dec.	31	59,988	Dec.	31	83,557	Dec.	31	84,411

STAFF AT KINGSTON.

MANAGER—A. H. Rowley.

ASSISTANT MANAGER—G. A. Campbell.

ACCOUNTANT—W. L. Carson.

CLERKS.

H. A. Lindo

J. Findlay

D. B. Scott

David Kyle

V. E. Phillips

A. A. P. Savage

I. C. Bravo

J. D. Lucie Smith

J. Borrowman

G. Hodgkinson

A. E. Williams

B. C. Longmire

H. S. Philip

O. D. Duff

R. G. Bertram

J. Gair

A. C. Linton

C. R. Whitehorne

BRANCHES.

Mandeville	.	E. R. Parker, Manager
Montego Bay	.	J. H. McIntosh
Port Antonio	.	F. M. Hoyt
Port Maria	.	H. Rogers
Sav-la-Mar	.	R. Roop

London Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina -	Peso (gold) -	0 4 0	Germany -	20 Mark (gold)	0 19 6
Do. -	Do. (paper) -	0 1 9	Greece -	Drachme (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 6
Austria-Hungary -	Florin (silver) -	0 1 8	Holland and Java -	1 Gulden of 100 cents	0 1 8½
Do. -	New Currency Krone	0 0 10	Hong Kong -	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Belgium -	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	India -	Rupee (silver)	0 1 4¾
Brazil -	Milreis (paper)	0 1 0	Italy -	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 9½
Bulgaria -	Leva (100 stotinkis)	0 0 9½	Japan -	100 Sen=1 Yen	0 2 0
Canada and Untd. States -	Dollar (gold) -	0 4 1	Mexico -	Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Ceylon -	Rupee -	0 1 4	Norway, Sweden and Denmark -	Kroner (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili -	Peso (gold) new	0 1 6	Peru -	Sol (silver)	0 1 8½
China -	Paper -	0 1 4½	Portugal -	Milreis (paper)	0 3 6½
	100 Candareens=10 mace=tael of silver (a weight)	0 2 5	Roumania -	Ley (100 banis)	0 0 9½
Do. -	Mexican Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½	Russia -	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
Cuba -	Dollar (gold) -	0 4 1	Servia -	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
Egypt -	Piastre -	0 0 2½	Spain -	Peseta (100 centes mas)	0 0 7
Do. -	50 Piastre (gold piece)	0 10 3	Straits Settlements -	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 3
Do. -	Egyptian £ (100 piastres)	1 0 6	Switzerland -	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
Finland -	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 9½	Turkey -	Piastre -	0 0 2½
France -	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Do. -	Turkish £ (100 piastres)	0 18 0
Germany -	Mark (100 pfenning)	0 0 11½	Uruguay -	Peso (gold)	0 4 2

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

(a) **SECONDARY EDUCATION.**—The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education; and for the granting of scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at high schools or colleges. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895 which is doing good work especially in science and agriculture.

(b.) **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**—The following are the statistics for 1907 and 1908 :

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.
1906-07 .	687	86,090	54,822	£ 45,047	190	311
1907-08 .	690*	88,854	53,809	46,314	182	331

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891 :—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write .	115,418	177,795
Can Read only .	115,650	114,493
Total .	231,068	292,288
Attending School .	67,402	93,769

Elementary education for the people cannot be said to have existed in Jamaica prior to emancipation in 1834. Bequests were from time to time made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government of the day taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of higher education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools.")

For five years subsequent to complete emancipation £30,000 a year was granted by the British Parliament to Jamaica for education, and for five years longer the grant was continued on a diminishing scale. There was for a short time great enthusiasm amongst the people, but the schools established being of a very inferior character the results did not come up to anticipation and the enthusiasm gave place to entire indifference. This may be said to have lasted until 1866-67, when Mr. Savage was appointed Inspector of Schools, and with the active co-operation of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, elaborated and established the system which was the foundation of that now in force. Advance from this time on was rapid.

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed by the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, the functions of which should be mainly advisory, but without the recommendation of which no new school should receive aid, nor

* This includes Stony Hill Reformatory and Industrial (Boys), Reformatory (Girls), and Alpha Cottage (2), Belmont, Happy Grove, and Hope Industrial Schools.

any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Fees were abolished, a special grant made in lieu thereof, and provision made for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he might designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. At the same time provisions were also made for the gradual reduction of the limits of age of children in elementary schools from 5-14 to 6-14. The Code then in force was to remain so, until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

Together with the passing of these measures and largely as a result of the abolition of school fees, another wave of educational enthusiasm passed over the island. The reduction of the limits of age did not at once take effect, and the enrolment and attendance at elementary schools went up almost at a bound to the maximum figures they have ever reached. Number on books 1895, 104,149; average attendance 1894, 64,695. The reaction, powerfully assisted by the gradual putting into force of the reduction in age limits, at once set in, and in spite of the increase in the population, the figures dropped to 86,491 and 50,978 in 1900. From this time attendance gradually improved, and in 1903 there was every indication of a rapid increase, but the cyclone in August of that year dealt a blow to the schools from which they are only now slowly recovering. The attendance in the year following the cyclone fell to 50,612, below that for 1900.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1885. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D., (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the Legislative Council, viz.:—the Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the Island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report, accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit:—that no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three; these recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force, as provided by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1902. The following are the chief provisions of the present Code:—

SCHOOLS ON ANNUAL GRANT LIST.—INSPECTION.

No scholars are allowed to be admitted into elementary schools in receipt of grants, who are under 6 or over 14 years of age, except in Infant Schools in which the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected by Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are seven, each with his own district, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects, and marks are given upon the following scale:—

I.—STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

	Marks.	
	Country Schools.	Town Schools.
Organization	5	5
Discipline	5	5

II.—WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

Primary Subjects.

Reading and Recitation	15	15
Writing and English (including Orthography, Composition, Elements of Grammar)	15	15
Arithmetic—Mental, and written	15	15
Elementary Science, (through Object Lessons, practical illustrations, and simple experiments,) having special reference to Agriculture	12	6

Secondary Subjects.

Scripture and Morals	5	5
Drawing & Manual Occupations	6	12
Geography, (with incidental History)	3	3
Singing	3	3
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 84

Special Subjects.

(A) Needlework (for all schools as a rule).

(B) { Practical Agriculture and Horticulture
Manual Training.

IN INFANT SCHOOLS.

I.—STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

	Marks.
{ Organization	10
{ Discipline	10
	} 20

II.—WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

{ (A)— <i>Work of a Kindergarten nature</i> :		
{	Manual work (including Drawing)	8
	Songs and Kindergarten Games	8
	Nature Study and Home Geography (conversational and Object Lessons)	8
	(B)—Scripture and Morals	6
{ (C)— <i>Chief Elementary Subjects</i> :		
{	Reading and Recitation	12
	Writing and English (oral and written)	12
	Arithmetic—Mental and written	10
		} 34
		<hr/> 84

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

All schools on the Annual Grant List are examined according to these standards. The maximum marks attainable are only given at inspection when the whole of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus are taken, and when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching. Every lower degree of proficiency receives a proportionately smaller number of marks, which may be fractional.

The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over are first class; with 42 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 30 marks or over but under 42 third class.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. In schools with an average attendance of 80 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal teacher with possible additions for training Pupil Teachers, for Practical Agriculture, Manual Training, and for any excess in the average attendance above 80. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of assistant and pupil teachers. For every unit of average attendance above 60 and up to 80, 6/ is the available staff grant, and for every unit of average attendance above 80, 12/. A woman teacher may earn also a bonus grant of £1, £2, or £3 per annum for excellence in teaching needlework. Unless the principal teacher is a woman, or the staff grant exceeds £20, a grant to a sewing mistress is made, if the sewing done is considered to deserve a grant, at the rate of 1s. 6d or 1s. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class, which must have been held for 72 hours during a school year of twelve months. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 80.

One important change made in 1902 was a provision that in future the grant paid to a school for a year should depend upon the result of the previous and not the current year. Under this system the grant for the financial year beginning April 1st, is known in the previous January, so that all arrangements for staffing can be made in good time.

Pupil Teachers can be engaged in all schools and receive pay depending upon the amount of grant at the disposal of the manager. Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will be informed of the results of his examination. In July, 1907, 336 Pupil Teachers and 1,263 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive, and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901, £250 in 1902, and £500 in 1903. No building grant was given in 1898 or 1899.

After the disastrous cyclone in 1903 a special sum of £3,000 was voted for the rebuilding and repair of school buildings destroyed or injured by the storm, and as not much of this could be spent before the end of the financial year the remainder was repaid in 1904. A further sum of £3,000 was voted in 1905.

In 1908 £3,000 was voted for repairing schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 64; Church of England, 194; Baptist, 135; Wesleyan, 76; Moravians, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterians, 55; Congregational, 22; Methodist, 26; American Missionary, 4; Roman Catholic, 31; Society of Friends, 2; Undenominational, 18; &c. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Parish.	1st Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd Class.	Failures.	Not determined.	Total.
Kingston ...	23	5	...	...	3	31
St. Andrew ...	11	18	12	...	5	46
St. Thomas ...	7	16	7	1	2	33
Portland ...	11	17	10	...	1	39
St. Mary ...	10	14	31	1	...	56
St. Ann ...	10	22	23	...	...	55
Trelawny ...	8	15	3	...	...	26
St. James ...	7	20	8	...	...	35
Hanover ...	10	19	7	...	...	36
Westmoreland ...	14	35	5	...	...	54
St. Elizabeth ...	13	42	18	...	...	73
Manchester ...	22	34	9	...	...	65
Clarendon ...	20	35	11	...	...	66
St. Catherine ...	19	39	17	...	...	75
Total ...	185	331	161	2	11	690

In addition to the foregoing the following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education :—

1. 40 male students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston, who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees having closed the Mico College in Antigua, now provide also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Jamaica Mico College.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. (*See post.*)
3. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year each for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional £10 for every student, resident or non resident, who passes the yearly examination.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of certificates to those who are successful, and for the payment to certificated teachers of an annual bonus depending on the marks of their respective schools. Teachers who are desirous of being permanently registered are required to take certain portions of this examination.

Up to the 30th Sept. 1908, 313 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 125 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are 579 certificated teachers.

Since 1900 seven courses of lectures on Agricultural Science have been delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which about 400 teachers have been present. Great interest is evinced by the teachers in these courses, and excellent results are anticipated.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education, constituted under Law 31 of 1892, consists of—

Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintendent Inspector of Schools, <i>Chairman ex officio.</i>	
Rev. Canon Simms, M. A., Principal of the Jamaica College, <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	
Archbishop Nuttall, D. D.	Hon. J. H. Allwood, M.L.C.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J.	Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.
Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay	Rev. W. Graham
Mrs. Bourne	Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D.
A. B. McFarlane	T. B. Stephenson
Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A.	

Secretary—G. M. Duff.

The duties and powers of the Board are laid down in the 11th Section of the Law as amended by Law 9 of 1893 and Law 23 of 1899 :—

- (a) To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly :—
 - (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
 - (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
 - (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.
- (b) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

The Board has under its general control the Montego Bay Secondary School and the Manual Training School, Kingston.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford

the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows :—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, *knt.*, of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 “to redeem poor slaves.” This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico’s executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal comprehensive, and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune

The present Trustees are :—

A. F. Buxton, *Chairman*.
Andrew Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., M.P., *Treasurer*.
E. H. Lushington.
Guy Lushington.
Elliott Howard.

Secretary—Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 129 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. These buildings were wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, but have been rebuilt.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £3,970 per annum. Of this sum £1,650 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain two (in special cases three) years and go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now sixty students in residence, besides six sent here from the Leeward Islands, and eight missionary students.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The practising school in connection with this institution occupies a high place among the first-class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training. The students attend Hope Gardens for practical agriculture.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman.*Hon. Thomas Capper, *Vice-Chairman.*

Rev. W. Griffith.

George Hicks

Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D.

Rev. G. Lockett

Rev. James Watson

Hon. T. B. Oughton, LL.B., K.C.

Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

Rev. R. Johnston, B.D.

Rev. A. James, B.A.

Rev. E. J. Wortley

Rev. R. J. Ripley

Rev. J. L. Ranslow.

R. S. Gamble.

Secretary—Rev. W. Griffith. *Medical Officer*—Dr. Mauusell.*Accountant*—C. W. Chapman.

TEACHING STAFF.

Alexander Bruce McFarlane Principal.

L. G. Gruchy.

Vice-Principal.

C. E. Skyers

{ Tutors.

J. A. Bulman

C. D. Neilson

Principal Teacher of the

Practising Schools.

E. J. Wortley

Lecturer in Agriculture.

J. G. Peet

Instructor in Hand and Eye Training.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

(Elletson Road, Kingston.)

This school was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake the school was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room.

Pupils from other schools in Kingston are received in the school for advanced manual training.

The head master, in addition to controlling the work of the school, is attached to the teaching staff of the Mico Training College as instructor in hand and eye training; conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in these subjects and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The school is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork.)

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school, are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth and Port Antonio. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the general control of the Board of Education and is managed by a Committee appointed by that body.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. T. Capper, B.A., *Chairman.*

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.

Rev. W. Graham, *Secretary.*

J. D'Aeth, M.I.C.E.

R. S. Gamble.

Teaching Staff.—Head Master—J. G. Peet.*Boys Department*—Principal Assistant—A. E. Thompson.

Second Assistant—W. E. Robertson.

Manual Training Assistant—vacant.

Third Assistant—F. A. Andersen

Fourth Assistant—vacant.

Fifth Assistant—vacant.

Girls Department—Temporarily closed.*Kindergarten Department*—Temporarily closed.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained female teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by a selecting committee (1) according to their position in the Pupil Teachers' List, (2) according to the recommendation of responsible persons in the districts to which the girls belong. An entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are boarded and lodged free of expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two, and in some cases three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. A limited number of students are received each year, who undergo a preliminary year in the domestic training class, and their services are taken as an equivalent for the entrance fee if they enter college.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School on the same premises. This school is attended by the children of the Industrial School, and a number of boys and girls from the neighbourhood.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved in July, 1889, the sum of £473 19s. 0d. was left to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 a year each at this college, tenable for three years for two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos, or failing him, the senior justice of the peace of the parish.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

Rev. W. Graham, *Vice-Chairman*.

Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., B.Sc.

Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A.

Rev. G. H. Baron Hay.

Rev. W. Priestnal.

Rev. C. E. Randall.

Rev. E. J. Wortley

Rev. J. L. Ramson.

Miss F. C. Burke.

Mrs. A. James.

Mrs. Griffith.

Mrs. Livingston

Mrs. Gamble

Mrs. Henderson.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal—Miss Anna S. Marvin.

The Lady Principal is also superintendent of the Industrial School for girls which was opened in April 1892.

Assistants—Miss Walter, Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. M. Guy.

Schoolmistress—Miss F. E. Henry.

Matron—Mrs. Cox.

Medical Attendant—Dr. Turton.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

A school for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in

February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted twenty maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £5.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Miss A. G. Land, Miss A. V. Hendriks, Miss I. M. Morin.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1882, owing to the action of the Institute of Jamaica, these Local Examinations (then confined to Senior and Junior candidates) were first held in Jamaica. In 1895 the Preliminary Examination was first taken; and in 1901 the Higher was taken for the first time. The examination of the Preliminary, Junior and Senior candidates, is held every December; of the Higher at Midsummer or December, as occasion requires.

The examinations are held in Kingston and at various centres. In December, 1908, there were centres as follows:—Kingston, Boys; Kingston, Girls; Jamaica College, Hope; Potsdam; Hampton; Savanna-la-Mar; Montego Bay; Westwood.

Of the 223 Senior, Junior and Preliminary candidates who sat in 1907, 67.2 per cent. passed, 14.3 per cent. in honours, and 52.9 not in honours.

The fees are as follows:—*Higher*, University, £2. Local, 10/= \pounds 10/. *Senior and Junior*, University, £1. Local, 6/= \pounds 1 6/. Preliminary, University, 10/6. Local 4/= \pounds 14/6. *Late fee*, University, 5/. Local 1/= \pounds 6/.

The 1909 examinations will be held from December 13th to 18th. Entry forms have to be sent in early in September, the actual day being fixed three months in advance.

The Secretary for Jamaica is the Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in Arts of the University of London are held in Jamaica (the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate in July; and the Final in October). Applications to sit must be in the hands of the Secretary for Jamaica four months before the holding of the examination.

The fees are:—Matriculation—University, £2. Local, £1. £3
Intermediate or Final—University, £6. Local, £3 £9

The Secretary for Jamaica is the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz.: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher: (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally: (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate and advanced grades, for individual certificates.

3rd. Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board, held in Australia, Canada, Malta, Gibraltar and Colombo: (a) For teachers: (b) For solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896 the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica.

Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when 97 entries were received, and on the 8th of April the theoretical examinations were held in Kingston, Hampton, and Mandeville.

On the 16th of April, the examiner, Mr. Lee Williams, Mus. Bac. Oxon., arrived and conducted the practical examinations, in pianoforte, violin, and organ playing, and singing,—the number of candidates being as follows:—Mandeville, 12, Hampton, 44, and Kingston 22.

This was the first time that the examinations of the Associated Board had been held in the West Indies.

As the result of the examinations 86 certificates were awarded, there being only 14 failures,—10 in the school examinations and 4 in the local centre. Of these 86 certificates, 42 were gained at Hampton, 16 at Mandeville and 28 in Kingston.

In addition to the certificates, one student at Hampton, Miss V. H. Manley acquitted herself so well that, on the representation of the examiner, the Associated Board awarded to her an exhibition entitling her to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music for two years, with possible extension.

The examinations will be held in April, 1909.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations at present in force as to the Scholarships awarded annually in accordance with the provisions of Law 23 of 1901.

I.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Three Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the three boys, and three to the three girls, under the age of sixteen years, who shall stand highest on the list of the successful boys and girls, respectively, in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

The Scholarships shall commence on the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient school within the Island of Jamaica in which the Scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such Scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Board of Education that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years.

II.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character; and

- (e) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the Cambridge Junior or Senior Local Examination in some year previous to that in which he or she is a candidate for this scholarship, and shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as standing next in merit to the one who has gained the Jamaica scholarship in the special examination for that scholarship [see Jamaica Scholarship Regulations 1 (f)] amongst all those who are eligible for and willing to take up this scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, and shall be paid quarterly to the Scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such Scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Board of Education is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the Scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

4. The Board of Education may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a degree of the London University; and the Board may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate, or diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

III.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, or (iii) £120 per annum, tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 4th September in the year of examination, to the Colonial Secretary, stating that he [or she] is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he [or she] has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements; and
- (f) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination held in a year before that in which he (or she) is a candidate for the Scholarship, with First or Second Class Honours, or marks of distinction in two subjects, and who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have submitted

themselves to an examination to be conducted (in Kingston only) in December of each year on the following lines :—

The three subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called Principal Subjects and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following regulations :—

The papers in Classics shall include those set in the Latin and Greek sections of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History and with two additional three hour papers, one in Latin Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in the Mathematical section of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three hour papers, covering the subjects of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination, and Differential Calculus.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in the Chemistry section and two others viz. : either the two set in Agricultural Science, or any two chosen from the section of Physics and that of Biology and Physical Geography, which the Regulations for the Examination allow candidates to take ; with two three hour papers, one theoretical and one practical, on the subjects of the four papers taken.

There shall be three subsidiary subjects, Mathematics, Languages, and Science ; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination ; in Languages the papers set in any *two* of the following : Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish ; and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, and two others selected from the physics, biology and physical geography and agricultural science sections, in accordance with the regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. In case of clear superiority of merit of one candidate in his (or her) Principal Subject over other candidates in their Principal Subjects the scholarship will be awarded to such candidate without any consideration of the results in the Secondary Subjects ; but in the case of an approach to equality of merit between two or more candidates in their Principal Subjects, the work sent up in the Subsidiary Subjects will be taken into account in making the award.

Each candidate is required to inform the Superintending Inspector of Schools Kingston, not later than the 30th April, 1908, and thereafter not later than the 1st April in each year next preceding the examination, what principal and what subsidiary subjects he proposes to take.

(g) The provisions of the preceding sub-section (f) as to the examination on which and the manner in which the scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve months' notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Committee (F. Cundall, Esq., Kingston).

4. The name of the successful Candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary to the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful Candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, or

of any University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Board of Education. He shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious; he shall also transmit in July of each year to the Board of Education a Certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies, and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Scholar will be paid quarterly by the Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

7. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 will be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to England. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

IV.

(PART OF LAW 23 OF 1901.)

1. The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for that year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

2. A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of Jamaica Scholarships from 1881 to date.

1881 T. W. Halliday, York Castle.
 1882 A. E. Tomlinson, Potsdam.
 1883 E. T. Lee, Potsdam.
 1884 E. R. C. Earle, Jamaica High School.
 1885 R. M. Parnter, York Castle.
 1886 T. C. Tomlinson, Potsdam.
 1887 E. V. Lockett, York Castle.
 1888 E. E. Murray, York Castle.
 1889 C. A. H. Thomson, Jamaica High School.
 1890 H. C. Jackson, Jamaica High School.
 1891 H. A. Josephs, York Castle.
 1892 H. D. Lockett, York Castle.
 1893 H. I. C. Brown, York Castle.
 1894 A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School.

1895 D. H. DeSouza, York Castle.
 1896 L. C. D. King, Potsdam.
 1897 A. A. Myers, Potsdam.
 1898 G. S. Husband, Jamaica High School.
 1899 H. H. R. Bayley, Jamaica High School.
 1900 F. C. H. Powell, Potsdam.
 1901 J. C. Sharp, Jamaica College.
 1902 R. W. Dodd, Potsdam.
 1903 Miss C. G. Pearman, Potsdam.
 1904 J. E. Sharp, Jamaica College.
 1905 R. T. H. Sullman, Potsdam.
 1906 L. C. Levy, Jamaica College.
 1907 } G. J. Dodd, Potsdam.
 } G. E. Valentine, Wolmer's.
 1908 W. I. Escoffery, Jamaica College.

V.

(b) THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Under the will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The following are the principal provisions in the testamentary dispositions of the late Mr. Rhodes relating to the establishment of Scholarships at Oxford for Students from the Colonies and the United States of North America :

"Whereas I consider that the education of young Colonists at one of the Universities in the United Kingdom is of great advantage to them for giving breadth to their views, for their instruction in life and manners, and for instilling into their minds the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire. And whereas in the case of young Colonists studying at a University in the United Kingdom, I attach very great importance to the University having a residential system such as is in force at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for without it those students are at the most critical period of their lives left without any supervision.

"And whereas my own University—the University of Oxford—has such a system, I suggest that it should try to extend its scope so as if possible to make its medical school at least as good as that of the University of Edinburgh. And whereas I also desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from the union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States of North America who will benefit from the American Scholarships to be established for the reason above given at the University of Oxford under this my Will, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung, but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth. Now, therefore, I direct my Trustees as soon as may be after my death, and either simultaneously or gradually as they shall find convenient, and if gradually, then in such order as they shall think fit to establish for male students the Scholarships hereinafter directed to be established each of which shall be of the yearly value of £300, and be tenable at any College in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years.

I direct my Trustees to establish certain Scholarships, and these Scholarships I sometimes hereinafter refer to as "the Colonial Scholarships."

"My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the Scholarships shall not be merely book-worms, I direct that in the election of a student to a Scholarship regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments, (2) his fondness of and success in many out-door sports such as Cricket, Football and the like, (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

"As mere suggestions for the guidance of those who will have the choice of students for the Scholarships I record that (i.) my ideal qualified student would combine these four qualifications in the proportions of 3-10ths for the first, 2-10ths for the second, 3-10ths for the third, and 2-10ths for the fourth qualification; so that according to my ideas if the maximum number of marks for any Scholarship were 200, they would be apportioned as follows—60 to each of the first and third qualifications, and 40 to each of the second and fourth qualifications:—(ii.) the marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently, as follows, (that is to say) the marks for the first qualification by examination, for the 2nd and 3rd qualifications respectively by ballot by the fellow students of the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the Head Master of the Candidate's School:—and (iii.) the results of the awards (that is to say the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification) would be sent as soon as possible for the consideration of the Trustees, or to some person or persons appointed to receive the same, and the person or persons so appointed would ascertain by averaging the marks in blocks of 20 marks each of all candidates the best ideal qualified students."

"No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a Scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.

Except in the case of the four schools hereinbefore mentioned, the election to Scholarships shall be by the Trustees after such (if any) consultation as they shall think fit with the Minister having the control of education in such Colony, Province, State or Territory.

"A qualified student who has been elected as aforesaid, shall within six calendar months after his election, or as soon thereafter as he can be admitted into residence, or within such extended time as my Trustees shall allow, commence residence as an undergraduate at some college in the University of Oxford.

The scholarship shall be payable to him from the time when he shall commence such residence.

"I desire that the scholars holding the scholarships shall be distributed amongst the Colleges of the University of Oxford and not resort in undue numbers to one or more Colleges only.

"Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, my Trustees may in their uncontrolled discretion suspend for such time as they shall think fit or remove any scholar from his scholarship.

"My Trustees may from time to time make, vary, and repeal regulations either general or affecting specified scholarships only with regard to all or any of the following matters that is to say:

- (i) The election whether after examination or otherwise of qualified Students to the Scholarships, or any of them, and the method whether by examination or otherwise in which their qualifications are to be ascertained.
- (ii) The tenure of the Scholarships by scholars.
- (iii) The suspension and removal of scholars from their Scholarships.
- (iv) The method and times of payment of the Scholarships.
- (v) The method of giving effect to my wish expressed in clause 28 hereof and
- (vi) Any and every other matter with regard to the Scholarships, or any of them, with regard to which they shall consider regulations necessary or desirable.

"My Trustees may from time to time authorize regulations with regard to the election whether after examination or otherwise of qualified students for Scholarships and to the method whether by examination or otherwise in which their qualifications are to be ascertained to be made—

- (i) By a school in respect of the scholarships tenable by its students and—
- (ii) By the minister aforesaid of a Colony, Province, State or Territory, in respect of the scholarship tenable by students from such Colony, Province, State or Territory.

"Regulations made under the last preceding clause hereof, if and when approved of, and not before, by my Trustees, shall be equivalent in all respects, to regulations made by my Trustees.

No regulations made under clause 30 or made and approved of under clauses 31 and 32 hereof shall be inconsistent with any of the provisions herein contained.

In order that the scholars past and present may have opportunities of meeting and discussing their experiences and prospects, I desire that my Trustees shall annually give a dinner to the past and present scholars able and willing to attend, at which I hope my Trustees or some of them will be able to be present, and to which they will I hope from time to time invite as guests persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in this my Will."

The Trustees appointed were the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Mr. Alfred Beit, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, Mr. Lewis Lloyd Michel, and Mr. Bouchier Francis Hawksley.

Permanent Regulations.

(These are at present under revision.)

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

His Excellency The Governor or the Officer Administering the Government, *Chairman.*

His Honour the Chief Justice, *ex officio.*

The Superintending Inspector of Schools,
ex officio.

The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools

Commission, *ex officio.*

Dr. G. C. Henderson.

Vacancies on the Committee are filled by co-optation. Three members of the Committee form a quorum. In all matters before the Committee, the Chairman has an original as well as a casting vote.

The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission for the time being acts as Secretary of the Committee of Selection.

In the event of funds being required to meet expenses in connection with the Committee and of there being no other way of providing for them, the Committee may charge a fee to each candidate with a view to covering such expenses. [The fee is, at present, 10s.]

Students in Jamaica who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1910, must make application to the Secretary of the Committee of Selection, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, not later than the last day of March, 1909.

Copies of the Regulations and form of application and any further information can be obtained in Jamaica, from the Secretary, Rhodes Scholarship Committee, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston; and in England or Canada from Dr. G. R. Parkin, letters for whom should be addressed in the case of Candidates in England, to the care of the Rhodes' Trustees, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S. W., or in the case of Candidates in Canada, to the care of the Principal, McGill University, Montreal.

The winner of the Rhodes Scholarship in 1904 was R. M. Murray, in 1905 R. L. Nosworthy, in 1906 Hugh Wortley, in 1907 O. V. Calder, and in 1908 T. R. Williams.

THE JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be a governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island.

Members.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, <i>Chairman.</i>	
Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice of Jamaica, <i>Vice Chairman.</i>	Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D.
Hon. T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Supdg. Inspector of Schools.	C. Leslie Mais.
	Rev. A. James, B.A.
	L. G. Gruchy.

Secretary—F. Cundall.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

THE JAMAICA COLLEGE.

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there is provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College. It contains accommodation for the head master and his family, three other masters, ten students and fifty boys.

The buildings were much damaged by the earthquake, and during 1907 and 1908 the work of the College was carried on under difficulties.

A vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council during 1908, provided for the restoration of the buildings.

It has an income, irrespective of fees, of £2,196 (£1,200 Government Grant, £996 Endowment).

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann, (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders. V.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 14 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education, should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying, terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit, and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination, which tests their qualifications to take a proper place in the School. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.—Boys are admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the 21st day of January in each year and ends on the 15th day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The Summer Term commences on the 25th day of April and ends on the 22nd day of July. The Christmas Term commences on the 12th day of September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

Payments for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £15 per Term. Payments for weekly boarders are at the rate of £10 13s. 4d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term. Day Boys under twelve years of age shall pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £4 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are at a sum not exceeding £40 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £40.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History. The elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, German, Political Economy and Practical Horticulture and Agriculture.

Boys wishing to take this last subject must be at least fifteen years of age, and have passed the Junior Cambridge Examination. They will be exempted from some of the other teaching of the School. The practical teaching will, by permission of the Board of Agriculture, be given at the Government Laboratory and the Hope Gardens by the staff of the Agricultural Department.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1908 there were in the College 10 Drax Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 4 Endowed School Scholars, 30 Terminal Boarders and 22 Day Boys, making a total of 79.

The following is the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1907-08 irrespective of the redemption of debentures :—

Revenue.		Expenditure,	
School Fees	... £1,254 3 1	Management	... £6 7 3
Endowment	... 996 0 0	Property	... 122 0 9
Government Grant	... 700 0 0	School	... 1,490 14 4
Sundries	... 6 10 3	Hostel	... 1,208 18 11
		Earthquake repairs	... 84 19 0
	<hr/> £2,986 13 4		<hr/> £2,913 0 3

All communications respecting boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £600 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every day boy.

Second Master—R. H. Smith, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, (Second Class Classical Honours). Salary £210, resident.

Assistant Masters—

R. M. Murray, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Third Class in Mathematical Honours, salary £120, resident.

F. H. Ping, A.R.C.S., Lond, salary £200, resident.

E. A. Stockhausen, Jamaica College.

Music Mistress—Miss G. Gruchy.

Drilling Master—Sergeant Miller.

Medical Officer—H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin, salary £72.

Matron—Miss R. Isaacs, salary £60.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The school is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission :—

I. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman and Vice-chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the school, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the

Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday.

The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July.

The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December in the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.

R. W. Bryant, *Chairman*
Hon. Dr. J. R. Love
Hon. G. P. Myers, Mayor of Kingston
H. H. Quallo
N. M. Alexander
S. H. Watson

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.

Hon. Thos. Capper, B.A., B.Sc.
Rev. Canon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*
F. Cundall
Rev. A. James, B.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Downer.

Secretary—W. O'R. Fogarty.

Teaching Staff.

BOYS SCHOOL

Head Master—William Cowper, M.A., formerly Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; 1st Class Classical Tripos, Part i., (1886); Part ii., (1887). Salary £400 and capitation fees.

Second Master—J. C. Sharp, B.Sc. Lond. Salary £220.

Assistant Masters—

F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. Salary £150.

R. Rainford, London Matriculation. Salary £120.

S. W. Brown—Salary £120.

D. P. Stephenson—Salary £60.

Drawing Master—J. Tillman. Salary £20.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss Howson, B.A. Salary £280, and Capitation Fees.

Second Mistress—Miss Wright, B.Sc., Salary £200.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss Cave. Salary £120. Miss Forbes. Salary £80.

Miss Burke. Salary £70. Miss Dignum. Salary £60.

Mistress of Shorthand—Miss Irene Campbell. Salary £4 14s. per term.

At the beginning of the September term of 1908 there were in the school 135 boys (25 Foundationers and 110 Paying Scholars) and 137 girls (23 Foundationers and 107 Paying Scholars) making a total of 226 scholars.

The invested funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1907, of the following:—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap. 23	.	.	£12,000	0	0
Island Debentures	.	.	4,600	0	0
Invested in Bank of Nova Scotia	.	.	1,311	0	0
			£17,911	0	0

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1908:—

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
School Fees	£1,128	3 9	Management	£1,959	6 9
Endowment	1,044	0 0	Buildings	199	17 0
Other Sources	206	5	Other purposes	109	17 11
£2,378 12 2			£2,269 1 8		

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes have been drawn up for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Board of Local Managers, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, under the headmastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have been since added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is now carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the Boys and the Girls Departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Infant, Intermediate, Upper, Secondary, and Boundbrook Infant School.

The Secondary School gives 12 Local Scholarships, of £6 each and the Trust pays for three £40 scholarships. All open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is over 500.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining districts are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers and Boston. The Board also manages the Government Schools of Bellevue and Spring Bank.

There are two cricket clubs, a cadet corps and a miniature rifle club in connection with the school.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1907-08:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
School Fees ...	£144 12 0	Salaries ...	£912 10 3
Government Grants ...	277 5 3	Services ...	73 17 2
Transferred from Land Board ...	841 18 11	Scholarships ...	104 4 6
		Rent ...	50 0 0
		Affiliation ...	74 15 7
		Boundbrook ...	41 13 2
		Miscellaneous ...	6 15 6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£1,263 16 2		£1,263 16 2

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in Trustees appointed by the Governor, and managed by them, and leased to various tenants.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman* His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies
 The Hon. the Director of Public Works. Hon. Henry Cork.
 The Surveyor General. D. S. Gideon.
Secretary—H. R. Latreille. *Overseer*—Wm. L. Mudon, Jnr., £150 per annum.
Treasurer—W. B. Isaacs, £25 per annum.

Local Board of Management of the Schools.

D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*. S. D. Smith.
 Rev. A. Whitehouse. Rev. W. A. Robinson.
 Rev. E. L. Jones. J. A. McKenzie.
 Rev. J. A. McIntosh, *Vice Chairman*.

Secretary—W. H. Plant.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master, W. H. Plant, salary £240 per annum.
 Second Master, A. A. Kennedy, B.A., £150, with Quarters.
 Master of Boys' Department and of the Manual Department, C. H. Williams, £100.
 First Assistant Master, (Higher Grade) A. B. Edwards, £85.
 Second Assistant Master, (Boys' Department), W. P. Moses, £60.
 Mistress, Girls' Department, Miss A. S. Parnell, £80.
 Assistant Girls' Department, Miss C. E. Clearer, £60.
 Mistress, Infant Department, Miss S. E. Lewison, £72.
 Assistant, Infant Department, Miss A. Prince, £40.
 Pupil Teacher, Boys' Department, J. Holness,
 do Girls' do Miss A. Grant,
 do do Miss Hildred Brooks.
 Mistress, Boundbrook, Miss E. Clarke, £40.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

TRUSTEES :

Ex-Officio.

The Custodes of St. Elizabeth The Chairmen of the Parochial Boards
 (vacant) and Manchester. of St. Elizabeth and Manchester

Elected by the Parochial Boards.

John Cooper } St. Elizabeth E. Muirhead, Manchester.
 A. N. Williams }

Appointed by the Governor.

Hon. John V. Calder, *Chairman.*
 Henry Maxwell Rev. C. Melville
 E. T. Forrest Rev. John Maxwell.

Secretary—F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

POTSDAM.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations, who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen: but the trustees may, with the advice of the head master, retain at the school any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 50 paying boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities,

Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and business : it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A.E. Harrison, B.A., London. Salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees, house accommodation, medical attendance on himself and family, and grazing for his stock on the Trust lands.

Second Master—T. L. Chadwick, M.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, salary £200, with house accommodation, &c.

Science Master—Arthur Sneath, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Assistant Masters—T. G. Thomas, B.A., Oxon, M. E. H. Sailman.

Matron—Miss E. Wright.

Medical Officer to both Schools—Dr. J. A. L. Calder.

HAMPTON.

In addition to the school for boys at Potsdam there is a school at Hampton also in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and twelve girls at a charge of £20 a year, together with forty-five paying boarders, (£35 per annum in addition to fees for music) for whom there is ample accommodation.

Teaching Staff.

Head Mistress—Miss Barrows, B.A., London, (Honours in Classics and English).

Second Mistress—Miss Agnes Campbell, B.A., London, Ladies College, Cheltenham and Royal College of Science, London.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss Riley, Cambridge University Teachers Certificate.
Miss Murray.

Music Mistresses—Miss Gough, A.R.C.M.

Miss Noble, Royal Academy of Music.

Matron—Miss Edith Douet.

The following are the receipts and disbursements for the year 1907-8 :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Balance	.	£1,551 15 10	Balances	.	£433 5 6
Interest	.	1,602 9 3	Potsdam	.	2,367 8 0
Fees	.	3,559 2 2	Hampton	.	2,042 18 0
Sundries	.	40 8 3	Buildings	.	607 3 3
Balances	.	866 10 7	Miscellaneous	.	534 7 2
			Balance	.	1,635 4 2
		<hr/> £7,620 6 1			<hr/> £7,620 6 1

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed ; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls.

There is a junior department attached to the school in which children of tender years are prepared for admission to the school. This department is under the head master's supervision.

The assistant mistress resides on the school premises, where there is ample ac-

accommodation for boarders at moderate terms. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality.

The curriculum includes Latin, French, and Mathematics, with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the local examinations.

Instruction in manual occupation is also given. The school was a centre of the Cambridge Local Examinations for the second time in December, 1907.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i.) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii.) at the re-opening in April; (iii.) at the re-opening of the school in September.

In the third term of 1907 there were 36 pupils.

The following are the receipts and disbursements for the year 1907-08:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Balance	.	£102 18 3	Salaries	.	£348 11 8
School and Exam. fees	.	120 0 0	Examinations	.	24 0 7
Annuity	.	270 0 0	Miscellaneous	.	23 3 1½
Rents, &c.	.	20 3 9	Balance	.	117 6 7½
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		£513 2 0			£513 2 0

Trustees.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben,
Chairman and Treasurer.

D. W. Talbot

Dr. C. M. Phillips

Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A.

A. E. Davis

Cecil J. Browne

Rev. A. W. Finlason.

Secretary—G. R. Levy. Salary £6 per annum.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—C. A. Cover, B.A., (London), Honours in English; late Classical Master of York Castle High School. Salary £200 per annum, and capitation fees of one-third the amount paid by each paying pupil above the number of five.

Assistant Mistress—Miss Elie Webster, Cambridge Higher Local Certificate, Salary £84 per annum with quarters and accommodation for boarders.

Instructor in Manual Occupations—Wm. West, certificated teacher.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be apply'd towards the building a free school or hospital for the poor, if any person should joyn in such an undertaking." Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his will, dated 1830, the sum of "£3,000 to the parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity:" being changed in October, 1894, by order made in Privy Council to "Beckford and Smith's Graded Middle Class School."

Course of study.—Lower Division.—FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic; Bills of Parcels and Letter Writing, Latin, French.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography; Geometry; Algebra, Latin, French Grammar; Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

Upper Division.—THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English Subjects taught in the Lower Division:—Latin and French; Geometry; Algebra; Book-keeping, Arithmetic.

FOURTH FORM—In the Classical Section—Latin, Greek, English Literature. In the Commercial Section—Book-keeping; Short-hand; French; also subjects necessary for the Public Examinations

Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, Drawing, Singing and Drilling are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are given in Science and other subjects.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and parents may claim for their children exemption from the whole or any part of the religious instruction.

The fees for boys under 10 years of age are £3 per annum and for boys over 10, £6 per annum.

FOUNDATIONERS.—There are ten Exhibitions open to boys of the parish of St. Catherine for which examinations are held from time to time.

In no case does the fee include books and stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. Fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in, on the re-opening of school, before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS—The year is divided as follows:—The Lent Term from 20th January to 21st April, the Summer Term from 22nd April to 10th July, the Christmas Term from 1st September to 20th December.

BOARD AND LODGING—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town the Principal is prepared to receive Boarders at his residence, or arrangements can be made for board and lodging at moderate charges with responsible persons approved of by the Principal and under his supervision

The following is the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1907-8.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
School Fees	...	£74 6 8	Management	...	£354 3 4
Endowment	...	305 10 1	Miscellaneous	...	17 6 2
<hr/>			<hr/>		
£379 16 9			£371 9 6		

BOARD OF VISITORS (appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission)—Rev. Canon Austin (*Chairman*), Rev. W. Tucker, D. Campbell, C. F. Richards, Rev. C. H. Swaby, J. V. Leach. *Secretary*, Rev. C. M. Buckley.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. C. M. Buckley, M.A., Licentiate in Theology (2nd Class Honours) late Theological Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Durham. Salary £250 per annum.

THE VERE FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

The Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon, to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and five other persons appointed by the Governor, three on the nomination of the Schools Commission and two on the nomination of the Board of Education. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Schools Commission from time to time. The funds

of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica College. In 1908 as the elementary schools in Vere were receiving full advantage of the ordinary government grants, provision was made for the establishment of a secondary school at the Alley, but no steps have yet been taken for its formation.

Trustees.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Parochial Board, Clarendon; Rev. C. H. Baker and Rev. S. Negus, appointed by the Parochial Board of Clarendon; A. A. Lewis and H. Fray, elected; H. T. Ronaldson, J. C. Elliott and I. Fox, appointed by the Governor.

Rev. S. Negus, Rector of St. Peter's, Alley, *Chairman*.

Secretary—W. J. Gordon, Hayes P. O., salary £20 per annum.

Trust Schools.

The Alley—A. L. Neita

Hayes—H. G. Richards

Portland—J. I. Hopwood

Race Course—E. E. Calame

Milk River—L. L. Sutherland

Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams

The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum.

THE MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

The Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Trust is approximately £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

Trustees.

Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester. } *Ex-officio*.
R. W. Miles, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester. }

Thos. Glanville and E. W. Muirhead, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.

L. A. Isaacs

Right Rev. Bishop Joscelyne

Rev. James Watson, *Chairman*

} Appointed by the Governor.

Secretary—G. A. Bonitto, Mandeville P.O., salary £20 per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Head master, Rev. M. F. Johns, salary £150 per annum, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above then number of 15.

Boys and Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, S. M. Gordon, salary £60 per annum.

Assistant—Miss Rosalind Fraser.

Infant School, Boys and Girls, Ridgemount—Schoolmistress, Miss B. Vassall.

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL, SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a free school in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars, the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the government.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme, which has since been amended, provides for the maintenance of both a Boys' and a Girls' School, furnishing a good middle class education to Cambridge Local Examination Standard. There are 44 boys and 38 girls.

By recent amendments of the bye-laws, it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost; 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same conditions as the foundationers, but shall pay £4 per annum; while paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, with a reduction to £6 in the case where two or more members of a family are in the school at the same time. The head master and the first mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the trustees. Such boarders pay direct to the trustees the usual school fees. The terms at present in force are £25 per annum for children under 12 years, and £30 for those over that age, including laundry in each case. Weekly boarders are also taken at proportionately reduced rates.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure for 1907-8—

Receipts.			Expenditure,		
School Fees ...	£255	13 4	Management ...	£572	16 5
Endowment ...	471	3 3	Buildings ...	11	8 2
Other Sources ...	29	3 4	Miscellaneous ...	38	5 11
	£755	19 11		£622	10 6

Since 1897 a branch centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been established in connexion with the school, the Trustees making good any monetary deficiency that may arise. Eight boys and six girls passed these examinations in 1907.

The Custos of Westmoreland is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Trustees but in the event of there being no Custos, or of his expressing unwillingness to occupy the chair, the Chairman is appointed by the Schools Commission.

Trustees.

The Custos of Westmoreland, (Hon. W. A. S. Vickers)	{	Ex-Officio	Ven. Archdeacon Davis	{	Appointed by the Governor	
<i>Chairman</i>			J. R. Williams, M.A.			
The Chairman of the Parochial Board, Hugh Clarke	{	do	W. Woolliscroft			
J. W. Mennell			Zach. Jones			
F. R. Evans						
A. B. Preston	{ elected by the Parl. Board.					
<i>Secretary</i> —A. W. Levy, £12 per annum						

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. W. Levy, B.A., (Cantab.), £200 per annum, and a house, rent free, with capitation allowance on boys paying full fees.

Second Master—C. C. Levy, £100 per annum, rising to £120.

First Mistress—Mrs. E. B. Tomlinson, £75 per annum and a house, rent free; capitation allowance on girls paying full fees.

Second Mistress—Miss N. E. Hollar, £60 per annum.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,609 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a Law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons.

In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished. The Superintending Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary, were appointed by the Governor Trustees to prepare a scheme for utilising the fund to the best advantage in accordance with the intentions expressed in the will. Various proposals have been made, but none has been yet adopted. Meantime the fund is accumulating.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

The following is an extract from the will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are two elementary schools supported by the Trust with the help of the usual Government Grant, one at Old Harbour and the other at Old Harbour Bay.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1908, was £1,933 7s. 11d.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

In 1898 the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme, ordered by the Governor in privy council to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half to the education of four girls.

In consequence of the Board of Education in 1902, agreeing to a reduced fee of £4 per annum for each boy at the Montego Bay Secondary School, six boys are now being there educated under the provisions of the trust.

Six girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay.

The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST.

THE will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica School Commission to provide two scholarships at the Female Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in inscribed stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The trust is administered by the Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907.

MONTEGO BAY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE school was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892, the Rev. Adam Thomson being first Chairman of the local board of management. Its object is to furnish boys with a secondary education; the curriculum provides for religious instruction, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing, Shorthand. According to the scheme, the school may, at the discretion of the Board of Education, comprise a separate department for girls, in which case Needlework is to be added to the curriculum.

The school year embraces three terms:--

Jan. 5th to April 10th.

April 21st to July 17th.

Sept. 18th to Dec. 20th.

The fees for tuition (payable each term in advance) are £7 10/ per annum, or in the case of members of one family, £6 per annum each.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

The school has a small library for the use of the boys, and the playing field adjoins the school.

The science teaching is being extended on the lines of the schools of science in England, and includes the principles of Agriculture. A course of practical instruction is carried out in connection with the school, at Fairfield estate, whereby experience is gained in the use of labour-saving machinery and the culture of crops. In order to make the practical teaching in science efficient, a laboratory has been added. The head master can assist parents in arranging for the boarding of boys in private families in the town. In the October term 1908 there were 62 pupils.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

(Appointed by the Governor and under the Board of Education.)

Nominated by Board of Education.

Rev. J. Massiah, B.A., *Chairman*
 Rev. T. D. McNee, *Vice-Chairman*
 Rev. H. L. Webster
 J. F. Cargill, R.M.
 Rev. T. W. Halliday

Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James.

A. H. Browne
 A. D. Jacobs
 J. F. Holmes
 J. Shore

Secretary—G. H. Leader.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—G. H. Leader, B.Sc., Lond., F.C.S.

Asst. Masters—C. C. Lewis, Cambridge Senior, Honours.

G. A. Brown, London Matriculation.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE school lately at Sylvia Lawn, near Ocho Rios, in St. Ann, is now situated at Camperdown in St. Andrew (Halfway Tree P.O.)

Provision has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial education and for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation, Cambridge Local Examinations, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica College and Wolmer's and entrance to English Public Schools and Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and commercial education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence, &c.

Languages—Greek, Latin, French and Italian.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Section, Mechanics, Physical Science, &c.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a junior class of pupils in preparation for entrance into the upper forms of the school.

The school year is divided into three terms—Lent Term, beginning in January; Summer Term, beginning in May; Michaelmas Term, beginning in September.

Fees for boys under 12, £8 per annum, over 12, £10 per annum. Reduction for brothers Boarders—For boys under 12, £40 per annum, over 12, £50 per annum.

Head Master—A. Noël Crosswell.

Classics and Modern Languages—W. Hugh Walker, London University.

THE LINSTEAD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE School admits boys between the ages of 9 and 16 to the Boys' Department, and girls between the ages of 8 and 16, and boys below 9, to the Girls' Department. Boys and girls are taught in separate apartments in the same building.

The course embraces the subjects for the Cambridge Local Examinations, including Shorthand (Pitman's system.)

The School year is divided into three Terms, viz.: Epiphany—January 21 to the Thursday preceding Easter Day; Easter—from Monday after the week in which Easter falls to July 22; Michaelmas—from 12th September to the Saturday of the Cambridge Examination week.

Fees.

Day Scholars—1s. per week in the Lower Form and 1s. 6d. per week in the Upper Form.

French, Latin and Music will be arranged for separately.

Term Boarders—£10 per Term, which must be paid in advance. This charge includes Board, Lodging Tuition, and Washing.

Weekly Boarders—from Monday morning to Friday mid-day, £7 per Term.

Teaching Staff.

Principal—Rev. J. W. Graham, M.A. (Durham), and London Univ. Matric.
 Assistant, Boys' Department—W. G. Aldred, Senior Camb. Local Exam.

THE WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS²

THIS School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, near Stewart Town, in the parish of Trelawny, by the Revd. William Menzie Webb, Baptist Minister of that Town, to provide at a moderate cost, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. Mr. Webb, in 1881-82, brought the subject to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, and other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to originate "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August, 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to Westwood erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,000.

The selection of the Lady Principal and her salary are guaranteed by the Ladies of the Committee in England.

The present Committee of Ladies in England are:—

Mrs. Underhill, Treasurer.

Mrs. W. Harvey
 Miss L. M. Hart.

Miss Gertrude Smith
 Mrs. Alice Trafford, Secretary.

The Jamaica Committee of Management are:—

Rev. G. E. & Mrs. Henderson
 Rev. J. P. & Mrs. Hall
 Rev. A. G. Eccleston
 Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D.

Mrs. J. H. Levy
 Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson
 Rev. A. W. Geddes
 Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Lea.

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal—Miss Townsend.

Assistants—Miss May Jeffrey-Smith

Miss Muriel Thomson

Miss Lilly Irving

Miss Aimee Hamilton

Miss V. Chevannes

Miss Caroline Grenfell.

Business Manager—Rev. W. M. Webb, (Stewart Town P.O.) to whom applications for admission should be addressed.

CURRICULUM.

Lower Form—Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Scripture English History, Grammar and Analysis, Geography, Jamaica History and Geography, drawing, Singing, Music Theory, Mapping, French and Drill.

Middle Form—The above subjects, English Composition and Literature, Harmony, Physiology, Botany and Physical Geography.

Upper Form—The above subjects, Euclid, Algebra and Latin, Plain and Fancy Needlework and Domestic training in all Forms.

Special Subjects—Instrumental Music, Latin, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping by Rev. Dr. W. Clarke Murray.

A weekly class is held for instruction in drawn thread and Tenerife work.

Pupils on entrance should be able to read correctly, write a fair hand, and work the first four rules in Arithmetic.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors' examinations. Westwood is now a centre for these examinations.

There are two terms in the year, from about January 24th to June 18th and from August 1st to December 18th.

There are at present 75 pupils in the school. There is a school library of nearly 300 volumes.

CALABAR INSTITUTION.

[*Chetolah Park, Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.*]

THE Institution, or Jamaica Baptist College, was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, were the education of ministers of the gospel and day school teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. The college is now situated at Chetolah Park, Kingston.

The normal department for training day school teachers was closed at the end of 1900, owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to colleges (for male students) under denominational management; 235 students were trained in this department.

The theological department for the training of ministers of the gospel and missionaries for Jamaica, the neighbouring Islands and Africa, is still continued. More than a hundred ministerial students have been trained. There are 6 students.

The tutorial staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; assisted by the Rev. W. Pratt, M.A. The course of study extends to three, four, or five years, according to circumstances; and the Students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the teaching staff. (2) The Baptist churches, aided by the donations and subscriptions of friends in Jamaica and England, provide for the board and residence of the theological students, as also for the general current expenses of the college.

The local management of the institution is vested in a committee representing contributing Churches in the island.

The Rev. T. G. Somers of Spanish Town is the Secretary of the Institution.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College was established (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the college is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee, and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. [For further information see the Statutes of Jamaica Church Theological College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.]

The College stands in its own grounds between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. The college is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman.*

The Right Rev. the Coadjutor Bishop, *Vice-Chairman.*

Ven. Archdeacon Dowder.

The Rev. Canon Harty.

" Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C.

" Canon Austin.

" Archdeacon Sharpe.

" F. L. King.

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.

" S. Negus.

" Canon MacDermot.

" J. L. Ramson, M.A.

" E. J. Wortley.

" S. A. Swaby.

" R. J. Ripley.

A. H. Jones

R. Johnstone.

L. G. Gruchy

Dr. W. D. Neish.

Secretary and Treasurer—I. R. Latreille.

Teaching Staff—The Warden, Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; besides Lecturers on special subjects.

Acting Tutor—Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Lon.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

(Winchester Park, North Street.)

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £2 per quarter, payable in advance, as follows:—

First Quarter payable January 10th, second Quarter payable March 20th, third Quarter payable May 30th, and fourth Quarter payable October 10th.

Organizations at the College include—The Debating Society, St. George's College, Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, The Sodality of Our Lady, and The League of the Sacred Heart.

The Alumni Association of St. George's College was organized December 22nd 1903. Its officers are—President: John W. Brandy. Vice-President: Jasper F. Cargill, LL.B.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary—Ralph Isaacs, 24 Church St., Kingston.

Teaching Staff.

Headmaster—Rev. William F. O'Hare, S.J.

Assistant Masters—Rev. John H. Mulligan, S.J.

Rev. Francis H. Kreis, S.J.

Rev. James F. Leary, S.J.

Rev. P. X. Pilliod, S.J.

Treasurer—Rev. James F. McDermott, S.J.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School in Kingston in 1858. There are upwards of 15 boarders, and 27 day scholars.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French languages Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a country residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for boarders:—

For board, lodging and education, £10 0s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For day boarders the terms are £1 10s., payable as above.

The sisters of this Convent have charge of the elementary schools in the Convent, a training college for women teachers and first class elementary schools at Hope Road, North St., West St., and in Spanish Town.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlet

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, HOUSE OF MERCY, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for art needlework and kindergarten at local exhibitions.

In connection with it there is a select preparatory school for little boys.

The boarding school, in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the institution receives no manner of government or public support, but is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial school are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued. The inmates at present number 33. To support them there is a laundry in connection with the House of Mercy.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc.

When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the institution they are actually supporting themselves; having been transformed from waifs preying on society into wealth-producing members of the community. Thus is solved the problem intended to be worked out by industrial schools.

The elementary schools have 600 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use. These schools also rank high in the first class.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, elementary schools at Alva and Murray Mountain in the parish of St. Ann, and a high school and free school at Falmouth in the parish of Trelawny.

BUSHY PARK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THIS is to meet the difficulty of how to give the practical teaching necessary, after leaving the elementary school, to enable the youth of the country to earn their living. The land is the principal occupation of the population of this island, and hence teaching how to cultivate it, and how to acquire it, forms the main subject to be taught. Afterwards trades, and then even professions will be taken up. The female portion of the youth will not be forgotten, and a separate establishment will be formed for them. The Administrator Apostolic handed over the property of Bushy Park, St. Catherine, to be used to promote and carry through this object. He confided the accomplishment of it to the Salesian Fathers, who are noted as educators of the children of the people.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial School for orphan and destitute children, and is registered to accommodate eighteen girls.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good-sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work,

cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing, washing and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot, coco-nut oil, and cassava flour chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the day school for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday school and church services at St Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. F. H. Perkins, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Strachan, and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the Institution is carried on under the general direction of Mrs. Nuttall as Superintendent, Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Principal, and the Archbishop of the West Indies, Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

HOPE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In October, 1893, this school was transferred from the Inspector of Industrial Schools to the Director of Public Gardens.

The boys over 12 years of age have three hours a day in school, during which time they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic and broad outlines of other elementary subjects, viz. :—Geography, Grammar and Elementary Drawing. The Chaplain gives religious instruction on Saturdays. During the rest of the day they are working in Hope Gardens. The boys under 12 are for five hours a day in school, and for the remainder of the time they are engaged in work about the buildings and the grounds of the school.

The boys all have the opportunity of putting into practice the agricultural instruction received at the Hope Gardens by the cultivation of different crops, under proper supervision, in the school gardens recently established, and also in their own little plots. They are also taught to be generally useful in various domestic duties, including cooking and washing, gardening, the handling and care of stock, etc.

The Assistant Superintendent gives to the whole school half an hour's practical teaching every day on the cultivation of various products, and on the elements of agriculture.

Master—H. S. Palmer.

Second Warder—Chas. Elliott.

Chief Warder—Edw. Ellis.

Chaplain—Rev. G. H. Thompson.

Medical Attendant—Dr. C. R. Edwards.

HAPPY GROVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.)

In September, 1904, Happy Grove School in Portland, under the management of the Rev. A. H. Swift, was certified by the Governor under Laws 34 of 1881 and 13 of 1891 to be an Industrial School for 12 East Indian female children.

There are also five elementary schools conducted by the Society, of which two are for East Indian children.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

(93 HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.)

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are, the training of Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the institution. The home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter.

There are twelve schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely, a Boarding and Day School for girls, the preparatory department of which boys under 9 years of age are admitted at the Deaconess Home, Kingston; Continuation School for girls over age for free schools in Kingston; Middle Class Schools for girls at Port Maria, Port Antonio, Highgate, Richmond, St. Luke's, St. Andrew; and a High School for girls at each of the following places:—Spanish Town, Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, St. Ann, and Falmouth. Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston, or to the local rector.

The following is the Council of Management of the Deaconess Home:—

His Grace The Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

The Right Reverend the Co-adjutor Bishop.

Rev. E. J. Wortley.

Mrs. Barclay.

Mrs. Phillippo.

Mrs. S. C. Burke.

Mrs. Nuttall.

Mrs. A. Douet.

Sister Madeline (Head Deaconess), Sisters Isabel, Emily Adelaide, Beatrice and Monica.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Chaplain*.

I. R. Latreille, *Treasurer*.

Miss F. C. Burke, *Secretary*.

A book stall for the sale of devotional literature, etc., was opened in October, 1906, and is being carried on with increasing success.

The Earthquake of January 14th rendered uninhabitable the premises at 93 Hanover Street and the Deaconesses are at present accommodated at 23½ Charles Street, the house where pupils are received as boarders.

Applications concerning any part of the work of the Deaconess Home or the institutions connected with it, may be made to the Head Deaconess, 23½ Charles Street, Kingston.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy governorship of Sir Charles Lyttelton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the church should be vested in a synod to consist of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod were to be themselves communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a diocesan council to consist of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve," and was to consist of the bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and was to consist of four communicant lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the church was placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church

to be served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

The question of securing a successor to Bishop Douet then engaged the earnest and prayerful consideration of the Church. At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and the following decisions were unanimously arrived at:—

- (1) "That the appointment of a Bishop to assist the Bishop of the Diocese is necessary."
- (2) "That such Bishop shall be appointed with right of succession at the next vacancy in the Bishopric without any further election, and be styled Co-adjutor Bishop."
- (3) "That the Synod delegates the selection and appointment of such Co-adjutor Bishop to the Bishop of the Diocese, with such other persons as he may consult, as provided in Canon XXII Article 4."

The selection of his co-adjutor being now entrusted to the archbishop, His Grace left Jamaica on 1st May, first to preside at the meeting of the

Provincial Synod in Barbados to which body the matter had to be reported, and then to go to England to personally choose his assistant.

With the unanimous approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, St. Alban's and Islington, and of Bishop Montgomery, whose advice he had taken, the Archbishop of the West Indies on 27th July, 1905, formally offered the appointment of Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica with right of succession, to the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, who by letter dated 28th July, 1905, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishops of Winchester, Islington, and Honduras, and nine other Bishops. Bishop Joscelyne arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge respectively.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 43,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the church.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1907* it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £25,048 14s. 6d.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,217 13s. 8d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,311 10s. 3d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £46 to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £28 0s. for Removal Expenses of Clergy and £100 for Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Diocesan Secretary, Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board, Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, the Clerk, and the Auditor, cost £647 1s. 8d. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £45. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor churches amounted to £754.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the bishop of the diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists, and may roughly be stated at £12,000.

The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1907, consisted of £62,250 in debentures, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £4,060, and Colonial Bishoprics Fund £2,500. Total £68,810.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT TO 1908.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.		
		State-paid.			Non-Statepaid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.	
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.					
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£2,115 17 0	219	
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0	234	
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,200 7 0	370	
27th "	Feb. 1896	...	9	2	90	101	15,504 8 3	209	
28th "	Feb. 1897	...	8	2	90	100	14,225 4 11	299	
29th "	Feb. 1898	...	10	2	88	100	11,483 5 6	299	
30th "	Feb. 1899	...	6	2	94	102	14,861 6 6	299	
31st "	Feb. 1900	...	6	2	94	102	12,719 15 6	262	
32nd "	Feb. 1901	...	6	2	87	95	11,955 7 11	261	
33rd "	Jan. 1902	...	6	2	85	93	11,815 11 5	252	
34th "	Feb. 1903	...	6	2	88	96	11,728 9 10	230	
35th "	Feb. 1904	...	6	2	87	95	11,528 9 10	214	
36th "	Feb. 1905	...	5	2	83	90	12,165 12 1	207	
37th "	Feb. 1906	...	4	2	86	92	13,416 2 2	204	
38th "	Feb. 1907	...	4	2	88	94	11,850 4 7	195	
39th "	Feb. 1908	...	4	2	84	90	11,850 4 7	196	

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.

Secretary—Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A..

Solicitor and Legal Adviser—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

A. H. Jones

Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.

H. T. Ronaldson

L. G. Gruchy.

Secretary—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

*Ex Officio Members.*The Most Rev. the Archbishop, *President.*

The Right Rev. the Co-adjutor Bishop

The Ven. Archdeacons Downer, Davis and Sharpe.

*Nominated by the Bishop.**Elected by the Synod.*

Rev. Canon MacDermot

Rev. E. J. Wortley

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.

Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A.

Rev. Canon Harty

Rev. F. L. King

Rev. F. H. Perkins

Rev. R. J. Ripley

Rev. J. S. Fraser

Rev. G. S. Grange

Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.

Rev. J. H. H. Graham

W. E. Sant

A. H. Jones

Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.

J. W. Mennell

A. N. Dixon

L. G. Gruchy

F. Cundall, F.S.A.

J. M. Nethersole

Dr. W. D. Neish

Dugald Campbell

C. P. Bovell

E. H. E. MacLavery

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., *Chairman*.A. H. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*.*Permanent Members.*The Archbishop.
The Co-adjutor Bishop.
The Archdeacons.The Commissaries.
The Members of the Incorporated
Lay Body.*Members not Permanent.*

1. Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.
2. G. P. Myers
3. F. Cundall, F.S.A.
4. J. M. Nethersole
5. Rev. E. J. Wortley
6. R. Johnstone

7. E. H. E. MacIaverty
8. Dugald Campbell.
9. Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.
10. W. E. Sant
11. J. W. Mennell
12. Dr. W. D. Neish.

Accountant—I. R. Latreille*Auditor*—C. O. Magnan*Treasurer*—The Colonial Bank*Secretary*—R. C. B. Foster*Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds*—Rev. Canon Simms.*Business Referees.*

}	E. W. Lucie-Smith
	R. S. Gamble
	A. Muuro

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. E. H. Pearce, M.A.

The Vicarage, Kg. Edward St., London, E.C.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D.D., Madison Ave., New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon G. W. Downer.

Ven. Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C.

Rev. Canon MacDermot,

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Rev. Canon MacDermot and Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Rev. Canon Harty.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Kingston—		St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
Parish Church	R. J. Ripley		
St. George's	G. H. Thompson		
Allman Town	J. L. Ramson		
All Saints	J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.	The Grove	G. W. Downer
St. Barnabas	P. B. Richardson	Woodford	
St. Michael's		Maryland	S. T. A. Jones
St. Paul's	S. O. Ormsby	Jacks Hill	
St. Patrick's		Craigton	
St. Alban's	G. H. Thompson	Clifton	C. H. Coles
St. Mark's		Mavis Bank	
Port Royal	R. J. Ripley	Mount James	C. R. S. Pike (acting)
		Brandon Hill	
		St. Christopher's	F. H. Perkins
St. Andrew—		Stony Hill	
Halfway-Tree	E. J. Wortley	St. Luke's	C. R. G. Thomas
Swallowfield	H. M. F. MacDermot	August Town	Wm. Simms
Hunts Bay	E. B. Pike	Toms River	C. R. S. Pike (acting)
Pinfold		Bowden Hill	S. T. A. Jones

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Andrew, contd.—		St. Ann, contd.—	
Padmore	F. H. Perkins	Ocho Rios	
Essex Hall		Salisbury	Geo. Nutt
Admiral Town	C. R. G. Thomas	Clifton Lodge	
		Brown's Town	
St. Thomas—		Aboukir	J. P. Hall
Morant Bay	R. J. MacPherson	Gibraltar	
St. Boniface		Bamboo	
Danvers		Monengue	H. F. R. Sharpe
Yallahs	A. Cole	Claremont	
Bull Bay		Prickle Pole	
Woburn Lawn		Guy's Hill	A. E. Lewis
Blue Mtn. Valley	A. A. Hedmann	Clapham	
The Abbey			
Bath			
Golden Grove	J. A. Bowen	Trelawny—	
Mt. Felix		Falmouth	
		Lichtfield	C. G. MacGregor
Portland—		Deeside	
Port Antonio	A. Whitehouse	Swanswick	
Manchioneal		Rio Bueno	W. E. Evelyn
Rural Hill	S. I. Moodie	Retirement	
Boston		Jackson Town	J. P. Hall
S. Margaret's Bay		Stewart Town	
Hope Bay	P. A. Conahan	St. Silas	
Mt. Hermon		Albert Town	J. N. Swaby
Fruitful Vale		Wait-a-bit	
Bull Bay	W. A. Robinson	Wilson Valley	
Claverty Cottage		Freemans Hall	
Birnam Wood			
Bybrook	T. A. Fraser		
Fairfield			
Moore Town		St. James—	
Coopers Hill		Montego Bay	
Johns Hall	E. L. Jones	Grace Hill	J. Massiah
Comfort Castle		Whitehouse	
Bellevue		Holy Trinity.	
		Montego Bay	B. A. S. MacCalla
St. Mary—		Montpelier	
Port Maria	J. H. H. Graham	Cambridge	W. Heaver
Bonnygate		Catadupa	
Retreat	C. V. Fraser	Mocho	
Boscobel	F. H. Sharpe	Blue Hole	W. J. Dewdney
Highgate	S. A. Swaby	Vaughansfield	
Annotto Bay		Marley	
Mahoe Hill	G. S. Grange		
Gayle	A. E. Lewis		
Labyrinth	F. H. Sharpe		
Belfield			
Bromley	C. C. Douce		
Scott's Hall		Hanover—	
Woodside		Lucea	
St. Martin	S. A. Swaby	Dalmally	A. W. Finlason
		Mt. Peace	
St. Ann—		Green Island	A. B. Mullings
St. Ann's Bay		(Church Hill)	
Clarks Town		Grange	
Chester	J. T. H. Chandler	Chichester	
Priory		Chester Castle	E. J. Thomas
Steer Town		Chigwell	

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Westmoreland—		Manchester—	
Sav.-la-Mar	C. H. Davis	contd.—	
Meylersfield		Keynsham	S. P. Hendrick
Georges Plain	R. L. Reid	Balaclava	
Grange Hill		Auchtembeddie	J. N. Swaby
Bluefields	C. E. Tomlinson	Crown Lands	
Kings		Craig Head	J. Cass
Mt. Matthias	J. N. Somerville	Alston	
St. Paul's		Spaldings	E. P. Williams
Negril	J. I. Kirschmann	Alligator Pond	
Sheffield		Clarendon—	
Mt. Airey	A. C. S. Smyth	Chapelton	C. P. Muirhead
Petersfield		Red Hills	
Grange	A. C. S. Smyth	Wildmans Gift	A. N. Thomson
Darliston		Comfort	
New Road	C. Melville	Arthur's Seat	S. Negus
Kew Park		Good Hope	
Hopewell	H. A. Cover	Effort	J. D. Hunt
Beston Spring		Frankfield	
Ashton	A. H. Smythe	Trinity	S. Negus
Berkshire		Crofts Hill	
St. Elizabeth—	E. P. Williams	St. Gabriel's,	J. Cass (tem.)
Black River		May Pen	
Mountainside	W. T. Graham	Moho	J. W. Austin
Pondside		Toll Gate	
Lacovia	C. T. Rickard	Milk River	C. M. Buckley
Whitehall		Kemp's Hill	
Slipe	S. P. Hendrick	Portland	J. W. Graham, B.A.,
Orange Grove		Hayes	
Gilnock	Bishop Joscelyne	Vere, St. Peter's	Canon Harty
Mount Hermon		Salt River	
Nain	H. Clarke	Mitchell Town	F. H. Perkins
St. Alban's		Ænon Town	
St. Mary	A. Brown	St. Catherine—	J. S. Fraser
Bull Savanna		The Cathedral	
Plains	J. R. M. Cass	Highgate	R. A. Evelyn
Mayfield		Mt. Moreland	
Barbary Hall	F. L. King	Crescent	C. H. Swaby
Newell		Trinity, Sp. Town	
Siloah	M. F. Johns	Linstead	J. S. Fraser
Mt. Trinity		Ewarton	
Niagara		Morris Hall	R. A. Evelyn
Manchester—		Harewood	
Mandeville	A. Brown	St. Faith's	J. S. Fraser
Old England		Somerset Hall	
Mile Gully	J. Cass	St. John's O. P.	R. A. Evelyn
Comfort Hall		Church	
Christiana	J. R. M. Cass	Lluidas Vale	C. H. Swaby
Porus		Point Hill	
Chantilly	F. L. King	Old Harbour	J. S. Fraser
Richmond Park		St. Philip's	
Harmons	M. F. Johns	St. Gabriel's	R. A. Evelyn
Cumberland		Watermount	
St. Toolies		Top Hill	T. Harty
Snowdon		Goba	
Providence			
Pratville			
Smithfield			

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 2,000 to 2,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake.

There is a Young Man's Guild in connection with the church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a gymnasium and reading room in connection with the guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. J. Maxwell is Moderator.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000. £1,100 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £600 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent.; £200 at 4 per cent., and £300 in the Permanent Building Society is invested in behalf of the Church at Medina.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Bible Missionary and Deaconess	Miss Mayo	"
Medina	Rev. W. C. Morrison	Maidstone.
Hyde Park		
Mayfield		
Thornton	Vacant	Siloah.
Retirement		
Accompong		
Glen Stuart		
Giddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	Black River.
Cambridge	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Kilmarnock	Mr. Buckland	
Happy Grove	Rev. J. Maxwell	

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE are a considerable number of the members of this Church in Kingston where they constitute an influential section of the community. Their principal Church, that of Holy Trinity at the junction of Duke Street and Sutton Street, was wrecked by the Earthquake. The new church is being rebuilt in North Street. They have besides about 30 chapels in various parts of the island which are periodically visited either from Kingston or by missionaries resident in the country.

HOURS OF SERVICE AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Sundays : 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a.m., and 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days : 5.45 and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays : 7 p.m.

From October to March the Evening Services begin at 6.30 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

At 26 North Street, Kingston.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. John J. Collins, S.J., Bishop, V.A., Jamaica.

Rev. John Harpes, S.J.
Rev. J. F. McDermott, S. J.
Rev. W. F. Gregory, S.J.
Rev. F. H. Kreis, S.J.
Rev. John J. Rodock, S.J.
Rev. William F. O'Hare, S.J.

Rev. F. F. Pilliod, S.J.
Rev. Francis J. Lenahan, S.J.
Rev. John H. Mulligan, S.J.
Rev. J. F. Leary, S.J.
Rev. M. E. Prendergast, S.J.

Rev. M. J. O'Shea, S.J., Spanish Town.

Rev. P. Kayser, S.J., Brown's Town.

Rev. P. F. X. Mulry, S.J., Port Antonio.

Rev. Frederick Barni, S.C., Bushy Park.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1907 shows that there are 214 churches connected with it, 198 in Jamaica and 16 in the Cayman Islands and Central America. In these churches there are 40,470 members and 6,182 inquirers, of which 1,140 members are in the churches abroad. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for about 80,000 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1907 the churches contributed £2,332 for building purposes. The congregations support their own pastors without extraneous aid.

The figures given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union.

The Officers of the Union for 1908, are :—

Chairman—Rev. T. Gordon Somers.

Chairman Elect, 1909—Rev. W. D. Brown.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found at page 343 of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. Ellis Fray, Duncans. This society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth : To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £1,200, and there are at present 4 Foreign and 4 Home Missionaries, connected with the society. The Foreign missionaries are labouring in Costa Rica, and the Cayman Islands.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley P.O. This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday school efforts. There are about 1,900 Teachers and 22,450 Scholars in the Sunday schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Bell, E. A.	Hanover St., Kingston	Kingdon, John	Falmouth
Bennett, C. M.	Guy's Hill	Kirkham, A. G.	Sav.-la-Mar
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
Bennett, W. C.	Linstead	Marston, T. E.	Newmarket
Brown, Charles S.	Gayle	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Brown, T. N.	Annotto Bay	Mowl, E.	Cedar Valley
Brown, W. N.	Montego Bay (Salter's Hill)	Mornan, W. J.	Anchovy
Brown, W. D.	Rio Bueno	Miller, A.	Balaclava
Beverly, L. M.	Point Hill	Petgrave, A. V.	Port Antonio
Burgess, M. B.	Adelphi	Phillips, H. M.	Alexandria
Coore, F. W.	Clonmel	Pratt, W., M.A.	Kingston
Chambers, R. G.	Chapelton	Roberts, D. M.	Montego Bay
Christie, W. M.	Montego Bay	Rutty, W. H.	Yallahs
Dillon, J. T.	St. Ann's Bay	Rowe, R. H.	Linstead
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Sawyers, T. B.	Claremont
Douglas, E. G.	Ulster Spring	Sibley, W. P.	Hector's River
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Somers, T. G.	Spanish Town
Edmonds, F.	Ocho Rios	Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Fray, E.	Duncans	Touzalin, E. J.	Sav.-la-Mar
Head, W.	Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Turner, George	Croft's Hill
Henderson, W. D.	Oracabessa	Vaughan, W. D.	Milk River
Hobson, R. H.	Old Harbour	Washington, S. J.	Porus
James, A., B.A., Prin.	Calabar College, Kingston	Watson, A. P.	Blue Mtn. Valley
James, E. B.	Port Maria	Webb, W. M.	Stewart Town
Jones, J. A.	Point	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
		Williams, Philip	Bethel Town
		Yair, John	Lucea

THE National Baptist Convention in connection with the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.; President, Rev. G. E. Stewart; Vice-President, Rev. G. T. Hollar; General Secretary, Rev. R. M. Whittle. The Convention has at present 24 places of worship.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now sixty-four, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are twenty-five out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now eight catechists at work all of whom have been trained in Jamaica.

Some schools have been established for the education of East Indian children. This mission is superintended by the Rev. W. F. Martin, M.A., who, from a residence of 10 years in India, knows Hindi and understands the East Indian character.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Cascade P.O.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D., Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. H. Scott, Rev. G. McNeill, *Conveners*; Adam Roxburgh, A. W. Ross and Rev. J. McDonald.

The General Board appointed by Synod consists of Rev. H. H. Hamilton, *Chairman*; Adam Roxburgh, *Treasurer*; Revs. S. R. Brathwaite, G. S. Grey, W. Y. Turner, D. A. Rothnie, A. W. Ross, W. Marwick, J. Macnee, J. Peterkin.

The General Board meets quarterly. It has the oversight of the mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each congregation, presided over by a moderator elected annually. There are six presbyteries, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 67 congregations, 25 out-stations, and 32 ordained ministers, of whom 19 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 13 are natives of the island. There are 28 catechists, 7 East Indian catechists and 379 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants at 31st December, 1907, numbered 12,792; the candidates, 1,774; Sunday Schools, 111; Sabbath classes, 929; adults in these classes, 2,720; children, 8,781; Teachers, 961; Day schools, 71; Scholars, on Roll, 7,375; Average Attendance, 4,706; money given for all purposes, £7,432 1s. 2d. For Schools £3,204 5s.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1908 is the Rev. H. Scott.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, Coleville P.O.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN		
Falmouth	PRESBYTERY.	Falmouth
Bellevue	W. Marwick, M.A.	"
Reid's Friendship	"	"
Hampden	A. W. Ross	Hampden
Somerton	"	"
Mount Zion	Q. R. Noble	Little River
Montego Bay	Thos. D. MacNee	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	Vacant	Montpelier
Mount Hermon	T. B. Prentice	Lamb's River
THE WESTERN		
Sav.-la-Mar	PRESBYTERY.	Sav.-la-Mar
Friendship	E. Ross, M.A.	"
Stirling	Vacant	"
Green Island	W. H. Lumsden	Grange Hill
Riverside	A. S. Grey	Negril
Cacoon	John McDonald	Riverside
Lucea	"	"
Jericho	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea
Brownsville	"	"
Carlile Memorial	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Cascade
Negril	G. S. Grey	Negril
Little London	"	"
Askenish and Maryland	B. C. Lumsden	Lucea
THE SOUTHERN		
New Broughton	PRESBYTERY.	Cross Keys
Grove Town	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	"
Alligator Pond	W. J. Shaw	"
Marley Hill	W. J. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Ebenezer	W. F. Martin, M.A.	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	George McNeill	Walderston
Baillieston	"	"
Bryce	W. Y. Turner, M.D.	Coleyville
Victoria Town	J. W. Grant	Milk River
Longwood	"	"
Pusey Hill	"	"
THE NORTH-EASTERN		
Port Maria	PRESBYTERY.	Hampstead
Hampstead	Henry Scott	"
Carron Hall	S. McDowell	Pear Tree Grove
Salem	C. A. Wilson	Albany
Eliot	"	"
Goshen	H. H. Hamilton	Gayle
Lauriston	J. Macnee	St. Ann's Bay
Seafield	J. A. Peterkin	Pear Tree Grove
Jameson	"	"
Rose Hill	T. Grant	Troja
Brainerd	"	"
Cedar Valley	I. N. D. Gordon	Linstead
THE SOUTH-EASTERN		
St. Andrew's Church	PRESBYTERY.	Kingston
St. John's	J. E. Martin	"
St. Paul's	S. R. Brathwaite	"
Mt. Carmel	Vacant	"
Light-of-the-Valley	A. A. Barclay	Chapelton
Chapelton	Vacant	"
Ewing's Caymanas	"	"
Castleton, Chesterfield	"	Spanish Town
and Brandon Hill	J. D. Robertson	Castleton
Camberwell	C. A. Wilson	Albany
THE GRAND CAYMAN		
George Town, Gd. Cayman	PRESBYTERY.	Gd. Cayman
West Bay	R. C. Young, M.A.	"
Prospect	Vacant	"
Bodden Town	"	"
East End, Gunn Bay	"	"

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this union there are 29 churches, and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 8 ordained ministers, 3,474 church members (communicants), and 347 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 37 schools, 213 teachers, and over 2,000 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 25 public day schools, in which there are 2,642 children, with an average attendance of 1,652.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational ministers and the stations in which they labour.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.	Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.
Kingston*	600	{ Rev. Wm. Priestnall	Content	110	{ Rev. C. H. Baker
Rosedale†	250		Pleasant Valley	100	
Shortwood	300		Vacant	550	
Porus	900	{ Rev. W. B. Esson	Chapelton	550	{ Rev. W. B. Esson (actg.)
Redberry	140		Bread-Nut Bottom	310	
Trinity	140		Mahoe Hill	100	
Mount Airey	140		Mount Liberty	100	
Richmond Park	140		Taremount	300	
Davyton	650	{ Rev. James Watson	Tabernacle	150	{ Rev. D. C. Scott
Blue Mountain	135		Mount Tabor	120	
Bellefield	163		Collington	60	
Mandeville	800		Alexandria	60	
New Green	140		Mount Zion	450	{ Rev. A. W. Cunningham ham
Broad Leaf	150		Rutlands	150	
Royal Flat	120		Long Look	100	
Richmond	160		Wilbury	300	{ Rev. A. P. Thomas
Heart's-Ease	100		Lucky Valley	60	
Four Paths	500		Mount Effort	60	
Brixton Hill	490	Top Hill	60		
Rock	160	{ Rev. C. H. Baker	First Hill	450	{ Rev. W Scrivener Lea
Woodside	30		Dry Harbour	300	
			Claremont	200	
Total				10,198	

* Destroyed by the earthquake, services temporarily held in school room with seating accommodation for 300.

† Destroyed by the earthquake, services temporarily held in a booth with seating accommodation for 120.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The churches in the West Indies are grouped into five districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes the missions in Panama and Costa Rica, numbers about 22,000 full and accredited members, 13,000 Sunday school scholars, and 38 ministers and preachers on trial. The Rev. W. J. Williams is the chairman and general superintendent of the District. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica. The Rev. G. H. Baron Hay is the representative in the West Indies of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

STATISTICS, 1907, FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	134	Attendants on public worship	61,000
Preaching Places	51	Sabbath Schools	145
Ministers	38	Sabbath Scholars	12,835
Lay Preachers	427	Day Schools	88
Members	21,976	Pupils	11,268
Members on trial	1,877	Value of Connexional property	£200,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Jamaica District, are :—

Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Ramble	Rev. S. L. Lindo, Kingston.
Rev. W. Baillie, Morant Bay.	Rev. G. Lockett, Monengue.
Rev. M. A. Baquie, Mavis Bank.	Rev. John A. McIntosh, Port Antonio.
Rev. M. Barker, Cave Valley	Rev. E. Mair, Hampstead.
Rev. J. Kiscock Braham, B.D., Sav.-la-Mar.	Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Brown's Town.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Dry Harbour.	Rev. H. T. Page, Black River.
Rev. H. G. Clerk, Lucea.	Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Cave Valley
Rev. E. G. Cooke, Colon.	Rev. R. M. Parnter, Claremont.
Rev. A. Cresser, Buff Bay.	Rev. E. A. Pitt, Port Limon.
Rev. J. Duff, Williamsfield.	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Yallahs.
Rev. A. W. Geddes, St. Ann's Bay	Rev. C. Reynolds, Glengoffe.
Rev. J. Grant, May Pen.	Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Manchioneal.
Rev. C. G. Hardwick, Port Morant.	Rev. W. H. Sloley, Turks Island.
Rev. G. H. Baron Hay, Kingston.	Rev. A. M. Smith, Southfield.
Rev. T. W. Halliday, Montego Bay.	Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Spanish Town.
Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Mountainside.	Rev. M. C. Surgeon, Falmouth.
Rev. A. L. Johnson, Ocho Rios.	Rev. C. C. Wallace, Pedro.
Rev. E. A. Jones, Kingston.	Rev. W. J. Williams, Kingston, Chairman of the District.
Rev. M. B. King, Panama.	Rev. J. W. Wright, Kingston.
Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, Duncans	

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon and Costa Rica.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches was formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing denominations—the Wesleyan Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Methodist New Connexion, another branch of the Wesleyan Church, was constituted and held its first conference in Leeds, England, on August 9th, 1797. It represented the right of Free Churchmen to administer the Christian ordinances and the association of laymen with the ministry in the government of the church.

The Bible Christian Methodist Church was an off-shoot but not a secession from the Wesleyan community. Its first conference was held in August 1818.

The Union of these three communities into one Church was accomplished at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, on September 17th, 1907. The United Church members 500,000 adherants, and two hundred thousand enrolled members.

The Jamaica Mission consists of ten groups of churches comprising 52 individual churches and mission stations. At most stations a day school is maintained. Each church conducts its internal affairs for itself, subject to the provisions of

the foundation deed of the church. The Annual District meeting in Jamaica and the Conference in England.

The Annual District Meeting is held in Kingston the third week of January in each year. All the Churches have the privilege of sending representatives to this meeting.

Rev. Charles Smith, Stony Hill P.O., is the Chairman of the District.

Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons P.O., is the District Secretary.

The following is the list of Ministers and Stations :—

Circuits and Parishes.	Stations.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston	East Street (Christ's Church)	Rev. Francis Bavin	Kingston
	Newtown	Rev. William Griffith	
Stony Hill, (St. Andrew)	Stony Hill Cavaliers Allman Hill Rock Hall	Rev. C. Smith	Stony Hill
Gordon Town, (St. Andrew)	Gordon Town Constitution Hill Content	Rev. C. Smith	Stony Hill
Mizpah, (St. Andrew)	Mizpah Bethuel Belmont Mount Prospect	Rev. G. A. Miller	Lawrence Tavern
Brown's Hall, (St. Catherine)	Brown's Hall Dodderington Old Works Mount Pleasant Kentish Mountain River Blue Hole Mt. Olive	Rev. G. L. Young	Bartons
Mount Regale, (St. Mary)	Mount Regale Lewisburg Rock River Marlborough Job's Hill Richmond Enfield	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin	Richmond
Enfield, (St. Mary)	Pontefract Devon Craig Mill Albany	Rev. C. Smith	Stony Hill
Claremont, (St. Ann)	Claremont Bartonville Brittonville Beecher Town Golden Grove Ewarton	Rev. S. E. Williams	Enfield
Frankfield, (Clarendon)	Frankfield Crooked River Unity Desire Santa Hill	In charge of Rev. F. Bavin	Claremont
U.S. Colombia— Bocas-del-Toro	Bocas-del-Toro Old Bank Boca del Drago Nancy's Cay Chiriqui Grande Cricamola Wari Biari	Rev. J. K. Philips J. W. Elleston, Catechist	Frankfield
		Vacant A. S. Brown (Catechist)	Bocas del Toro, Rep. of Colombia
Chiriqui Lagoon		Rev. G. S. Patterson	

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ" represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809, having for its object the union of all Christians on the ground of New Testament teachings alone. At the present time they number in the United States about 12,200 congregations, about 8,000 ministers, and 1,500,000 members. They have about 250 missionaries in the foreign field, and they sustain 40 universities and colleges.

There are now in Jamaica, twenty-three churches, grouped in ten districts, and constituting "The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches."

President—Rev. C. E. Randall, Stony Hill.

Vice President—Rev. G. D. Purdy, Lawrence Tavern.

Secretary—J. E. Randall, Kingston.

Churches.	Ministers.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Rev. J. E. Randall	70 Duke St.
Torrington	" A. Hay Owens	Halfway Tree
King's Gate		
Carmel	Mr. E. A. Edwards	Hope "
New Bethel	" "	" "
Mount Zion	Rev. H. Cotterell	Bull Bay
Mount Olivet	" "	" "
Bushy Park	" "	" "
Bloxburgh	" "	" "
Providence	" J. Gordon Hay	Castleton
Chesterfield	" "	" "
Flint River	" "	" "
Mamby Vale	" "	" "
Oberlin	" G. D. Purdy	Lawrence Tavern
Manning's Hill	" "	" "
Salisbury Plain	" A. N. Shirley	Glengoffe
Mt. Industry	" "	" "
Lucky Hill	" L. S. Thomas	Highgate
Bethel	" "	" "
Airy Mount	" "	" "
Fairy Hill	" Vacant	Buff Bay
Berea	" "	" "
Hazel Grove	" R. S. Bailey	Balaclava

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians, from the fact, that their original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1907 was 6,676 with a total membership of 14,896. There were 58 Schools with an average attendance of 4,688. Of these schools 17 are first-class, 32 second-class and 9 third.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the late Rev Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid, by the Government, from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in 3 years. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, a final voice. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders

Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, the Rev. F. P. Wilde, and the Rev. J. E. Harvey.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants, with the congregations served by them :—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke, Chairman of the P. E. C.	Kingston Church	Kingston
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D. Samuel Allen, B.D. J. Carnegie Augustus Westphal, B.D. J. Weiss J. Ernest Harvey Frederick Smith S. Crawford, Asst. An Assistant	Bethabara Bethany Broadleaf Fairfield Mizpah Nazareth Moravia Patrick Town Beulah	Newport Mile Gully Porus Spur Tree Shooter's Hill Maidstone Christiana Newport Christiana
St. Elizabeth	An Assistant S. C. Ashton James Black Hy. Cambridge, Asst. W. Morris J. Gale A. L. Bodfish J. Craig James Black An Assistant	Aberdeen Bethlehem Cariabrook Dober Eden Fulneck Lititz Springfield Newton Ballard's Valley	Siloah Malvern Lacovia Black River Balaclava Middle Quarters Watson's Hill Springfield ... Watson's Hill
Westmoreland	J. Carnegie Geo. H. Lopp W. Driver	Beaufort Carmel Salem	Darliston Newmarket Bluefields
St. James	C. Stewart, Asst.	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay
Clarendon	H. Cambridge, Jr., Asst. Richard Gale A. Clarke	Ritchies Emeriti	Spaldings Newport

FRIENDS MISSION.

THE following are the office bearers of the Friends Mission in Jamaica :—

Superintendent—Arthur H. Swift, Hector's River P.O.

Missionaries :—Arthur H. Swift, H. Alma Swift, Alsina Andrews, Mary E. White, Leah Terrill, Hector's River P.O. ; Jefferson Ford, Helen Ford, Lizzie Allen, Spring Hill P.O. ; Gertrude Marriage, Sada F. Stanley, Annotto Bay P.O. ; Alice Kennedy, Buff Bay P.O.

Native Minister—Chas. A. Sylva, Middle Quarters P.O.

Unsalariated Missionary—Harry Vosper, Plan. Gar. River P.O.

Manager of Haining Estate—Lionel Scoltock, Hector's River P.O.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

JAMAICA is the centre for Salvation Army affairs in the West Indies. The territory embraces all the British West Indian Islands, also Panama, Costa Rica and British Guiana. The "Territorial Headquarters" is situated at 81A King Street.

At 96 Orange Street, Kingston, a temporary shelter for men was erected directly after the earthquake and has served the needs of the poor men needing food and lodging since that time.

The Women's Industrial Home at 153½ Orange Street, has been re-started under the care of Adjutant (Miss) Dobney. Here young girls and women are taken from questionable surroundings and taught the domestic and womanly arts to enable them to earn an honest living after they leave the Home.

The West Indian *War Cry* is published in Kingston.

All business is done through the Territorial Headquarters, and communications regarding the work in any part of the Island should be addressed to the Territorial Commander.

Territorial Headquarters 81A King Street, Kingston.

Lieut.-Colonel Sydney Maidment—*Territorial Commander*.

Brigadier Wm. S. Measures, *Chief Secretary*.

Halls in Kingston:—

Harbour Street (old Constabulary station) No. I.

145 Princess Street, No. II.

Prince of Wales Street, Allman Town, No. III.

There are other branches at Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay, Buff Bay, Sav-la-Mar, Negril, Black River, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay and Moneague.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

On January 12th, 1894, the first church of Seventh-Day Adventists was organized at Kingston with about 30 members. The property at 32 Text Lane, on which was a church building, was purchased and a mission house was built. The church building was ruined by the earthquake of January 14th, 1907, and since then another property at the corner of North and James streets has been purchased, where a church has been erected, to accommodate about four hundred and sixty members.

The present membership of this denomination in Jamaica numbers about 2,000, with sixty churches and unorganized companies.

An Industrial Training School is carried on near Riversdale station. The school farm contains 507 acres, and the school plans to accommodate about fifty students each year. The school is maintained without Government aid. Prof. C. B. Hughes is principal of the school.

The Jamaica Conference has six ordained ministers, and four licensed preachers. The official organ is the "Jamaica Visitor" published monthly, Editor H. H. Cobban.

President—Elder W. G. Kneeland.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Cobban.

Assistant Treasurer—Wm. Hayward.

Office and Headquarters—28 King Street, Spanish Town.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

The Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all its appurtenances, with the exception of one register book of Births, Marriages and Deaths, entirely consumed by the fire of December, 1882.

The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street met, likewise, with a similar fate on the same occasion; its paraphernalia, however, was saved through the promptitude of the late Mr. H. A. Joseph.

Soon after the eventful conflagration, a complete union of the entire Jewish Community was contemplated, but owing to some difficulties which arose with regard to the Ritual, a good number of the members of the Spanish and Portuguese

Congregation under the leadership of the late Mr. David Martin, withdrew from the movement and erected a small but handsome Synagogue in East St. which was consecrated on the 3rd of September, 1884.

A very small number of the members of the English and German Congregation also withdrew from the proposed Union, but owing to want of means, their Synagogue remained in ruins until 1893 when it was re-built and consecrated on the 23rd of September, 1894. Services have since been regularly held there. The Rev. M. H. Solomon is the Minister.

The majority of both congregations, however, united themselves under the designation of "The Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites," and raised funds for the erection of a synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and the consecration of this fine brick building took place on the 19th July, 1888.

Thus instead of one united congregation, as was contemplated, there were three, which continued separate until the 28th of December, 1900, when the Amalgamated and Spanish and Portuguese congregations, united and now worship under one roof.

In the terrible earthquake of the 14th January, 1907, besides the walls of the Jewish Burial Grounds being thrown down, the Alms House and the three Synagogues were wrecked, but through the energy of Mr. Arthur S. Finzi and Mr. Aaron M. Sollas, the President and Treasurer, respectively, the little Synagogue in East Street, was again erected and consecrated on Friday evening the 22nd March, 1907, the eve of *Shabat Agadol*.

This little Synagogue bears the proud record of being the first place of worship re-erected, in Kingston and St. Andrew, after the catastrophe.

WARDENS FOR 1908-09.

President—Horace V. Myers.

Vice-President—Lewis Ashenheim.

Treasurer—E. R. Mordecai.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIS organization has branches in Canada, West Coast of Africa, South Africa, Barbados and Trinidad with head offices in the United States.

Superintendent of Missions in Jamaica—Rev W. B. Pearson.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY

IN Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega; only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 (cf. Bridges' Annals" I. 427) the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bower Savanna and thereabouts; In the Angles Quarter; In the Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca; In the Quarters Quanaboa and Quardelena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October, 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" ([Spanish Town] 1811), says "there is in the said island but seven established parishes: *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "serjeant-major John Man, Surveyor-General for his Majesty," who calculated that the island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in Blome's "Description of the island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing his Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, his Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes, and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the sixteen-mile-walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repair-

ing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2) "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and Repairing of churches." (The laws of Jamaica." London 1684): "and whereas this Island, in the twenty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. Davids, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorotheys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes, rest, remain, and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the aforesaid respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters' Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15,) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had, but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. The next change was in 1770, when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James. In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 a piece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land, this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchieneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1900 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope river (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope river for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water has been obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, has rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply.

History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be “the chief seat of trade and head port of entry” of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should “for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish,” and, further, that it should “have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly.”

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

“Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake.

* * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica.”

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public

archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On one side the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigs. Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica, and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor and City Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of

houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane, 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane, and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On 14th January, 1907, the City suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1842 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee, Law 20 of 1907.

The Imperial Loan is administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31 December loans had been made to the value of £263,430.

The City is slowly rising from its ruins. In Harbour street there is considerable activity in rebuilding—and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among which may be specially named the new Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan, Sherlock and Co. On the western side a block of the Public Buildings has been commenced. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face values of the policies, and arrangements were made to distribute the money early in 1909.

The population, by the Census of 1891, was 48,504. There has been no census since that year.

There are two Building societies doing business in the city and most of the important Fire and Life Insurance companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. A commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Gellowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the Garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who

for many years laboured among the poor of the City, erected at the north-east corner of the Garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. The R.M.S. "Arno" sails every two weeks from Kingston on Monday night at 10 o'clock, and the I.D.W.M. S.S. "Jamaica" sails every alternate Wednesday at 10 a.m. for the outports. Electric Cars traverse the principal streets of the City and run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north east about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Camp and connects with Cross Roads. There is a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Three daily and several weekly, tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip known as the Palisadoes, and the town were part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating them the separate parish of Port Royal with a parochial board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and 2 elected members, with the commodore as chairman *ex-officio* until the removal of the Naval authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten

and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has however been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station.

Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the Earthquake of 1907.

The following description of this famous British station is retained for historical purposes only. The naval hospital, which is now in the charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

The Imperial authorities have laid a line of pipes from Rock Spring at the head of the Harbour along the Palisadoes to supply the garrison and town with water.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the Church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once governor of the island by John Cheer; monu-

ments also to General Villetes, commander of the forces, Admiral Davers, and Zachary Bayley, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., Christopher Liscomb, bishop of Jamaica, are commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large Hotel (now being rebuilt) at Constant Spring, three miles distant. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture the Island Chemist's Laboratory and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the Hope lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree, and between Halfway-Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little furtherup, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the locality. The result is that the springs are but little known.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls' Reformatory.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ mile north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other military offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of these buildings have been reconstructed since the Earthquake of 1907. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound. On the northern boundary of Kingston is the Mico College which was wrecked by the Earthquake, and Wolmer's Schools, recently removed from Kingston.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a high price in the English markets. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation has ceased. The cultivation of tea has been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate, namely, Mona. The area of the parish is 166 square miles.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew was 37,855; 18,318 males and 19,537 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident magistrates' courts and petty sessions courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

There is a house to house Post Office delivery in part of Lower St. Andrew twice daily.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation. There are still some large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish. One of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls river there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down, but the town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, an iron market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church, and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 32,176; males 15,556, females 16,620. The area of this parish is 274 square miles.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks, which are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town, and is a structure of good size. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a fixed white one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric, and is 54 feet from high water mark. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted in 1888. The light was a red one and remained so until 1905, when it was altered into a white one. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. The question of increasing the supply is now receiving the attention of the Parochial Board. It is a very favourite place with Americans and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. There is now a very large and commodious hotel on Titchfield Hill, entirely under American management.

There is a large and handsome town hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for revenue offices was built in 1886.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance, and has made the people of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the Island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruit constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. At Port Antonio are the headquarters of the United Fruit Company, who now own a large acreage of land in the parish, and whose steamers leave constantly for the United States. Port Antonio is connected with Kingston by rail.

The Maroon town, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande and on the

railway line between Kington and Port Antonio ; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a new police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a constabulary Station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George ; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel a Baptist chapel, a court house, an alms house, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the United Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will be only available in fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northers, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the valley of the Spanish river to Chepstowe where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishdone." The scenery along the tram-line exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island ; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coco-nuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a coco-nut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small ; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven or small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log ; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coco-nut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

The area of the parish is 285 square miles. According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 31,998 ; 15,664 males and 16,334 females.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid ; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coco-nuts. Banana cultivation has made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely : Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages

and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "norther" being broken by Cabaritta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an almshouse, a church, a kirk and a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house and a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and two schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the church; Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of *Agua alta*) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the Junction road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and two schools. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction road behind Castleton Gardens. Annotto Bay is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay. It has a safe little harbour and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Sasi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Sasi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and Whiteriver, White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 42,915; males 21,267 and females 21,648. The area of the parish is 249 square miles.

ST. ANN.

This parish was named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II. It is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town, Dry Harbour and Clarendon.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, a public general hospital, a Post office, a telegraph station, a club, and close to the town are the poor houses. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a theatre and many palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British war ships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where Sasi, the last of the Spanish governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops. He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which has been placed a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman and a newly erected government school. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile and-

a-half from the village ; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle—on which property is situated the “Sink Hole” where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. This hole is said to find an outlet near Shaw Park (Ocho Rios).

The village of Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is increasing in size and importance ; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market and a police station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish ; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market ; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange-trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the “all-spice” of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 54,127 : 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The area of the parish is 476 square miles.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth was a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston : the streets are wide and clean, and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837, administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly governor of the colony. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation. The military barracks, now unoccupied, are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men ; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a Victoria Park.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. “The secret gold mine” of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the Parish, and is becoming important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are

nearly all sold here. There are an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a government dispensary, a police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a post office and police station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the post office, telegraph station and police station.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church and a police station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named village has become a place of great importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel. A large school room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office in this district.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas is considerable.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,996; 14,326 males and 16,670 females. The parish suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area is 332½ square miles.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). The only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetelyne gas. There is a good hotel and lodging accommodation in the town, and a secondary school for boys.

At Montpelier on the property and near the railway station of that name there is a hotel, built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shettlewood and Montpelier.

The exportation of fruit is increasing.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coffee and bananas. According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 35,050; 16,063 males and 18,987 females. That of 1881 was 33,625; the increase was 1,425, of whom 248 were males and 1,177 females. The area is 234 square miles.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea, possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque town in Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Chatacoom Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 32,088; 15,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 was 2,521, the male population having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,637. The area is 167 square miles.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland was so called because it is the westernmost parish in the colony.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the new Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler: a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked under a scheme of the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island; rum and sugar are its chief products.

By the census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 was given at 53,450, 25,820 of whom were males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last ten-year period being 4,415.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes and one of the most interesting and important, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the parish church, the prison and the market. The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these

mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. river. It is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. At Lacovia there is a factory for the extraction of dye from logwood.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and that for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

There is an hotel at Malvern and boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y. S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggoty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock Font Hill, Pepper, Loughill, Goshen and Friendship : these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,256 ; 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 134 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 was 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was governor of the island at the time. Mandeville, the chief town, is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station, and a public general hospital and a club. There is a golf club. The lands were originally divided by the parochial authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at nights. There is a good hotel and a number of good boarding-houses.

Porus is a populous village ; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house, a constabulary station, &c. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Barracks and Devon. Christiana is the centre of the ginger growing district.

There are four railway stations in the parish : Porus, Williamfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamfield, four miles distant.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent.

The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 55,462 ; 27,173 males and 28,289 females. The area of the parish is 302 square miles.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield ; in the Middle District, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes ; and in the Vere or Lower District, the Alley and Milk River, village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quan-

titles of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) The owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's; an Independent chapel Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian church; a court house, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village are a church, a post office, a dispensary regularly attended by the District Medical Officer from Chapelton and several shops.

May Pen, which some years ago was not in existence, is now the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices: the public works and constabulary offices having been recently removed to Chapelton. There is a police station, an iron market, and a post and telegraph office. It is an important railway station and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years. The public general hospital has been closed and the building loaned to the parochial board by the government for the purposes of an almshouse to take the place of those at Chapelton and the Alley which have been closed.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest, now more generally known as Milk River, is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, several good stores, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The custom house and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cul-

tivation in the island, the estate of Mony Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hill-side, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting old Episcopal church, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital and poor house. (See Vere Irrigation, Part XIII.)

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak. The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations. Mining operations for copper have recently been started in the parish.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,105; 28,338 males and 28,767 females. The area of the parish is 474 square miles.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katharine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House formerly (the official residence of governors of the island), the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County gaol, the St. Catherine district prison, the Lepers' Home, and the constabulary

dépôt buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the church yard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Smith and Beckford's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a billiard club; the Hotel Rio Cobre is owned by the government. There is a telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors.

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."—(*Gosse.*) There is an Episcopal church and also a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a court house a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, an alms house and many fine stores. The public general hospital has been closed. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King.*) The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of

air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar-cane.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 65,509, of whom 31,738 were males and 33,771 were females. The increase since the Census of 1881 was 1,766 males and 2,633 females, or 4,399 in all. The area in square miles is 470.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Kingston and Port Royal, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called Councillors. The number of members of the Kingston Board is 12; the Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council are not *ex officio* members.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—G. P. Myers.

Vice-Chairman—R. W. Bryant.

12 Elected Members, including the Mayor and Vice-Chairman.

Clerk to City Council and Accountant—W. O'Reilly Fogarty	£400
Assistant Clerk—C. T. Burton	180
Third Clerk—C. E. Wright	120
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	400
Health Officer—Dr. J. Ogilvie—£350, horse allowance £50	400
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey—£150, allowance £50 (and residence)	200
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale (and residence)	250
Office of the Board, No. 30 Duke St., (temporary).	

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 45 Boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the “Exchange.”

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The Officers' families are in residence on the Station premises, the men having an opportunity of visiting their families once in about each 5 days.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds and that duty is practised twice daily.

Staff.

1 Superintendent	...	£250 0 0
1 Second Officer	...	150 0 0
4 Sub-Officers weekly 25/ 20/ 18/ 18/		210 0 0
21 Firemen and Grooms 15/ to 17/ weekly		684 8 0
1 Lineman 10/ weekly		26 0 0
1 Hydrant Man 9/ weekly		23 8 0
		<hr/>
		£1,343 16 0
Annual up-keep of the Department		
average	..	1,100 0 0
		<hr/>
Total cost annually	...	£2,443 16 0
		<hr/>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIRES in the City of Kingston during the past 21 years and the approximate damage to property resulting therefrom :

Year.	Number of Fires.	Approximate Damage.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
1887	12	1,783 0 0	Lower King Street £1,700
1888	16	150 0 0	
1889	18	257 0 0	
1890	16	2,750 0 0	Shortage of water.
1891	12	130 0 0	
1892	11	333 0 0	
1893	5	25 0 0	
1894	5	40 0 0	
1895	4	2,936 0 0	{ Shortage of water.
1896	1	2,930 0 0	
1897	5	12,322 0 0	Wharf fire £12,000.
1898	2	1,150 0 0	Lower King Street £1,000.
1899	3	670 0 0	
1900	2	240 0 0	
1901	1	40 0 0	
1902	3	3,500 0 0	Government and Railway Stores £3,000
1903	4	1,010 0 0	Parade £900.
1904	4	7,850 0 0	Cafe and Colossium £6,000.
1905	1	40 0 0	
1906	11	2,840 0 0	Parade and Princess Street £2,500.
1907	4	1,000,800 0 0	Earthquake year £1,000,000.
1908	7	8,900 0 0	Vicinity of Parade West.
	Total...	1,041,946 0 0	

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—Dr. Lewis A. Crooks, M.D.*Vice-Chairman*—George W. Byrnes.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish is divided into three divisions returning 5 members each.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	Salary	£350
Asst Clerk—Cecil Gray	"	100
Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray	Salary	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— R. A. Williams	"	60
Superintendent of Roads and Works—R. W. Butler	"	250

Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—J. H. Williams.*Vice-Chairman*—C. U. Bogle.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish has five divisions returning three members each.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	£250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne	"	250
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Eastern—E. H. Quin	"	120
Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	60

Office of the Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—Hon. A. Augustus Brown, M.L.C.*Vice-Chairman*—J. W. Hill.The Member of the Legislative Council for Portland (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

There are three divisions in the parish. No. 1 returns two members, Nos. 2 and 3 six members each.

Clerk—P. B. Spence	Salary	£300
Supt of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper Hydrants—J. E. McCrea	"	242
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Insp. Nuisances, Keeper Cemetery and Clerk Market—W. G. Russell	"	170
Asst. Supt. Roads, Inspector Nuisances and Inspector of Poor—W. H. Stewart	"	66
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	"	90

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.*Vice-Chairman*—J. Troup Atkinson.The Member of the Legislative Council for the Parish (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish is divided into five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 divisions elect three members each.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin	Salary	£250
Superintendent of Roads and Works—J. Monk. Fletcher	"	260
Inspector of Poor, Pay Clerk and Clerical Assistant, R. N. Heming	"	120*

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

* £50 per annum travelling allowance.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—J. H. Levy.*Vice-Chairman*—A. J. Webb.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

St. Ann has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members; Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

Clerk—P. Arscott	Salary	£325
Inspector of Poor—H. N. Pullar	"	90
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	"	325

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

Chairman—George Taylor.*Vice-Chairman*—E. P. Messado.The Member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish is divided into four divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 divisions return four members each; No. 4 division returns three members.*

Clerk—W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£240
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. N. Ingram	"	240
Inspector of Poor—S. L. England	"	96

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

* The Custos is an elected member for the No. 2 Division.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Samuel Hart.*Vice-Chairman*—Jos. Shore.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. James (*ex officio*).

St. James is divided into four divisions. No. 1 division returns five members; No. 2 four members; No. 3 and 4 return three members each.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£335
Inspector of Poor—D. M. Isaacs	"	120
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers	"	250

Office of the Board at Montego Bay, Google

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben.*Vice-Chairman*—D. W. Talbot.The Member of the Legislative Council for Hanover (*ex officio*).

Hanover has three divisions. No. 1 division returns three members; No. 2 six members; No. 3, four members.

Clerk—F. L. Roper	Salary	£150
Pay Clerk—R. A. Hogg	"	30
Superintendent Roads and Works—J. A. Carpenter	"	200
Assistant Superintendent Roads—R. A. Hogg	"	46
Inspector of Poor—R. A. Hogg	"	54

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Hugh Clarke.*Vice-Chairman*—P. O. Williams.The Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

Westmoreland has six divisions. No. 1 returns two members; No. 2 returns three members; Nos. 3, 4 and 5, two members each; No. 6 returns four.

Clerk—W. G. Mennell	Salary	£175
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Mennell	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—Alex. Tomlinson	"	80
2nd Ditto Ditto—R. W. Smith	"	50
Superintendent of Roads and Works—W. B. Elworthy	"	250

Office of the Board at Savanna-la-Mar.

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—J. M. Farquharson.*Vice-Chairman*—E. T. Forrest.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

There are six divisions of the parish. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 two members each.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£322
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	"	250
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. A. Michaels	"	132
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	"	50

Office of the Board at Black River.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—Richard Walter.The Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

Manchester has three divisions each returning five members.

Clerk—George A. Bonitto	Salary	£210
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. G. Nash	"	250
Inspector of Poor—R. B. Parker	"	100

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—Rev. C. H. Baker.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. S. Negus.The Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

There are three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each ; No. 3 six members.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£250
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. H. McGahan	"	250
Inspector of Poor—G. P. Hall	"	80

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—W. R. Turner.*Vice-Chairman*—A. L. Keeling.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

St. Catherine has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members ; No. 2 five members ; Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	Salary	£270
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alexr. McFarlane	"	*350
Inspector of Poor—John W. Fonseca, jr.		80

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

* And £25 as Superintendent of the Cart Service.

PARISH OF PORT ROYAL.

Three Military Members nominated by the G.O.C.

Major Jackson, R.A., *Chairman*.

Captain J. Hayes-Sadler, R.G.A.

" D. C. Jones, R. E.

Two Elected Members.

G. P. Myers
E. W. Russell.

Clerk of the Board, F. C. Lofthouse	Salary	£75
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The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1909 :—

KINGSTON—R. S. Haughton and A. H. Jones.

CLARENDON—A. J. Melville and H. P. Rubie.

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

In 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Cane Sugar Experiments Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and the Virgin Islands.

The late Commissioner (Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.) who was formerly Director of the Botanic Department in Jamaica, for twelve years Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and acted as Scientific Adviser to the West Indian Royal Commission, 1896-7, retired at the end of 1908.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies—Hon. Francis Watts, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Scientific Assistant—Walter Biffen, B.Sc.

Entomologist—Henry A. Ballou, B.Sc.

Chief Clerk—Alleyne Graham Howell.

Honorary Consulting Chemists to the Imperial Department of Agriculture—

Professor J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S.

Professor J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist for the Leeward Islands—Vacant.

Publications.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly, "The Agricultural News," issued fortnightly, with numerous Pamphlets Leaflets, &c., &c.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Agriculture of Jamaica.

The West Indian Head Quarters of the Department are at Barbados, where the Commissioner resides during certain portions of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 61 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cocoa, citrus, rubber, nutmegs, vanilla, tropical fruit, plants etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 26 years is 54.21 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the Parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.8° Fah.; average annual rainfall 115.92 inches for 35 years.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,907 feet, Annual mean temperature 62.4° Fah.; average rainfall 103.84 inches both for 36 years.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah.; average rainfall for 28 years is 35.16 inches.

5. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 18 years is 48.20 inches.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a Branch of the Agricultural service and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See p 200, part 5.*).

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Board of Agriculture, created in April, 1900, will cease to exist on 31st March of the present year (1909).

The following Members of the Board were added to the Board of Management of the Agricultural Society to sit until 1911, when the triennial election of that Board takes place: His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, the late C. E. deMercado, Merchant, Kingston, Conrad Watson, Planter, Clarendon. The principal function of the Board of Agriculture will be carried on in future by the Jamaica Agricultural Society, (which see).

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of the agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, consisting of the elected members of the legislative council, who are members of the board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the society, and 14 members nominated by the governor, who hold office for three years.

In March, 1904, the institution was altered and the board now consists of the governor as president, two vice-presidents, a deputy chairman and fifteen members elected by the society.

The legislature granted one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Board for the first year, and every year, but one, since a grant has been given.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., *President.*

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Kingston

Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G., Annotto Bay

} *Vice-Presidents.*

Elected.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Kingston.
 Robert Craig, Clarendon.
 D. Campbell, St. Catherine.
 Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., Kingston and
 St. James.
 A. W. Douet, St. Ann.
 C. A. T. Fursdon, St. Catherine & Hanover.
 E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

A. C. L. Martin, Manchester.
 E. W. Muirhead, Manchester.
 Hon. George McGrath, St. Ann.
 H. T. Ronaldson, Clarendon.
 J. Shore, St. James.
 Hon. R. P. Simmonds, St. Mary.
 J. R. Williams, Westmoreland.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. H. H. Cousins.

Secretary—John Barclay, Salary £300 and travelling expenses.

Office—11, North Parade, Kingston.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now sixty affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the branch societies are now important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants, together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the society have been regularly held by the Agricultural Instructors.

The Board of Management has made special grants for lectures and practical demonstrations throughout the island.

The attention of the society was given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry have been imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums have also been given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose are now discontinued. Sir Alfred Jones presented to the society in 1903 two Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which are in the care of the society. His Majesty the King presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the society. The Shorthorn bull died in June, 1908. The bulls first presented by Sir Alfred Jones, after having been stationed for service in different parts of the island for over two years, were sold, and are still in the island. With the proceeds the Society offered premiums for the importation of approved bulls, goats of milch breed and pigs. These premiums were competed for and awarded.

The society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which issued was in January, 1897. It has an issue of over 4,000 copies per month and is sent free to all members of the society and of the local branches. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of pre-ent industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the society is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of sellers and buyers of live stock, plants and seeds together. The Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Wm. Cradwick and Mr. J. Briscoe, work in conjunction with the society, visiting and lecturing to branch societies and assisting in forming new branches. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce, of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co. for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu

of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract, and with this amount an extension of the work of the society's instructors has been arranged. The following are now the districts where instruction is afforded:—1. St. Mary and Portland, Mr. W. Cradwick; 2, St. Andrew and St. Thomas, Mr. J. Briscoe; 3, St. Catherine and Clarendon, Mr. J. Hurst; 4, Manchester and St. Elizabeth, Mr. J. T. Palache; 5, Westmoreland and Hanover, and Western St. James, Mr. H. D. D. Mennell; 6, St. Ann, Trelawny and Eastern St. James, Mr. E. Arnett.

In December, 1900, a Banana Conference, and in 1901 and 1905, Orange Conferences were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings is now in force and groups of parishes are being dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount to be awarded each year in three classes being £25.

The following local agricultural societies are affiliated branches of the Jamaica Agricultural Society:—

Aberdeen, Above Rocks, Æolus Valley, Albany, Annotto Bay, Appleton, Balclava, Bath, Brandon Hill, Bull Head, Cambridge, Castleton, Cedar Valley, Clarksonville, Comfort Hall, Cornwall (Central), Christiana, Darliston, Duan Vale, Deeside, Davyton, Fairfield, Fair Prospect, Giddy Hall, Glengosfe, Guy's Hill, Hanover, Hampstead, Hampden, Hector's River, Lamb's River, Litiz and Nain, Lucky Hill, Manchester (South), Manchioneal, Maidstone, Metcalfe, Mocho and Brixton Hill, Newmarket, Ocho Rios, Pedro, Porus, Port Royal Mountains, Portland (Central), Red Hills, Rio Minho Valley, Retreat, Savanna-la-Mar, Santa Cruz Mountains, Smithville, Springfield, (St. Elizabeth), St. Ann, St. George's, St. John's, St. John's (Upper), Stewart Town, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's (Central), Sergeantville, Santa Cruz, St. Mary, Trelawny (Upper), Trinityville.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1908, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Laws 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,119,162. Of these 1,245,933 acres are returned as being in wood and ruin, and 873,229 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 623,779 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 249,450 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 31,178 acres are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1908, were as follows:—

Sugar, 212,468 cwt., valued at	..	£109,775
Rum, 1,312,169 galls., valued at	...	174,955

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 25,547 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 54,851 cwt., valued at £88,464. The area in bananas is shown at 62,164 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 16,009,662 bunches, valued at £840,531. Coco-nut palms are shown to cover an area of 10,537 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 11,063,983 nuts, valued at £44,255. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 107,828 acres, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 8,290 acres, the exports being 47,564 cwt., valued at £109,992.

The Board of Agriculture issues a monthly Bulletin (edited by the Director of Agriculture) which was originally the Bulletin of the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations. In January, 1903, the name of the publication was changed. The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to residents in the Island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Canees.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1899 -	12,174	25,184	26,121	25,902	150	3	419	—	8	200	1,721
1900 -	12,382	27,543	25,616	24,865	189	4	430	1	7	347	1,815
1901 -	12,191	30,188	25,257	24,227	96	3	367	—	—	362	1,922
1902 -	13,244	32,842	27,342	31,265	239	1	194	2	8	490	3,548
1903 -	14,396	37,543	27,797	31,670	175	21	165	5	—	258	2,978
1904 -	10,385	32,673	24,423	21,479	184	50	86	2	—	378	6,532
1905 -	8,561	44,325	23,871	24,479	401	18	354	62	22	199	4,628
1906 -	10,318	59,958	26,338	27,765	259	29	191	—	480	257	6,021
1907 -	9,782	62,685	29,182	27,783	314	14	743	—	188	537	8,586
1908 -	10,537	62,164	31,178	25,647	360	10	481	—	95	541	8,290

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1899 -	37	85,747	127,574	345,882	43,729	231	694,578
1900 -	50	85,417	124,193	353,588	25,620	172	682,239
1901 -	29	85,507	126,461	361,094	28,044	39	695,807
1902 -	29	91,733	125,936	329,603	79,379	4,170	614,604
1903 -	16	132,067	122,653	373,822	56,901	—	801,106
1904 -	23	109,637	119,029	367,839	49,609	17	742,346
1905 -	9	109,166	124,206	383,640	50,794	—	774,961
1906 -	44	113,029	125,687	339,184	105,967	—	817,211
1907 -	42	113,995	138,569	356,392	120,471	—	869,283
1908 -	30	107,828	139,783	399,473	84,523	—	870,840

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1907-1908.

Kingston	...	—	Hanover	...	50,528
Port Royal	...	—	Westmoreland	...	81,621
St. Andrew	...	62,234	St. Elizabeth	...	125,836
St. Thomas	...	106,809	Manchester	...	83,723
Portland	...	123,824	Clarendon	...	169,825
St. Mary	...	41,873	St. Catherine	...	140,760
St. Ann	...	101,394			
Trelawny	...	90,102	Total	...	1,245,983
St. James	...	67,404			

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1907-1908, BY PARISHES.

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Plum.	Cotton.	Coco-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	(Common Pas- ture and Pi- mento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.	
Kingston	5	.	.	.	171	15	.	6,727	3,372	17,120	31,698	
St. Andrew	.	.	116	.	.	1	1	1,075	686	2,408	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	6,359	4,572	18,189	41,182
St. Thomas	.	.	8	.	.	1	2,732	5,611	698	2,408	23	1	2	.	.	572	6	6,359	4,572	18,189	41,182	
Portland	.	.	18	9	.	2	1,747	8,087	294	625	26	2	.	.	1	984	1	8,653	1,046	11,214	32,712	
St. Mary	.	.	19	.	.	.	1,923	25,646	187	392	.	.	6	.	.	4,303	.	5,533	8,843	49,105	95,957	
St. Ann	.	.	229	.	.	.	925	1,353	1,099	1,385	8	.	16	.	.	170	.	14,075	25,943	74,301	119,534	
Trelawny	.	.	158	.	.	.	676	1,264	4,680	610	14	77	.	.	.	32	7	4,059	16,315	28,419	56,311	
St. James	.	.	17	.	.	.	509	1,425	2,228	233	53	5	11	.	12	23	1	5,704	9,551	22,449	42,681	
Hanover	.	.	6	.	.	.	1,275	2,514	2,535	397	1	.	.	.	.	84	.	6,745	8,687	32,025	52,669
Westmoreland	.	.	.	238	.	.	97	336	6,485	444	1	.	.	.	.	42	.	6,044	12,712	61,836	91,235
St. Elizabeth	.	.	82	.	.	.	31	310	1,092	876	10	.	337	.	222	18	14	9,272	14,187	58,827	85,278	
Manchester	.	.	494	.	.	.	29	323	742	6,181	84	.	20	.	3	1	1	9,011	7,795	36,106	60,790	
Clarendon	200	156	.	.	.	9	283	1,365	8,330	3,244	135	.	.	.	130	226	.	15,013	10,089	31,456	70,111	
St. Catherine	.	7	602	30	.	1	309	12,855	2,122	6,341	.	2	11	.	2	1,826	.	11,573	16,871	39,919	92,471	
Port Royal
Total	200	7	1,905	277	.	95	10,537	62,164	31,178	25,547	360	10	481	.	541	8,290	30	107,828	139,783	143,996	873,229	

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1907.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Mona	Mrs. Eliza Verley	S. L. Schloss	185	768	Water	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal tns. 127 6-9	116	
ST. THOMAS.								
Albion	John Grinan	...	400	4,016	Water & Steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	115	
Norris	A. E. Silvera	...	120	1,245	Water	Common Process	37	
Serge Island	W. I. Plantation, Ltd.	A. T. Blackwell	50	2,091	"	Vacuum Pan	54	48
ST. ANN.								
Cave Valley	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	150	830	Steam	Helical & Aspinal Pans	183	180
Llandoverly	Heirs of White	A. J. Webb	410	1,626	Water	Open Battery	224	224
Richmond	Bernal Family	F. L. Clarke	400	1,308	"	"	198 tons	196
TRELAWNY.								
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. E. Proctor	H. S. Hoskins	198	1,204	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	5	153
Brampton Bryan	ditto	"	192	1,143	"	"	21	148
Braco	C. H. Gordon	"	226	1,887	"	"	73	169
Cambridge	Elizabeth Gottenburgh	"	270	702	"	and Aspinal	424	160
Etingdon	Curtiss, Campbell & Co.	A. C. Houchen	212	858	"	Common and Centrifugal	166	166
Fontabelle	C. C. Plunkett	C. C. Plunkett	131	1,374	Water	"	101	86

TRELAUNY, *contd.*

Freeman's Hall	Thomas Forbes	...	10	58	Cattle	Common Process	181
Georgia	Houchen & Curtis	A. C. Houchen	205	912	Steam	Helical and Aspal Pans	248
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	W. Wolliscroft	340	875	"	Common, Helical and Centrifugal	226
Gales Valley	E. S. M. Gale	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	210	2,142	Steam	Common Process	75
Hyde Hall	Curtiss, Campbell & Co.	A. C. Houchen	308	1,382	"	"	101
Kent	Miss F. E. Jarrett	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	140	868	"	" and Centrifugal	76
Lottory	Henry Sewell, et al	H. S. Hoskins	290	2,133	"	Common and Centrifugal	165
Long Pond	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor	255	2,091	"	"	306
Manchester	H. R. Milliner	...	25	1,180	"	Common Process	13
Oxford	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	193	792	"	" and Centrifugal	161
Orange Valley and Dundee	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	290	3,269	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	100
Swanwick	Mrs. Lewis	Hon. L. C. Shirley	345	2,252	"	" and Centrifugal	12
Tilston	Miss E. E. Jarrett	D. O'Kelly-Lawson	160	1,858	"	"	66
Vale Royal and Arcadia	Henry Sewell, et al	Lessee H. S. Hoskins	546	2,204	"	Centrifugal, Helical and Aspal	178
242							
Anchovy	A. J. Browne	...	130	1,124	Steam & Water	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan	86
Bellefield	H. Ramsden	...	60	1,441	Steam	" and Open Battery	94
Content	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor	100	1,426	"	" and Centrifugal	52
Catherine Hall	Miss Jarrett & H. J. Kerr	H. J. Kerr	231	800	Steam & Water	" Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	1834
							247
Cinnamon Hill	George Robertson	Joseph Shore	135	946	Water	Vacuum Pan	153
Fairfield	W. F. Lawrence	Joseph Shore	83	467	Water	Ordinary and Open Battery	78
Hamden	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	...	160	1,331	Steam	"	95
Ironshore	A. E. Irving	W. L. Kerr	180	972	Steam	Open Battery and Wetzel Pan	73

* Fairfield's crop taken off at Catherine Hall.

ST. JAMES.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1907.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. JAMES, contd.								
Lima	James Sime	Joseph Shore	abandoned		ed. Crop taken	off at Content.	75	74
Providence	W. G. & H. King	W. L. Kerr	85	981	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery		
Running Gut	R. Ferguson	Joseph Shore	174	593	Steam & Water.	" and open Battery	136	131
Rose Hall	George Robertson	...	.	.	Abandoned	"	.	.
Success	Joseph Shore (Lessee)	...	.	.	do.	"	.	.
Spring	H. & W. L. Kerr	...	170	857	Steam	"	47	63
Tryall	Edgar Turnbull	...	.	.	Abandoned	"	.	.
HANOVER.								
Copse	H. A. Hood-Daniel	H. Hood-Daniel	100	2,020	Steam	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pans	61	108
Flint River	John Rigg	John Rigg	50	997	"	"	20	.
Haughton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	W. H. Farquharson	90	513	"	Old Process	13	56
Kew	Anthony Charley	...	200	902	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	183	80
Prospect	W. H. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	280	769	"	Old Process and Wetzel Pan	171	265
Spring Valley	A. Charley	"	240	366	"	Wetzel Pan	200	273
Tryall	Eugene Browne	Eugene Browne	150	2,290	"	"	40	106
WESTMORELAND.								
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris	...	240	1,241	Steam	Centrifugal	to ns. 240	180

WESTMORELAND
contd.

[illegible]

ST. ELIZABETH.

Appleton	- A. M. Nathan, Est. of J. M. Farquharson, lessee	230	5,674	Ordinary Process	184
Holland	- M. H. M. Farquharson	300	6,053	Water & Steam.	114
	- M. H. M. Farquharson	300	6,053	"	127
				Centrifugal & Wetzelpan	114

MANCHESTER—

Donard	—	30	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cattle	Cane liquor is sent to still	13
Alfred Thompson	—	30	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cattle	Cane liquor is sent to still	13

CLARENDON.

[illegible]

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1907.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phse. Rum.
CLARENDON, contd.								
Money Musk	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	T. Hart	1076	6,527	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1400	650
Morelands	Vere Estate Co.	C. E. DeMercado	450	2,832	"	Vacuum Pan*		
Parnassus	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	390	360	"	Vacuum Pan	270	124
Perrins	A. W. Farquharson	A. W. Farquharson	150	1,208	"	Canes taken to Amity Hall		
Pusey Hall	Callaghan & Elliott	J. C. Elliott	268	2,267	"	Common Process	200	219
Sevens Plantation†	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	240	200	"	Vacuum Pan	500	241
Suttons—Chesterfield	Miss G. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	240	600	"	Canes taken to Amity Hall		
ST. CATHERINE.								
Gaymanas	A. Crum-Ewing	John Cameron	760	5,223	"	Vac. Pan & Centrifugal (tons)	1263	317
Cherry Garden	L. Robinson	John Messam	200	1,640	"	Centrifugal	217	211
Lodge	Melhado Bros.	"	186	800	"	"	92	1134
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	Hon. J. V. Calder	331	9,754	Steam & Water	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	313	201
* Canes were taken on off at Hillside whilst factory was being erected. † 30 acres in canes leased from Chilton.								

* Canes were taken in off at Hillside whilst factory was being erected.
† 30 acres in canes leased from Chilton.

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1907-08.
(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass, Wood and Ruinate.
			Acres.	Acres.
ST. ANDREW.				
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserly	...	70	343
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	A. R. Hamilton	W. H. Landale	200	1,722
Clydesdale	Rev. G. St. C. Mc-Laverty	Harvey & Bourke	126	636
Flamstead	Mrs. M. J. Martin	...	25	85
Green Valley	Geo. Heron	...	25	829
Middleton	Lady Kinloss	Capt. Egerton Eves	160	1,060
Mt. Lebanon	Oliver Chisholm	...	50	355
Newton	W. J. Walker	...	70	260
Pleasant Hill	Hon. C. J. Ward	W. H. Landale	176	828
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,250	...
ST. ANDREW & ST. THOMAS.				
Chesterfield	E. A. de Pass & C. E. de Mercado	...	80	400
ST. THOMAS.				
Farm Hill	Hon. B. S. Gosset	...	140	810
Arntully	Capt. H. E. Eves	...	175	950
Abbey Green	Hon. C. J. Ward	...	100	670
Ben Lomond & Newfield	Capt. E. Eves	...	40	1,320
Brook Lodge & Radnor	Heirs of J. A. Stephens	...	300	1,372½
		...	200	610
Moy Hall	Hon. G. G. Taylor	...		
New Monklands	Melville & Eves	Capt. E. Eves	52	364
Sherwood Forest	Heirs of J. A. Stephens	...	150	535
Whitfield Hall	DeB. S. Heaven	...	180	440
Monklands	J. P. Provan	...	100	1,570
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		927	...
PORTLAND.				
Elmwood	L. A. Wates	L. A. Wates	65	704
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		600	...
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		673	...
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,000	...
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		750	...
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		233	...
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		201	...
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		448	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		451	...
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne	...	301	699
Campbell Castle	D. G. Crawford	...	15	140
Lomax & Somerset	Mrs. A. Kennedy	...	120	2,475
Perrin's and Park Hall	Sir Rich. Fitzherbert	Hon. G. W. Fitzherbert	120	1,538
Soho	John Nicholl	R. B. Braham	13	277
Virginia	George Nash	George Nash	60	252
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		6,448	...
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Quintin Logan	...	80	1,070
Mt. Industry	Est. Jas. L. Hibbert	R. B. Braham	60	1,429
Whitney	Lord Dudley	L. C. Shirley	200	2,697
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,603	...
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		8,783	...

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1907-1908.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Hall Green ...	Anne Francis	...	10	20
Reformatory, Stony Hill	Govt. of Jamaica	...	5	50
Montpelier ...	David Brandon	...	5	25
Belmore & Friendship	A. S. Robertson	...	10	20
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall and Hordley	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	...	280
Belvedere ...	L. D. Baker	Wm. Turriff	...	300
Bachelors Hall ...	M. A. E. DeAlcazar	...	80	40
Blue Mountain ...	R. B. Hopkins	...	...	150
Clifton Hill ...	A. C. James	A. C. Bancroft	30	...
Coley ...	R. B. Hopkins	...	...	...
Duckensfield ...	E. T. H. Hawkins	S. H. Morris	10	200
Georgia ...	W. S. Wetherhead	...	...	60
Golden Grove ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	800
Green Castle ...	Capt. Rhodes	Wm. Turriff	...	60
Hall Head ...	E. B. Hopkins & Wm. Watson	...	...	250
Harbour Head ...	S. F. Noyes	...	30	60
Leith Hall ...	A. C. James	A. C. Bancroft	45	45
Lyssons ...	Hope & Co.	...	...	270
Morant ...	W. Creighton	...	...	250
New Monklands ...	Melville & Eves	Capt. E. Eves	40	150
Nutt's River ...	Estate T. S. Marchalleck	...	...	250
Phillipsfield ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	2	250
Potosi ...	Hon. H. Cork	Hon. H. Cork	20	50
Pembroke Hall ...	Andrew Donaldson	...	...	25
Pleasant Hill ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	150
P. G. River ...	Heirs of Dent	W. W. Wynne	...	200
Petersfield ...	Mrs. Jane Porter	...	...	20
Red Hills ...	J. G. Marchalleck	...	...	130
Rhine ...	Heirs S. C. Burke	...	40	50
Serge Island ...	W. I. Plantations, Ltd.	...	...	100
Stanton ...	L. J. Mordecai	...	...	150
Stokesfield ...	S. F. Noyes	...	1	52½
Springfield ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	117
Wheelerfield ...	Do.	Do.	...	220
Winchester and Suffolk Park	Do.	Do.	10	350
Bowden ...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Creighton Hall ...	J. H. Cox	...	...	60
Holland ...	A. W. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	...	150
Stokes Hall ...	A. J. Scott	A. C. Bancroft	...	22
<i>Portland—</i>				
Bound Brook ...	United Fruit Co.	W. Watson	...	41
Burlington ...	Hon. Henry Cork	Hon. Henry Cork	...	70
Darlingford ...	Col. C. Darling	Hosack & Buckley	...	100
Fellowship ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	78
Golden Vale ...	Do.	Do.	...	500
Grange Hill ...	Est. Jas. Harrison	L. G. Harrison	...	50
Hector's River ...	Hon. E. C. Hall	Hon. E. C. Hall	40	200
Hartford ...	L. A. Waites	L. A. Waites	...	20
Little Spring Garden	Wm. Watson	Wm. Watson	...	30
Providence ...	E. C. Reittie	E. C. Reittie	...	50
Pleasant Hill ...	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	...	50
Rural Vale ...	H. S. Carvalho	H. S. Carvalho	...	37
Red Hazel ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	48
Seamans Valley ...	Do.	Do.	...	196
Windros Castle ...	A. E. DaCosta	A. E. DaCosta	50	50
Woodstock ...	S. S. Steadman	S. S. Steadman	5	75
Mt. Holstein ...	Anthony Benn	Anthony Benn	2	50

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bana- nas.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Minston	Elizah. Gray	T. A. Gray	5	25
Hopewell	A. E. Hollis	A. E. Hollis	...	30
Williamsfield	Hy. A. Jones	Hy. A. Jones	...	10
Terra Nora	A. S. Hoyes	A. S. Hoyes	...	30
Prospect	United Fruit Co.	W. Watson	...	30
Cold Harbour	Do.	Do.	...	25
Mulatto River	Est. J. A. Hinshelwood	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	...	25
Shrewsbury	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	25	183
Stanton	Do.	Do.	...	190
Toms Hope	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	...	295
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	112
Williamsfield	Do.	Do.	...	32
Windsor	Do.	Do.	...	566
Big Spring Garden	Do.	Do.	25	115
Buff Bay River	R. L. Benbow	R. L. Benbow	50	30
Elysium	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	195
Hermitage	Do.	Do.	...	90
Hart Hill	H. A. Bolton	H. A. Bolton	...	20
Lennox	Chas. Denery	R. P. Dunn	10	80
Low Layton	E. L. Hopkins & E. P. Binns	H. Cork	10	130
Orange Bay	Jno. O. Mason	Jno. O. Mason	100	150
Orange Vale	Habt. Welsh et al	H. Welsh	...	25
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	100
White River	Est. A. R. Crossley	Hanna Crossley	10	12
Vinery	Rowntree Cocoa Co.	Jno. W. Hill	100	100
Green Vale	C. A. Miller	...	11	40
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Elizth. Heywood	...	3	35
Agualta Vale	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	400
Do.	Mary Kelly	...	...	...
Belfield	Mrs. Margaret Clarke	...	16	40
Baynes Park	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	...	...	...
Berry Hill	Hans Olafson	...	...	50
Brimmer Hall	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	3.0
Bagnolds Spring	E. A. Evelyn	...	...	20
Ballards Valley	G. L. Walker	...	30	40
Coves	J. A. Benjamin	...	...	80
Crawle	Graham Hawkins	...	...	46
Content	A. C. Paton	...	...	30
Crescent	Robert A. Silvera	...	...	60
Do.	John Naylor Silvera	...	...	121
Do.	Leo. Geo. Silvera	...	...	80
Do.	Luna L. Silvera	...	...	100
Do.	J. N. Carty	...	...	100
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	...	...	50
Do.	Ella Tingling	...	...	30
Clermont	Henry Constantine	...	10	80
Do.	Eva Constantine	...	20	130
Do.	Marie A. Constantine	...	30	50
Do.	Frs. E. Graham	F. E. Bowen	25	50
Cape Clear	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	...	100
Chovy	Do.	...	50	300
Cromwell & Asher	A. C. Westmoreland	...	33	410
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	...	60	200
Derry	W. Cargill Thompson	...	...	...
Donnington	Right Rev. J. J. Collins	...	...	65
Dover	S. Supersangsingh	...	14	75
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgemahon	...	10	30
Epping	J. T. Marsh	...	...	60
Eden Park	J. H. Phillpotts	...	...	130
Egypt	Mary Ann World	...	8	27
Baileys Vale	W. Francis	...	...	20

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bana- nas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Carlton	Jane Baugh	...	...	...
Cascades	Cath. Vermont	...	...	...
Clifton Hill	G. H. Francis	...	...	40
Carlton	Jno. Myers	...	...	...
Highgate	W. Sterling	...	...	65½
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	...	10	50
Albion	Mary Kelly	...	...	40
Do.	Geo. E. Roche	...	...	24
Do.	Jane Wilson	...	...	38
Languedoc	C. R. Tyson	...	...	20
Nonsuch	A. E. St. C. Walker	...	...	100
Pembroke Hall	Chas. Ellis	...	...	22½
Tremolesworth	E. A. McIntyre	...	...	25½
Do.	S. M. Walker	...	...	30
Warwick Castle	Jno. Wilson	...	...	20
Montrose	J. B. Foreman	...	12	14
Egypt Pen	J. T. Morris	...	12	26
Do.	John Morris	...	20	40
Frontier	Est. of D. R. Clemetson	P. A. Bovell	...	184
Fontabelle	E. Campbell	...	...	50
Friendship	Irene Maude Lindo	Administrator General	20	110
Fontabelle	H. D. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	...	323½
Do.	U. R. Sutherland	...	...	20
Fort George	Aug. F. G. Ellis	Farquharson and Milholland	80	200
Fort Stewart	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	Jas. G. Cohen	30	350
Gayle	L. G. Silvera	...	...	40
Do.	Mais & Roxburgh	...	...	50
Greenwood	A. W. Farquharson	R. A. H. Stone	...	85
Gibraltar	Victor Silvera	...	...	27
Gray's Inn	A. F. Elmlie	J. H. Scarlett	250	500
Golden Grove	E. E. C. Hosack	...	...	50
Greenside	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	10	10
Hazard	Thomas Champeansy	...	...	20
Do.	Emma Kelly	...	...	25
Do.	E. E. W. Brown	...	...	50
Harmony Hall	Wiley, Thomas	...	...	25
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	...	...	40
Heywood Hall	J. E. Kerr & Co.	L. B. Melville	25	260
Hopewell	Hon. John Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	70	250
Do.	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	...	...	20
Islington	Loren S. Clark	...	...	27
Iter Boreal	Jane L. Hosack	E. E. C. Hosack	50	350
Idle Wild	Leo Geo. Silvera	...	...	40
Koningsberg	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	70	150
Langley	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	...	...	87
Do.	A. J. Johnson	...	...	150
Llanrumney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	L. B. Melville	...	450
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	...	...	70
Lewisburgh	Isabella McGregor	...	10	30
Do.	A. A. Northover	...	30	60
Montrose	Doreas L. DeLisser	F. H. DeLisser	20	130
Moore Hall	Annie McDonald	...	25	160
Montrose	H. G. DeLisser	...	20	60
Nutsfield	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	20	600
Nonsuch	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	Do.	20	300
New Friendship	Edw. Kirkland	...	10	20
Nonsuch	H. J. Rudolf	...	...	150
New Ramble	Leo, Geo. Silvera	...	...	500
Oxford	C. Goffe Bros.	A. D. Goffe	...	300
Osborne	Richd. L. Beubow	...	80	100
Orange River	Est. Isabella Nelson	...	...	60
Do.	E. H. Deyer	...	...	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Orange River ...	Est. Isabella Nelson	...	...	60
Do. ...	E. Foster	...	...	30
Do. ...	E. J. Grubb	...	...	35
Do. ...	Rosa Nelson	J. H. Byles	...	80
Montrose ...	G. M. Lewis	...	10	50
Retreat ...	C. R. Tyson	...	...	29
Palmetto Grove ...	Graham Hawkins	...	...	40
Preston ...	W. S. Pickwick	...	...	20
Preston ...	Ann E. White	...	...	27
Pembroke Hall ...	John Sinclair	...	30	150
Pemberton Valley ...	W. Taylor	...	...	50
Platfield ...	J. W. Branday	Vin. Branday	...	200
Baileys Vale ...	Z. Francis	...	...	24
Castlemine ...	Hy. Braham	...	...	20
Home Castle ...	S. M. Walker	...	...	50
Lambkin Hill ...	C. R. Tyson	...	...	60
Quebec ...	H. D. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	228 $\frac{1}{4}$
Roslyn ...	Est. Goffe,	John B. Goffe	...	120
Russell Hall ...	A. E. Silvera	...	...	145
Rosemount ...	R. P. Thompson	...	10	25
Richmond ...	H. B. Wolcott	...	6	180
Do. ...	Vernon C. Alexander	...	4	20
Richard's Pen ...	A. C. Paton	...	...	50
Spring Valley ...	Ernest M. Mais	...	...	50
Salisbury ...	Mais & Cotter	...	...	35
Sheerness ...	A. N. Dixon	...	29	80
Tryall ...	S. R. DaCosta	...	...	138 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinsbury ...	J. G. Maxwell	...	50	40
Tremolesworth ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	30	286
Trinity ...	Do.	Do.	20	390
Union Hill ...	Estate of A. B. Clemetson	John B. Goffe	...	50
Warwick Castle ...	Ed. Hyatt	...	...	50
Do. ...	J. Templeman Marsh	...	...	80
Do. ...	R. Tyson Rigg	...	...	50
Wentworth ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	100
White Hall ...	Chas. Lowe Walker	...	...	265
Water Valley ...	E. Broughton	Hon. H. Cork	25	300
Do. ...	Hon. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	30	300
Albany ...	Dr. P. M. Lyon	...	10	30
Alleppo ...	W. McGibbon	...	5	15
Clermont ...	H. D. Graham	...	10	70
do Ranch ...	A. E. Fouche	...	4	51
Cromwell (2) ...	S. E. Prendergast	T. C. Prendergast	50	90
Gibraltar ...	M. E. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	29	186
Kendal ...	J. D'aeth	...	5	20
Orange Hill ...	Hon. Dr. John Pringle	J. G. Cohen	...	300
Orange River ...	Jane Bradshaw	F. H. Delisser	20	80
Townsend Pen ...	M. Khouri	...	...	20
Cromwell ...	S. E. Prendergast	F. N. Prendergast	20	100
Alleppo ...	C. A. Monaghan	...	...	20
Epson ...	C. A. Sherriffe	...	5	10
Boscobel ...	E. T. McPherson	...	...	40
Bonny ...	W. Champeny	...	...	25
Decoy Pen ...	D. W. Northover	...	...	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gayle ...	A. Grant	...	...	22
Preston ...	Jas. Osbourne	...	...	30
Warwick Castle ...	Frank Lindo	...	5	20
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Bellevue ...	Arthur C. Paton	...	...	10
Bengal ...	Alexander Hopwood	...	...	96
Content ...	Dr. J. L. Cox	A. N. Dixon	...	50
Cranbrook ...	Louis Townend	...	...	25
Cardiff Hall ...	A. J. Blagrove	A. B. Terrie	...	60

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Banana- nus.
<i>St. Ann, continued</i>				
Cave Valley ...	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	...	40
Drax Hall ...	Do.	Do.	...	100
Eltham ...	Thomas B. Scott	...	...	20
Huntley ...	A. N. Dixon	...	...	20
Home Castle ...	Est. of Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	...	59
Llandovery ...	Heirs of White	A. J. Webb	...	10
Malvern Park ...	Edward Pratt	...	...	7
New Ground ...	A. N. Dixon	...	...	100
Orange Valley ...	H. J. Blagrove	A. B. Berrie	...	25
Richmond ...	Bernal Family	F. L. Clarke	...	21
Seville ...	H. J. Hawkins	...	...	30
Coolshade ...	F. L. Clarke	...	...	25
Golden Spring ...	S. Cotter	...	...	5
Great Pond ...	J. E. Archer	...	...	10
Mammee Bay ...	E. Pratt	...	...	18
Warwick Mt. ...	E. A. McIntosh	...	...	10
White River ...	Dixon, Cotter & Berrie	...	...	20
Windsor ...	John Cameron	...	...	70
Belmont ...	Wm. Conran	...	...	12
Buckfield ...	F. A. Morris	...	...	20
Great Pond ...	A. E. McIntosh	...	...	10
Hyattfield ...	H. A. Webster	...	...	15
Roaring River ...	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	...	...	16
Old Home ...	D. W. Dalow	...	...	10
Retreat ...	Rev. I. H. Hal	...	...	25
Troy ...	A. A. Carter	...	...	9
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Freemans Hall ...	Thos. Forbes	...	...	4
Golden Grove ...	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	...	30
Hague ...	John H. Clerk	John H. Clerk	...	15
Harmony Hall ...	Geo. P. Dewar	Geo. P. Dewar	...	300
Wales ...	J. H. Clark	Jno. H. Clark	...	20
Mahoghany Hall ...	Heirs of J. W. Fisher	Sterling Fisher	...	5
Hyde ...	Exors. Est. S. Thomson	H. S. Hoskins	...	120
Lottery ...	Henry Sewell et al	"	...	28
Pantrepant ...	Dr. C. T. Dewar	Dr. C. T. Dewar	...	30
Steelfield ...	Exors. Est. S. Thomson	...	...	33
Weston Favel ...	R. M. Ewen	...	...	30
Stettin & Broadleaf ...	Sir Hy. Blake et al.	S. M. Fisher	...	15
Low River ...	E. Lehmkuhl	C. S. Ewen	...	14
Ulster Spring ...	Ann Stobbs	...	13½	13½
Do. ...	Jas. Neela	...	...	10
Sportsman Hall ...	W. Todd	...	...	8
<i>St. James—</i>				
Cinnamon Hill ...	W. L. and A. S. Robertson	Joseph Shore	...	40
Irwin ...	A. M. Mills	...	...	45
Virgin Valley ...	David Reddie	...	...	15
Catherine Mt. ...	John H. Perkin	...	...	80
Friendship ...	Harold Greaves	Harry Kerr	...	20
Guilbro ...	Mrs. F. M. Kerr	H. J. and W. L. Kerr	...	50
Industry ...	A. J. Spence	H. J. and W. L. Kerr	...	25
Seven Rivers ...	Thomas Forbes Sinclair	...	...	27
Lapland ...	A. J. McCatty	...	...	20
Latum ...	J. C. Farquharson	...	...	80
Fairfield ...	W. F. Lawrence	...	...	25
Spring Mount ...	Oswald Chisholm	...	...	20
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Abingdon ...	J. D. P. Goodwin	...	30	15
Barbican ...	F. Topper	...	5	20
Copse ...	H. Hood-Daniel	...	8	10
Eaton & Eaton Mtn. ...	H. Sanftleben	...	...	120
Georgia ...	A. E. Davis	...	...	75
Green River ...	C. J. Hewitt	...	30	60

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Hanover, contd.—</i>				
Haughton Court and Orange Cove	A. Watson Taylor	G. P. Dewar	...	90
Industry Cove ...	H. C. L. Sanftleben	...	...	50
Kenilworth ...	E. R. Browne	...	...	25
Mosquito Cove ...	L. Sanftleben & Sons	...	...	100
Newfound River ...	E. A. Bell	...	10	56
Orange Bay ...	C. J. Hewitt	...	10	50
Phoenix ...	Arnold Clod	...	...	80
Prospect ...	Estate of J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	...	30
Riley ...	A. E. Davis	...	...	35
Round Hill ...	W. F. Lawrence	Joseph Shore	...	40
Saxham ...	P. R. Milner	A. A. Aird	...	30
Spring Valley ...	W. H. Farquharson	...	60	150
Haughton Grove ...	A. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	...	30
Tryall ...	Eugene R. Browne	...	...	24
Westfield ...	Robert Hay	...	10	100
Rhodes Hall ...	F. G. Bond	...	10	45
Point ...	A. R. Mudie	...	...	5
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Mount Eagle ...	Agness Burgess	Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	30	30
Properties with culti- vation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	14	306
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Ipswich ...	Hendricks & Co.	W. C. Peynado	...	138
Aberdeen ...	Marian Calder	Dr. J. A. L. Calder	10	...
Breadnut Valley ...	C. B. Beswick	C. B. Beswick	...	6
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
May Pen ...	Jas. Taylor	...	...	5
Do. ...	Wm. Sims	...	...	54
Do. ...	R. Sims	...	...	3
Trent Hall ...	L. A. Isaacs et al	F. G. Sharp	75	20
Drummond Castle ...	G. W. Ashley	...	...	3
Kenco ...	R. P. Cotterell	...	...	3
Clarendon Park ...	Hy. Fray	...	...	2
Ramble ...	C. Elliott	A. A. Lewis	...	10
Ashley Hall ...	G. W. Fitzherbert	G. W. Fitzherbert	...	60
Rowington ...	C. R. Isaacs	C. R. Isaacs	...	30
Whitney ...	Lord Dudley	L. C. Shirley	60	75
Danks Savoy ...	R. Craig	Robt. Craig	70	90
Low Ground ...	H. C. Munn	H. C. Munn	...	35
Longville ...	Amalgamated Products Co.	Amalgamated Pro- ducts Co.	...	30
<i>North Hall</i>				
Do. ...	D. Girvan	D. Girvan	20	30
Do. ...	H. D'Aguilar	H. D'Aguilar	12	25
Trout Hall ...	L. A. Isaacs et al	F. G. Sharp	75	20
Casswell Hill ...	C. Lopez	...	...	80
Dry River ...	Thos. Abrahams	C. Lopez	...	50
Heathfield ...	Cath. Elliott	J. C. Elliott	...	24
New Yarmouth ...	H. E. Upton	L. C. Shirley	...	35
Paradise ...	D. R. Callaghan	J. C. Elliott	...	23
Springfield ...	Sarah Ronaldson	H. T. Ronaldson	...	56
Old Yarmouth ...	Estate of A. E. Robinson	W. F. Robinson	...	30
York Pen ...	H. H. Scott	...	...	2
The Pastures ...	Geo. Muirhead	...	...	20
Shrew ...	Quintin Logan	...	...	10
Goshen ...	Isaac Rattigan	...	...	2
Sheckle's Store ...	W. I. C. Works	W. C. Lyle	...	5
Rhymesbury ...	Lord Dudley	L. C. Shirley	...	30
Friendship ...	Col. W. G. Dawkins	H. H. J. Brennan	...	25
Ivy Store ...	W. F. March	W. F. March	...	30
Morgan's Valley ...	Hy. Abrahams	Hy. Abrahams	...	40
Halse Hall ...	Isaac Fox	...	...	30
Bryans Pen ...	Wesleyan Methodist Socy.	A. T. A. Webb (lessee)	...	9

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Twickenham Park...	J. Cameron	...	...	200
Lawrencefield ...	J. Allwood	...	...	112
Rodons ...	Do.	...	...	119½
Turnbull Penn ...	D. I. Davis	...	...	24
Ellis' Caymanas ...	A. Crum Ewing	John Cameron	...	240
Crawle ...	Do.	Do.	...	400
Lime Tree Garden...	M. A. Ellis	...	...	148
Woodlands ...	Do.	...	...	90
Turnbull Pen and Lakes Pen }	Dr. J. J. Edwards	...	...	23
Goshen ...	L. Fulford	...	...	200
Craigellachie ...	Bishop Collins	...	...	40
Blair Pen ...	C. G. Hudson	...	...	100
Hayfield ...	C. G. Hudson	...	...	50
Bernard Lodge ...	A. L. Keeling,	...	...	150
Phoenix Park ...	Do.	...	...	100
Reid's Pen ...	Kerr & Co.	F. C. Billingslea	...	38
Grange Lane ...	C. Lewis	...	...	314
Rodons ...	C. McKella	...	...	125
Bretts Penn ...	John Parker	...	...	20
Turnbull Pen ...	E. S. Gallraith	...	...	24
Grange Lane ...	Theo. Ellis	...	...	5
Reevesdale ...	W. H. Reeves	...	...	24
Braeton ...	Howard R. Smith	...	...	7
Dawkins Caymanas	Robt. Taylor	...	...	60
Findlay's Cottage ...	Andrew Taylor	...	...	9
Phoenix Park ...	W. R. Turner	...	...	275
St. Jago Park ...	F. E. Taylor	...	...	5
Grange Lane ...	E. N. Watson	...	...	5
Windsor Park ...	Hon. W. Watson	...	...	80
West Prospect ...	I. Cookman	...	...	20
Villa Pen ...	N. N. McGilchrist	...	...	38½
Whitemarl ...	Henry McGilchrist	...	...	60
Orchard ...	John S. Powell	...	...	18
Orange Park ...	H. R. Smith	...	...	100
Bog ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	143
Belmore ...	Do.	...	...	59
Cedar Grove ...	Do.	...	...	100
Berkshire Hall ...	F. W. Taylor & J. T. Baylis	...	20	53
Burtons ...	F. L. Falconer	...	...	15
Carew Castle ...	P. H. Bather	...	30	30
Bybrook ...	Rapp & Page	...	...	15
Cambrians ...	S. M. Cover	...	80	...
Charliemont ...	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	30	35
Dove Hall ...	John M. Mills	...	15	15
Do. ...	R. T. Rigg & Mary Mon- crieffe	...	30	50
Glengoffe ...	Melville, L. B.	...	20	50
Harkers Hall ...	J. C. Lescesne	...	30	56
Jew Penn ...	A. Patterson	...	40	20
Walworth Park ...	Egbert Clarke	...	...	13
New Works ...	F. W. Aris	...	60	60
Do. ...	F. L. Falconer	...	10	30
New Hall ...	P. H. Bather	...	80	80
Pear Tree Grove ...	Bailey, W.	...	...	52
Rio Magno ...	H. J. Rudolf	...	150	150
Rio Cobre Valley ...	A. S. J. Clarke	...	22	14
Riversdale ...	A. R. McIntosh	...	60	60
Rose Hall ...	Dugald Campbell	...	70	100
Tulloch ...	J. H. McPhail	...	140	270
Tulloch Mtn. ...	John Gordon	...	10	10

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocon.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Springvale ...	F. G. Bather	..	15	10
Wakefield ...	F. McMahon	..	15	40
Worthy Park ...	J. V. Calder	...	279	50
West Prospect ...	Isaac Cookman	...	...	15
Cow Park ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	266
Congreve Park ...	Do.	...	...	230
Cottage ...	Do.	...	...	36
Farm ...	Do.	...	...	550
Government Park..	Do.	...	...	185
Great Salt Pond ...	Do.	...	...	230
Tamarinds ...	Do.	...	...	60
Watson Grove ...	Do.	...	...	200
Portmore ...	Do.	...	...	60
Cookson ...	Do.	...	...	200
Cumberland Pen ...	Ernest Verley	...	...	1,000
Reid's Pen ...	Wm. Watson	...	...	100
Bushy Park ...	Bishop Collins	...	...	40
Thetford ...	Vincent Verley	...	...	70
Dawkins Caymanas	A. Crum Ewing	Jno. Cameron	...	240
Ferry Pen ...	Alex. Feurtado	...	...	10
Halfway Tree Pen...	R. H. B. Hotchkin	...	...	380
Angels ...	Angels Co.	T. H. Sharp	...	100
Alexandria ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	60
Ballenware ...	Reeves, U. H.	...	...	30
Sons Pen ...	Parker, John	...	...	7

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, 1907-38.

Grazing Pens having 100 heads of Cattle and over are alone particularized.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Halberstadt	Hon. B. S. Gosset	...	285	1,400	200
Constant Spring	A. W. Farquharson & J. C. Farquharson	...	433	2,044	250
Waterhouse	U. F. Co.	Wm. Watson	550	800	200
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Belvedere	L. D. Baker	...	337	1,955	547
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	S. H. Morris	480	1,520	120
Friendship	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	200	850	190
Garbrand Hall	W. I. Plantations, Ltd.	A. T. Blackwell	430	5,589	263
Holland	A. W. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	105	1,010	150
Lloyds	J. W. McLean	...	1,223½	4,000	197
Lyssons	C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillipps	...	260	3,740	110
Pera	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	500	845	156
Blue Mountain	R. B. Hopkins	...	200	2,601	225
Amity Hall & Hordley	Jamaica Co.	...	620	2,338	100
<i>Portland—</i>					
Kildare and Spring Garden	United Fruit Co.	W. Watson	3,390	508	756
Boston	do.	do.	131	736	323
Bound Brook	do.	do.	150	1,571	306
Mulatto River	J. A. Hinchelwood	J. A. Hinchelwood	200	390	100
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	...	700	478	150
Eden Park	J. H. Phillipotts	...	1,100	260	100
Frontier	Est. of D. R. Clementson	P. A. Bovell	313½	1,069½	210
Fontabelle	H. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	1,738¼	1,010	634
Huddersfield	Jno. Cameron	...	800	100	130
Heywood Hall	J. E. Kerr & Co.	L. B. Melville	300	1,057	120
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	...	500	511	145
Lucky Hill	Adam Roxburgh	...	667	230	250
Nonsuch	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	953	630	173
Prospect	A. N. Dixon	...	725	469	210
Quebec	H. D. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	983	753	210
Tremolesworth	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	900	500	180
Tower Hill	A. N. Dixon	...	285	100	100
Union Hill	Est. of A. B. Clementson	J. B. Goffe	581	200	200
Up-Park Pen	Ellen Roper	...	657	105	300
Warwick Castle	J. T. Marsh	...	610	246	180
Agualta Vale	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	1,024	976	288
Cape Clear	do.	do.	740	498	223
Charlottenburgh	W. H. W. Westmoreland	...	430	484	168
Esher and Cromwell	A. C. Westmoreland	...	571	1,246	318
Fort George	A. F. G. Ellis	Farquharson and Milholland	2,000	1,827	747.
Fort Stewart	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	1,422	1,344	443
Gibraltar	M. E. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	539	393	120
Hopewell	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	994	745	391
Koningsburg	do.	do.	750	1,141	272

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>					
Nutfield (Ellis Estate)	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	2,628	1,867	460
Gray's Inn	A. F. Emslie	J. R. Scarlett	400	1,606	100
Water Valley	E. Broughton	H. Cork	645	555	100
Osborne	R. L. Benbow	...	302	200	150
Sherness	A. N. Dixon	...	787	173	100
Water Valley	Hon. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	427	604	100
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park	A. W. Douet	...	100	842	210
Arthur's Seat & Bogue	Mrs. Drysdale	S. M. Fisher	450	1,206	496
Annandale	Thos. L. Roxburgh	K. L. Roxburgh	853	1,467	530
Beverly	A. J. Webb	...	83	276	250
Bellevue	A. C. Paton	...	342	313	250
Barneville	Hon. H. E. Cox	...	...	...	...
Crescent Park	Hon. Dr. John Pringle	...	119	1,208	400
Carton	Tom Dobson	...	400	1,093	350
Chippenhams Park	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	60	1,740	109
Drax Hall	Hon. Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	551	987	373
Granfield and Endeavour Farm	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	1,736	143	5-3
	P. Fox	...	435	...	100
Goshen	Mrs. E. J. Roper	...	123	2,353½	373
Grier Park	C. A. Brown	...	181	885	300
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant	Hy. Conran	...	560	509	380
Mount Plenty	Adam Roxburgh	...	372	276	310
New Ground	A. N. Dixon	...	40	980	124
Phoenix Park	Est. Braham	...	407	1,034	241
Trafalgar, Prosper Hall and Mamme Ridge	Est. of Robinson	...	1,791	485	700
Pennys	St. Leger Tivy	...	250	1,700	300
Rio Hoe	Major C. G. Moulton-Barrett	...	1,050	2,886	750
Retirement	John R. Braham	...	441	232	190
Ramble	Hon. H. E. Cox	...	289	3,343	...
Roaring River	Hon. Dr. John Pringle	...	20	1,080	350
Soho, Woodfield and Halifax	Hy. Conran	...	370	1,473	700
Thicketts and Lookout	C. L. Walker	...	800	820	500
Unity Valley and Greenfield	Mrs. E. J. Roper	...	475	3,374	310
Winefield	John R. Scarlett	...	200	230	186
Bridge Water	Mrs. Ella Stephenson	Stephenson, Harry	1,250	800	240
Bengal	Alexr. Hopwood	Hopwood, Alexr.	1,110	639	112
Cardiff Hall	H. J. Blagrove (Col.)	Purchase, R. E. L.	...	...	...
Friendship	Hon. C. J. Ward	...	462	395	350
Hopewell	C. L. Walker	...	315	269	130
Dunbarton	W. J. Nash	...	467	100	198
Hopewell	A. B. Reirie	...	653	454	210
Home Castle	Est. Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskin	2,802	1,240	766

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Albion and Barnettden	Major C. G. Moulton-Barrett	...	400	3,711	614
Annandale	Edwin Helwig	...	830	200	101
Edinburgh Castle	W. Conran	...	240	1,003	400
Belmont	A. C. Paton	...	500	200	100
"	Wm. Conran	...	427	220	...
Brooms Hall	Geo. McGrath	...	800	518½	...
Belleair and Cardiff	Col. C. J. Blagrove	A. B. Rerrie	2,561	730	879
Ballintroy	C. A. Winn	...	775	100	101
Cedar Valley and Relief	W. V. Townsend	...	396	460	...
Coolshade	F. L. Clarke	...	46	600	120
Collisbar	Thos. Wilson	...	260	700	...
Culloden	I. A. Chisholm	...	648	526	...
Cyprus	H. E. Crum Ewing	...	478	100	...
Enfield	J. H. Allwood	...	200	75	110
Friendship	J. H. Levy	...	401	200	...
Farm	H. Brown	...	339	627	200
Golden Spring	S. Cotter	...	82	350	300
Greenock	Heirs of Anderson	...	614	914	...
Huntley	A. M. Dixon	...	600	168	130
Hyde Park	Heirs of Hy. Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	329	785	...
Knutsford and Lime Tree Garden	G. Cokett	...	644	202	114
Knapdale	H. C. J. Purchas	...	894	300	280
Richmond Penn	C. E. G. Gordon	H. S. Hoskins	860	2,140	143
Southfield	Jno. Conran	...	250	906	...
Shaw Park	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	...	350	205	100
Scarlett Hall	A. J. Webb	...	642	202	...
Tinglery	A. Davis	Cargill & Cargill	460	1,760	...
Windsor	J. Cameron	...	103	587	...
Waltar	E. M. Mais	...	100	217½	100
Malvern Park & Mammee	Bart. E. Pratt	...	836	1,200	443
Seville	H. S. Hoskins	...	920	1,372	194
Lily Field	Alex. Hopwood	Alexr. Hopwood	1,502	500	256
Lindale	L. Simons	Charles Costa	500	111	195
Minard and New Hope	George McGrath	George McGrath	1,661	133	470
Orange Valley	H. J. Blagrove (Col.)	R. E. Purchase	2,468	932	735
Ridge	Richard Todd	Richard Todd	1,352	133	280
Retreat	James P. Hall	James P. Hall	1,494	700	400
Thatchfield	George McGrath	George McGrath	915	694	...
Tobolski and Queenlythe	Mrs. Trench	R. L. Young	2,000	1,996	416
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Merrywood and Top Hill	Chas. A. Nunes	Chas. A. Nunes	812	258	600
Wales, Potosi & Lansquinette	J. H. Clerk	J. H. Clerk	1,455	536½	500

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>					
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk	J. H. Clerk	700	855	140
Colchis	H. Sewell et al	H. S. Hoskins	100	496	130
Stewart Castle	Dr. C. T. Dewar	Dr. C. T. Dewar	900	340	260
Hampstead, Reserve and Retreat	Jane Gentles	Jane Gentles	700	1,324	200
Windsor	W. D. Hill	W. D. Hill	881	5,664	270
Mahogany Hall	Heirs of J. W. Fisher	S. Fisher	1,154	1,736	340
Barnstable	Mrs. Lewis	Hon. L. C. Shirley	503	132	260
Golden Grove	E. E. Jarrett	D. O'Kelly-Lawson (lessee)	787	863	140
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	G. P. Dewar	700	406	300
Good Hope	A. Oppenheim	A. Oppenheim	650	1,151	300
Holland	Henry Sewell et al	H. S. Hoskins	990	678	480
Spring	W. E. Johnson	W. E. Johnson	661	..	110
Florence Hall	C. C. Plunkett	...	400	293	100
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall	H. J. Kerr	...	800	359	350
Canaan	J. Fletcher	Jos. Shore	260	545	150
Garland	A. G. Facey	...	110	1,237	150
Kempshot	Maxwell Hall	...	499	101	150
Kirkpatrick	Est. R. McFarlane	A. Mills	370	593	140
Montpelier	Hon. E. Eillis	J. W. Edwards	1,695	5,450	2,500
Retirement	D. Mills	...	930	638	400
Windsor Lodge	D. Mills	...	405	1,185	300
Spot Valley and Carlton	D. Grant	...	600	242	300
Eden	J. L. Lynch	...	389	505	160
Belvedere	D. Miles	...	322	278	100
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere	Hon. B. S. Gosset	...	950	120	572
Burnt Ground	Mrs. H. James	C. A. T. Fursdon (lessee)	1,233	520	700
Challacombe Castle	A. Charley	...	1,700	1,546	1,000
Chester Castle	S. H. Cooke	...	502	462	330
Content	Jno. Hudson	...	500	810	550
Fish River	A. S. Aguilar	C. W. Hewitt	1,000	1,828	90
Georgia	A. E. Davis	...	605	901	110
Golden Grove	Heirs of E. J. Sadler	S. H. Morris	504	1,999	534
Paint	A. R. Mudie	A. R. Mudie	412	938	260
Eton	H. Sanftleben	H. Sanftleben	400	830	100
Great Valley	Mrs. W. L. Kerr and Mrs. C. McGregor	W. L. Kerr	910	1,930	720
Green River	C. W. Hewitt	...	400	179	200
Haughton Grove	A. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	950	...	400
Do. Court	do.	do.	100	767	350
Hopewell	H. G. Davis	...	700	50	200
Knockalva	Col. E. D. Malcolm	M. Malcolm	3,278	1,625	775
Kenilsworth	Est. of W. Browne	Ethel Browne	1,537	1,428	350
New Milnes	R. H. Robertson	...	970	517	110
Orange Bay	C. W. Hewitt	...	620	1,045 ¹ / ₂	300
Ramble	deB. S. Heaven	Hon. B. S. Gosset	1,316	922	703
Retrieve	Col. E. D. Malcolm	L. Harris	679	643	234

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Hanover, contd.</i>					
Sadler's Hall	Heirs of E. J. Sadler	S. H. Morris	666	324	722
Shettlewood	Hon. E. H. Ellis	J. W. Edwards	1,966	14	540
Round Hill	W. F. Lawrence	...	750	589	150
<i>Westmoreland-</i>					
Ackendown	A. S. Aguilar & Bro.	..	1,034	502	255
Amity	M. Campbell	Alex. Hopwood	150	848	200
Barnyside	Mary Wills	A. M. Mills	1,167	510	450
Bluefields	T. S. McNeil	...	573	200	102
Bog	Heirs of C. M. Gifford	...	1,148	400	334
Carawina and Anglesea	E. Sadler	...	330	1,261	...
Clifton and Lundie	A. H. Sinclair	Dr. F. A. Sinclair	994	30	370
Enfield	J. R. Williams	...	822	267	444
Georges Plain	Adelaide Watt	W. Wooliscroft	720½	1,117½	...
Three Miles River	"	"	698½	90	...
Granvale	W. A. King	...	880	2,221	...
Haddo	G. A. Malcolm	...	700	363	220
Hermitage	E. C. Cooke	...	814	125	300
Kew Park	J. R. Williams	...	1,011	97	659
Leamington	Jos. Findlay	...	700	32	120
Llandilo	Hugh Clarke	...	1,087½	400	300
Mt. Edgcombe	C. B. Vickers	...	1,447	318	422
Negril Spots	Dr. F. A. Sinclair	...	700	235	220
New Hope	Jno. Hudson	...	672	1,290	...
Old Hope	H. Sandbach	J. W. Edwards	2,086	1,554	591
Petersville	T. S. McNeil	...	1,010	1,176	285
Prospect	R. M. Ewen	...	588	1,371	300
Bulstrode	H. C. Whitelock	F. M. Whitelock	530	887	201
Galloway	M. H. Harvey	R. E. Harvey	1,100	99	140
Bath	A. W. Alcock	...	675	19	...
Chilton	J. W. Mennell	...	280	220	180
Kings Valley	Hall & Tullis	M. Hall	1,000	861	...
Lennox	W. J. H. Cooke	...	539	100	160
Moreland	H. M. Whitelock	...	615	1,243	211
Mt. Stewart	Est. R. H. Robertson	...	234	...	69
Mt. Ricketts	Agnes Latham	H. H. La Reom	984	988	80
Nonpariel	R. E. Harvey	...	320	718	100
Valetta	A. B. Ventresse	...	240	136	125
Meylersfield	Mrs. K. Nolan	W. H. Farquharson	800	2,702	300
Paradise	Heirs of E. J. Sadler	S. H. Morris	1,365	1,134	429
Shafston	E. M. Tait	...	667	120	...
Robins River	Heirs of Thos. Tait	R. M. Ewen	600	485	300
Shafston	A. H. Sinclair	Dr. F. H. Sinclair	769	1,200	100
Sweet River	W. M. Douet	S. Clarke	1,200	487	369
Spring Garden	B. H. Segree, et al	B. H. Segree	779	1,864	380
Walbro Hall	F. A. Ewen	R. M. Ewen	748	200	400
White Hall	J. G. Clarke	P. H. Northcote	780	1,106	200
Woodstock	Mrs. Harvey	R. E. Harvey	950	420	600
Pepper and Bona Vista	W. Dickenson	E. W. Muirhead	2,000	1,333	500

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Fullerswood	E. T. Forrest	E. T. Forrest	800	59	190
Luana	H. J. Lewis	H. J. Lewis	1,630	1,670	400
Font Hill	Rev. S. C. Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs	1,523	1,624	326
Y. S.	P. J. Brown	P. J. Brown	908	8,500	500
Lower Works	Hendriks & Co.	Hendricks & Co.	...	730	110
New Savannah	George H. Reid	Geo. H. Reid	500	260	200
Goshen	R. B. Daley	...	1,560	1,452½	650
Gilnock and Northampton	Jan. Phillippo	Hy. A. Jacobs	2,000	643	450
Holland	M. H. M Farquharson	Farquharson	1,600	4,753	500
Cornwall	do.	...	218	281	120
Biscany and Newton	R. B. Daley	...	100	1,763¼	250
Barton Isles	Dr. J. W. D. Hudson	...	600	1,985	200
Raheen	Heirs of W. D. Pearman	...	1,100	3,493	575
Bogue	Hendricks & Co.	...	1,511	4,994	500
Elim	J. M. Farquharson	...	1,289	3,425	375
Cabbage Valley	do.	...	250	1,511	100
Oxford	C. F. Pengelly	...	281	1,340½	250
New Buildings	Mrs. E. J. Barry	Hy. A. Jacobs	350	450	150
Appleton	A. M. Nathan (Est. of)	J. M. Farquharson	390	5,514	450
Long Hill	J. M. Farquharson	...	1,389	402	215
Friendship	Hy. Maxwell	...	900	800	250
Southampton	Isabella Williams	...	407	570	125
Elphenstone	Stafford Maxwell	...	400	1,186	210
Peru	Hon. John V. Calder	...	530	500	100
Stanmore Hill	do.	...	600	869	150
Belmont	do.	...	272	478	100
Torrington	Geo. R. Smith	...	1,124	...	230
Malvern	A. F. Lawrence	...	234	...	100
Cashew	J. C. Hutchinson	...	200	1,000	150
Haughton	Mrs. Barclay	Maxwell Stafford	400	774	150
Vaux Hall	S. R. Smith	E. T. Forrest	740	...	250
<i>Manchester—</i>					
Brumalia	J. Daly Lewis	...	629	371	400
Great Valley	Margt. Logan	A. C. L. Martin	1,000	381	300
Kendal	J. P. Clark	...	418	67	400
Lyndhurst	E. F. Coke	...	500	575	120
Marshall's Pen	M. E. Muirhead	E. W. Muirhead	916	984	320
Martins Hill and Part of Battersea	H. W. Coke	...	90	171	150
Shooter's Hill	H. H. Heron	...	830	3,778	350
Stones Hope	R. W. Miles	...	402	288	200
Ramble	S. A. Hendriks	...	500	654	100
Litchfield	H. G. Sturridge	...	300	270	150
Mt. Nelson	M. J. Sturridge	...	416	159	120

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Halse Hall	Isaac Fox	Isaac Fox	2,450	490	466
St. Jago	H. W. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	1,450	5,050	765
Pennants	Lord Penrhyn	A. J. McIlville	720	1,911	335
Morgans Valley	Henry Abrahams	Henry Abrahams	...	1,090	100
Rock River	John Scully	John Scully	200	1,890	200
Caswell Hill	C. Lopez	C. Lopez	700	796	200
Dry River	Thos. Abrahams	C. Lopez	553	796	120
Beauchamp Cottage	Hy. Hodelin	Hy. Hodelin	375	1,275	220
Gibbons	Alfred Pawsey	T. M. Ellis	190	436	200
Hermitage	E. A. Burford	E. A. Burford	292	118	100
Knights and Exeter	C. J. Ward	T. Harty	713	2,616	550
Rowington Park	L. & C. Isaacs	L. & C. Isaacs	950	250	150
Springfield	S. Ronaldson	H. T. Ronaldson	1,326	318	434
Rhymesbury	Lord Dudley	L. C. Shirley	1,640	3,247½	834
Denbigh	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. G. McGrath	600	7,032	470
Eden, Mocho	A. W. Douet	...	550	100	125
Ashley Hall	Hon. G. W. Fitz-Herbert	...	280	469	...
Budleigh Park	R. W. Miles	H. T. Ronaldson	250	1,050	131
Milk Pen	Berthold & Grunhut	Berthold & Grunhut	400	2,534	...
Milk Spring	S. Ronaldson	H. T. Ronaldson	670	...	...
New Yarmouth	Lord Dudley	Conrad Watson	513	334½	100
Old do.	Est. E. A. Robinson	E. F. Robinson	162	1,113	...
Paradise	D. B. Callaghan	J. C. Elliott	423	565	...
Spring Plain and Mount Pleasant	Mrs. H. Fray	H. Fray	285	1,805	...
Sheckles	H. Greenough	...	254	1,146	153
Dunkley	T. Ellis	T. Ellis	274	392	...
Ramble	C. Elliott	A. A. Lewis	780	338	120
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Amity Hall	Geo. McGrath	...	2,058	820	766
Boddles Pen	J. & G. D. Fulford	...	617	271	123
Bridge Pen and Polly Dore	Mrs. Lavinia Robinson	...	929	...	280
Bellevue	Mrs. M. A. Ellis	O. Keeling	400	3,805	230
Charliemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	1,256½	3,055½	921
Crawle	A. Crum-Ewing	J. Russell	84	400	200
Cumberland Pen	Ernest Verley	...	600	4,554½	360
Fellowship Hall	W. R. Turner	...	240	1,385	200
Harmony	W. R. Turner	...	415	2,000	160
Hartlands	Hartlands Co. Ltd.	A. E. Wigan	330	2,040	270
Lloyds	F. E. Hopkins	...	523	4,023	230
March Pen	Mrs. Levy	A. E. Keeling	950	349	400
Mendez Pen	Mrs. G. Sturridge	H. G. Sturridge	800	89	350
New Works	I. W. Aris	...	616	237¾	250
Colbeck	Jamaica Tobacco Co.	...	450	5,113	200
Long Wharf	H. McGilchrist	—	470	845	200

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, ctd.</i>					
New Hall	S. H. Bather	...	330	470	170
Phoenix Park	A. L. Keeling	...	798	200	...
Rio Magno	H. J. Rudolph	...	910	1,220	322
Rhodens Pen	C. G. Lord	...	150	220	150
Spring Garden	Leo. C. Verley	...	640	1,478	356
St. Helens	Hon. G. W. Fitz-Herbert	...	1,500	334	382
Springvale	T. G. Bather	...	414	1,927 ³ / ₄	220
Tulloch	John H. McPhail	...	1,000	601 ¹ / ₂	135
Treadways	Wm. Gyles	...	184	1,010	200
Thetford	Vincent Verley	...	620	1,394	360
Whims	Lionel Fulford	...	746	49	100
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	...	1,497	10,205	657
Wallens	John W. Gyles	...	310	1,190	110

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a resident magistrate's court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

In 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the privy council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from owner of animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—Law 6 of 1904), may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of the land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly, when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a resident magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s. d. 1 0
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0 6
(c.) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1 6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0 6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.	

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—	s. d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	0 6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1 0

s. d.

For every sheep, goat, or pig	0	6
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NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication expenses actually incurred	0	6
For notice of impounding when given to the owner		

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

LAW 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

LAW 24 of 1890 provides that all cattle and animals imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the government, and shall then be placed in a *dépôt* on the coast to be provided by the government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day on which they are landed. Cattle imported from the United Kingdom for breeding purposes only are exempt under the law quoted above, and law 33 of 1893 further modifies the provisions of the law of 1890 by enacting that cattle imported from any British possession or from the United States of America shall be exempt from quarantine provided the importer declares that they are and that the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only, and when on examination they are found to be free from disease.

The only Cattle Quarantine Ground at present appointed is at Rock Fort, three miles from Kingston. Mr. E. L. Tavares is acting as Inspector.

The law empowers the Governor in privy council to fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle landed at the *dépôt*.

In consequence of the report of Professor Williams, whose services were engaged by the government to enquire into the cattle disease which did much mischief in 1894-95 and 1896, the Government in September, 1896, issued an order forbidding the importation of cattle from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Central and South America, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and South Africa. In 1897 this order was modified to the extent of allowing animals for breeding purposes only, to be imported with the special leave of the Governor first obtained, and on condition of certificates as to perfect health being produced from the port of shipment as well as from the Inspector of stock here.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Compiled by Wm. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens.)

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the compiler visited the principal market in Kingston once a week for twelve months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annata, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions, and the prices also vary according to supply and demand.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew nuts	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coco-nuts—dry	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Coco-nuts—green	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Cherimoya	Anona Cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple	Anona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—½d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla	Passiflora macrocarpa	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—5s. to 10s. per 100.
Grapes—black	Vitis vinifera var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Grapes—white	Vitis vinifera var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb., June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Lime	<i>Citrus medica</i> , var. <i>acida</i>	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, Numerous varieties	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to ½d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is ½d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon	<i>Cucurbita Melo</i>	Winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each.
Melon Cantaloup	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July. 4½d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April—4½d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November—3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangierine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Pine-apple Bull-head	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Rather scarce September to March—5d. and 6d. each; fair supply March to May—4½d. to 6d. each plentiful May to end of August—2d. to 6d. each.
Pine-apple Ripley	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Same seasons as previous—3d. to 6d. each when plentiful; 6d. to 1s. each when scarce.
Pine-apple Sugar-loaf	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Same seasons and prices as for Bull-head.
Pindar-nut	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year—1½d.—2d. per quart.
Shaddock	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop	<i>Anona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November—3d. each.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Star-apple	Chrysophyllum Cainito	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen ; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen ; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen ; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup	Passiflora mali- formis	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen.
Sweet Sop	Anona squamosa	None from February to early part of June ; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September ; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
<i>Vegetables.</i>		
Akee	Blighia sapida	Plentiful July to October—¾d. per dozen ; November to end of June not plentiful—1½d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	Persea gratissima	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September—¾d. to 1½d. each ; scarce from October to end of April—1d. to 2d. each ; none during May and June.
Beans—French	Phaseolus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb. when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	Phaseolus lunatus	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot	Beta vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit	Artocarpus incisa	Throughout the year ; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	Brassica oleracea	Throughout the year ; best during winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	Amarantus viridis A. gangeticus A. spinosus	Throughout the year ; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	Phytolacca octandra	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Carrot	Daucus Carota	Throughout the year ; best during winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	Secchium edule	Throughout the year, most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas	Xanthosoma sagittaeifolium	Throughout the year, most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn	Zea Mays	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Corn, Indian, or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year, small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen
Gourd, Bottle, or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads.
Ochra	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish
Pea—Black-eye	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—3d. to 6d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—3d. to 6d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—2½d. and 3d. per quart
Pea—Red Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum, var. paradisiaca</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to 1d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½ to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet	<i>Ipomoea Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb., or 4s. to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Spinach (See Calalu, and Indian Kale)		
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Water Cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—7s. to 10s. per cwt.
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year—8s. to 10s. per cwt.
Yampee, or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 2s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	25s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood	<i>Picraena excelsa</i>	30s. to 31s. per ton of 20 cwt., 6s. per ton extra for free on board. From April to October there was no demand and no trade.
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma Cacao</i>	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 41s. per 100 lbs. in March when the spring crop closed; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop started at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lb. In some years even higher prices have been realized, this coffee is not affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market
Coffee (Fine)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	33s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop started in Manchester at 30s. per 100 lbs. This price was maintained to middle of October when all crops started and the price advanced to 32s. dropping to 30s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	28s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop started in Manchester at 20s. per 100 lbs., this price was advanced to 22s. during September and remained at that figure to middle of October when all crops came in and the price rose to 23s. and 24s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price dropped to 22s. at which figure it remained to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	30s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continued to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price dropped to 23s. per 100 lbs.; this price was maintained to beginning of November when it rose to 26s. and remained at this figure to the end of the year.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by end of the month. During February to end of March the price remained steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rose to 16s. and remained at that figure to middle of May when it went up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct. none was offered, then all crops came in and the price started at 20s. per cwt. and remained at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	<i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i>	5s. 3d. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid were £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	From January to middle of April 35s. per ton (20 cwts.) and 6s. extra for free on board; during May and early part of June 39s. per ton; June to beginning of August 43s.; August and September 48s.; October to end of November 40s. and during December 36s. per ton.
Fustic (trunks)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	From January to middle of April 48s. per ton of 20 cwts., and 6s. extra for free on board; May to early part of June 52s.; from middle of June to end of September, 56s.; from beginning of October to end of November 48s. and during December 44s. per ton.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	January 25s. to 28s. per 100lbs. ; in February 26s. to 28s. ; from February to end of April, 28s. ; May, 32s. to 34s. ; June, 36s. ; crop all reaped ; July, 32s. ; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when crop started at 24s. per 100lbs.
Kola-nut	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	Crop starts in March. No trade before June when 12s. 6d. per 100lbs. was paid for fresh nuts. This price advanced to 15s. per 100 lbs. by middle of June and dropped to 8s. in July for cured nuts. It remained at 8s. to end of crop. The trees give 2 crops—Mar. to June, and Aug. to Nov.
Logwood (roots)	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>	From January to June 34s. per ton of 20 cwts., and 6s. extra for free on board. From middle of June to end of year 50s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board.
Logwood (trunks)	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>	48s. per ton (20 cwts.) at wharf, 6s. extra for free on board, Jan. to middle of April; 52s. May and June; 50s. to end of year.
Orange, Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000 January and February ; 12s. 6d.—13s. March ; 14s. April ; 15s., May ; 16s. to 18s., June—Crop over ; 20s. July and August. New crop started in August with a demand for Canada ; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month ; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October ; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December.
Pimento	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	16s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March ; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about end of June ; July 18s. full crop in August, 18s. 6d. ; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 14s. 6d. at end of month ; October 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. ; November 15s. 6d. ; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 8s. to 10s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen. Both in good demand.
Pine-apple (Bull head)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz. ; 4s. in April ; 2s. to 3s. per doz. from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen ; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen, July, 5s. per dozen, August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to 4½d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE regular lines of steamers maintaining communication with Jamaica are the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which run to and from Southampton via Central American ports and also to and from New York; the Imperial Direct West India Steamship Company to and from Great Britain; the Hamburg-American Line, Atlas Service (formerly the Atlas S.S. Co.); the United Fruit Company to and from the United States; and the Halifax and West India S.S. Co. to and from Canada. Other lines of steamers, of which particulars are given, touch at Jamaica ports with more or less regularity.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Arno" and the Imperial Direct West India steamer "Jamaica" make trips between Kingston and the outports.

The steamers of the Hamburg-American Line give a monthly service to and from Havre and Hamburg and a weekly service to and from New York.

The Imperial Direct West India Steamship Company commenced a fortnightly service between Jamaica and Bristol on 16th February, 1901, under contract and subsidy of £40,000 per annum, half of which is paid by the Colony and half by the Imperial Government, with specific conditions as to the carriage of fruit.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company commenced on the 21st Oct., 1905, a fast direct fortnightly service between Jamaica and New York.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office;—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England.—29 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton; 9 Albert Square, Manchester; 5 Fenwick St., Liverpool, and at Birmingham and Glasgow.

Chairman—Owen Philipps.

Manager—Alfred S. Williams.

Representative in Jamaica—S. B. Cockell, 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

Marine Supt. for West Indies—W. H. Owen, R.N.R.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

Asturias (Twin screw)	12,200 tons	Oroya	...	6,297 tons
Avon	11,072 "	Oruba	...	5,737 "
Araguaya	10,000 "	Orotava	...	5,857 "
Amazon	10,000 "	Tagus	...	5,545 "
Aragon	9,441 "	Trent	..	5,525 "
Danube	5,891 "	Atrato	...	5,347 "
Nile	5,855 "	Orinoco	...	4,572 "
Thames	5,621 "	Segura (Twin screw)	...	4,747 "
Clyde	5,618 "	Sabor	"	4,745 "
Magdalena	5,373 "	Marima	...	2,742 "
Monmouthshire	5,091 "	Agadir	...	2,723 "
Potaro	4,378 "	Arzila	...	2,722 "
Pardo	4,366 "	Catalina	..	2,626 "
Parana	4,152 "	Conway	...	2,627 "
Denbighshire	3,844 "	Caroni	...	2,628 "
Flintshire	3,815 "	Eden	...	2,145 "
Severn	3,760 "	Esk	...	2,145 "
Teviot	3,271 "	Solent	..	1,908 "
Tamar	3,207 "	Dee	...	1,871 "
Tyne	2,902 "	Kennett	...	827 "
Ortona (Twin screw)	7,945 "	Arno	...	607 "

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.					
Spey	...	470 tons	Tees	...	180 tons
Yare	...	299 "	Wear	...	180 "
Taw	...	180 "	Eider	...	1,236 "

STEAM TUGS AND LAUNCHES.

Hamble, Stationed at Southampton.	Wandle, Stationed at Trinidad.
Seine " Cherbourg.	Fal " St. Thomas.
Brent " Barbados.	Swale " "
Exe " Trinidad	Florence " Rio de Janeiro.
Wey " "	

The transatlantic mail steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going direct to Barbados, thence to Trinidad whence branch steamers proceed as under:—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara, St. Vincent and Grenada.

One every two weeks from Barbados to Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and Montserrat.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Trinidad, La Guayra, Savanilla, Cartagena and Colon; going on thence to Jamaica; from Jamaica the steamers proceed direct to New York and return from New York back to Jamaica.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward, calling at Cherbourg when there are passengers for France.

A cargo steamer leaves London fortnightly for the West Indies direct to Barbados, Trinidad or Jamaica as circumstances call for, and these ships proceed home from Jamaica direct to Havre and London during the rum season, the alternate route being Jamaica to Colombian ports, thence home to Havre and London.

In addition to the above, there are local services round the islands of Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Tobago and Dominica.

Passenger rates between Kingston, Jamaica, and Southampton, and between Jamaica and New York, single and return, on application at the company's offices.

Children: one under 3 years free, 3 years and under 8 quarter fare, 8 years and under 12 half fare. School tickets 12 years and under 18 for young gentlemen and ladies proceeding to or returning from school at special return ticket available for three months or longer by arrangement (New York excepted). Servants (when accompanying their employers) by special arrangement.

In order to encourage travelling between the islands the rates of passage to the principal ports have been considerably reduced.

The steamers for New York leave Jamaica every alternate Saturday at 8 a.m., arrive in New York the following Wednesday evening or early Thursday morning, leaving New York on the Saturday, arriving back in Jamaica on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning: sailing thence to Colon, Cartagena, Savanilla, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Arno" sails from Kingston every alternate Monday evening, going eastward, and calling at ports as under, taking freight and passengers. She has first class accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and the fare is 10s. for the first port and 5s. additional for every port after. Round trip £4.

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

List of Ports and Agents.

Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.	St. Ann's Bay	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.	Ocho Rios	H. W. Weyrauch & Co
Sav.-la-Mar	Leyden & Co.	Port Maria	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Lucea	L. Sanftleben & Sons	Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen
Montego Bay	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Port Antonio	A. A. Brown
Falmouth	do	Port Morant	Messrs. Marchallick & Co.
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy	Morant Bay	Messrs. Marchallick & Co.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE, COY. LTD.

FAST MAIL, PASSENGER, FRUIT AND CARGO SERVICE—BETWEEN BRISTOL AND KINGSTON.

Fortnightly sailings each way.

Passenger fares, single	£18 to £25
“ Return	£32 to £40
Children, 3, and under 6 years	£6.
“ 10, and under 16 “	£8. 8s.
“ 16, and under 18 “	£12.

Managers—Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.,

Freight & Passenger Department do.

Freight & Passenger Department do.

General Agent, Jamaica

Colonial House, Liverpool

Canada House, Bristol

4, St. Mary Axe, London

E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston

The steamers of this line are timed to leave Bristol for Jamaica every alternate Saturday. They arrive in Jamaica every alternate Friday. The steamers leave Jamaica every alternate Thursday. The voyage occupies about 12 days.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Port Kingston	7,500 tons	Port Henderson	5,000 tons
Port Royal	5,000 “	Port Morant	3,000 “
Port Antonio	5,000 “	Port Maria.	3,000 “

COASTWISE SERVICE.

The S.S. “Jamaica” leaves Kingston every Wednesday morning calling at out ports taking freight and passengers.

TIME TABLE OF SAILINGS, 1909.

Steamer.	Leave Avonmouth Sat. 8 a.m.	Arrive Kingston Friday, noon	Leave Kingston Thur. 4 p.m.	Arrive Avonmouth Wed. 8 p.m.
	1909	1909	1909	1909
Port Royal	... Jan. 9	Jan. 22	Jan. 28	Feb. 10
Port Kingston	... do 23	Feb. 5	Feb. 11	do 24
Port Henderson	... Feb. 6	do 19	do 25	March 10
Port Royal	... do 20	March 5	March 11	do 24
Port Kingston	... March 6	do 19	do 25	April 7
Port Henderson	... do 20	April 2	April 8	do 21
Port Royal	... April 3	do 16	do 22	May 5
Port Kingston	... do 17	do 30	May 6	do 19
Port Henderson	... May 1	May 14	do 20	June 2
Port Royal	... do 15	do 28	June 3	do 16
Port Kingston	... do 29	June 11	do 17	do 30
Port Henderson	... June 12	do 25	July 1	July 14
Port Royal	... do 26	July 9	do 15	do 28
Port Kingston	... July 10	do 23	do 29	Aug. 11
Port Henderson	... do 24	Aug. 6	Aug. 12	do 25
Port Royal	... Aug. 7	do 20	do 26	Sep. 8
Port Kingston	... do 21	Sep. 3	Sep. 9	do 22
Port Henderson	... Sep. 4	do 17	do 23	Oct. 6
Port Royal	... do 18	Oct. 1	Oct. 7	do 20
Port Kingston	... Oct. 2	do 15	do 21	Nov. 3
Port Henderson	... do 16	do 29	Nov. 4	do 17
Port Royal	... do 30	Nov. 12	do 18	Dec. 1
Port Kingston	... Nov. 13	do 26	Dec. 2	do 15
Port Henderson	... do 27	Dec. 10	do 16	do 29
Port Royal	... Dec. 11	do 24	do 30	1910 Jan. 12
Port Kingston	... do 25	1910 Jan. 7	1910 Jan. 13	do 26

ELDERS AND FYFFES SHIPPING, LIMITED.

Owners—Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., 9 Bow St., London.

These steamers load in Jamaica at irregular intervals for Bristol and Manchester.

Agent—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

LEYLAND LINE OF STEAMERS (FREDERICK LEYLAND & CO. (1900) LIMITED).

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC BRANCH.

Head Office, 27 and 29 James St., Liverpool. H. B. Roper, General Manager.

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre & Co.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

	tons.		tons.		tons.
Albanian	- 2,930	Cambrian	- 5,626	Louisianian	- 3,642
Alexandrian	- 4,467	Canadian	- 9,301	Mexican	- 4,201
Almerian	- 2,984	Cestrian	- 8,823	Nicaraguan	- 3,642
Anglian	- 5,532	Colonian	- 6,443	Oxonian	- 6,306
Antillean	- 5,608	Columbian	- 5,088	Philadelphian	- 5,120
Armenian	- 8,825	Cuban	- 4,201	Tampican	- 4,838
Asian	- 5,613	Devonian	- 10,418	Texan	- 3,257
Atlantian	- 9,399	Etonian	- 6,438	Victorian	- 8,825
Barbadian	- 4,501	Georgian	- 5,088	Virginian	- 4,195
Belgian	- 3,657	Iberian	- 5,223	William Cliff	- 3,352
Bohemian	- 8,548	Indian	- 9,121	Winifredian	- 10,405
Bostonian	- 4,668	Jamaican	- 4,501	Yucatan	- 2,816
Caledonian	- 4,986	Kingstonian	- 6,564		
Californian	- 6,222	Lancastrian	- 5,120		

The company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence:—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthage, New Orleans, Progresso, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon (average time from Liverpool 30 days thence to New Orleans, and sometimes to Galveston).

SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savanilla, £22; to Carthage and Colon, £22; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; from New Orleans to Liverpool direct £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess is carried

SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool, via New Orleans	...	£25
“ to New Orleans	...	£8

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(Atlas Line Service.)

PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE, KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York weekly taking freight, mails and passengers.

Weekly sailings from Kingston for Colon, Savanilla and Port Limon.

Fortnightly sailings from Kingston for Cartagena and Santa Martha.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every week on Saturday for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Hayti weekly and calls at all ports in Hayti.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company on through Bills of Lading.

The Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg and New York.

General Agents, Liverpool—Messrs. Japp and Kirby.

Agents, London—Messrs. Shaw, Adams & Co.

Superintendent, Jamaica—Captain W. Peploe Forwood.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

S.S. Prinz August Wilhelm	5,100 tons	S.S. Sibiria	-	3,500 tons.
" Prinz Joachim	- 5,100 "	" Sarnia	-	3,500 "
" Prinz Eitel Friederich	5,100 "	" Alleghany	-	2,494 "
" Prinz Segismund	- 5,100 "	" Altai	-	2,480 "

The four Prinz steamers are large and fine ships, and are fitted up with all the comforts and accommodations of the newest and best trans-atlantic steamers. The cabins are all located amidship on the promenade, saloon and upper decks, in the superstructure of the vessel, thus affording the maximum degree of ventilation.

All the ships of the company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in a warm climate.

The S.S. Prinz August Wilhelm, Prinz Joachim, Sarnia and Sibiria are fitted with refrigerating chambers for the safe carriage of fruit and perishable cargo.

Through tickets issued via New York to Liverpool, Cherbourg, Southampton and Glasgow.

TO NEW YORK.

The Prinz August Wilhelm and Prinz Joachim carry a limited number of second class passengers. Fares :—\$30.00 single : \$57.00 Return.

FARES TO NEW YORK—1st Cabin.

Single	..	\$45.00	} and upwards
Return	-	\$85.50	

The rates vary according to steamer and accommodation selected. Children under 12 years of age half fare. One infant under 3 years of age free. Servants in first cabin two-thirds the regular fare.

Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York to London, Southampton and Cherbourg by the Hamburg-American line express steamers Deutschland, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Amerika, Moltke, Blücher, Pretoria and Graf Waldersee.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(*European Service.*)

A cargo boat arrives from Hamburg and Antwerp at the end of each month, leaving hence for Colon, Puerto Barrios and Livingston.

A cargo boat leaves Kingston towards the end of each month for Havre and Hamburg via Hayti, San Domingo and St. Thomas.

The intercolonial steamer "Präsident" arrives in Kingston on 14th of every month after calling at St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Haiti, and leaves on 15th for Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, taking freight and passengers.

Agents in Jamaica—Messrs. Finke & Co., 59 Port Royal St., Kingston.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

THE steamers of this company sail regularly every week during the summer months between Boston and Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, and during the winter months between Philadelphia and Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica. During the winter months between New York and Port Antonio, Jamaica, and during the summer months between Philadelphia and Port Antonio, Jamaica, and weekly throughout the year between Baltimore and Port Antonio, Jamaica. Kingston passengers can transfer to the steamer at Port Antonio. Weekly service is also maintained between Charleston, S. C., and Port Antonio, Jamaica, carrying passengers from Jamaica only. These ships on their return to their respective ports leave Port Antonio and Kingston on Tuesday.

The steamships employed in this service are first class in every respect—furnished with electric light throughout and make the quickest time between Jamaica and the United States. They also carry the United States and Jamaica mails.

PASSENGER RATES.

Between Boston, New York or Philadelphia and Port Antonio or Kingston, Jamaica, on steamships "Admiral Sampson," "Admiral Schley," "Admiral Dewey" and "Admiral Farragut."

		U. S. Currency.	
		First Class.	Round trip.
	One way.		
Rooms 20, 22 and 23, with meals at second table	...	\$35 00	\$66 50
Rooms A and 1 to 19, inclusive	...	40 00	76 00
Summer Excursion tickets good for 30 days on sale June 15 to September 30, inclusive	...		60 00
Between Baltimore and Port Antonio, Jamaica, on Steamships "Brookline" and "Barnstable."			
Rooms 1 and 2 and meals at second table	...	30 00	57 00
Rooms 3 to 10, inclusive	...	35 00	60 00
Summer Excursion tickets, good for 30 days, on sale June 15 to September 30, inclusive	...		50 00
Round-trip tickets issued between Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore and Port Antonio or Kingston, by the United Fruit Company will be exchangeable for return passage on the Royal Mail or Hamburg-American Steamship Lines. Tickets for return passage by the Royal Mail and Hamburg-American Lines can be exchanged for return upon United Fruit Company Steamships. Particulars upon application to port ticket agent.			
Port Antonio to New York by ships other than "Admirals."		30 00	
Port Antonio, Jamaica, to Charleston S. C.	...	25 00	

JAMAICA COAST-WISE PASSENGER RATES.

As this service is irregular and the ports of call in Jamaica are not determined until the ships arrive at Port Antonio from the United States, tickets between coastwise points will only be issued at Port Antonio and coastwise ports.

Div. Traf. Agent, Port Antonio, Jamaica—P. L. CARDER.
Agent, Kingston, Jamaica—S. H. HISLOP.

HALIFAX AND WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

STEAMERS are appointed to sail fortnightly between Halifax and Jamaica, and vice versa (calling at Turks Island monthly).

PASSENGER FARES AS UNDER :

Jamaica to—	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Halifax	£9 7 6	£16 13 4	£7 5 10	£13 10 10
Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Freight carried to Turks Island and Halifax, also to all points in Canada.

Halifax Pickford & Black, Managers.

Bermuda W. T. James & Co., Agent.

Turks Island W. S. Jones, Agent.

Kingston, Jamaica E. A. H. Haggart, *General Agent*.

THE CUBA EASTERN RAILWAY S. S. Line.—A steamer trades between Kingston and Santiago in Cuba, leaving Kingston every week.

Agent—E. A. H. Haggart.

THE ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY.

A Steamship Service is maintained by this company between Port Antonio, Baltimore and New York *via* northside ports of the island. Also a service to Philadelphia between Kingston, Port Morant and Morant Bay.

The steamers are interchanged from place to place according to the necessities of the trade, and have a limited passenger accommodation.

Fares to United State of America ... \$30.00

The Head Office is at 443-453 Calvert Building, Baltimore.

Joseph di Giorgio, *President*.

Agents for Jamaica—Messrs. Dyer, Gideon & Co.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica :—

Lloyds, London	} C. Reid Campbell
Board of Underwriters of Liverpool	
The Bureau Veritas de France, E. A. H. Haggart.	
Board of Underwriters, New York, Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.	} A. George, of George & Branday,
National Board of Marine Underwriters, of New York,	
Boston Board of Marine Underwriters	

The British Corporation Registry, Surveyor for Jamaica, Capt. W. P. Forwood.

Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre,
Paris & Marseilles

Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Marittime
Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa

Société Anonyme d'Assurances Franco-
Hongroise, Budapest

Austrian-Hungarian Veritas

La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain

La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain

New Fenix of Madrid

Association of Underwriters, Bremen

Do.

do. Hamburg

Messrs. George & Brandy.

Messrs. Finke & Co.

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna-la Mar and Black River—C. Reid Campbell.

Montego Bay and Falmouth—J. E. Kerr & Co., Sub-Agents.

St. Ann's Bay—A. B. Kerrie, Sub-Agent.

Annotto Bay—C. Reid Campbell.

Port Antonio—D. S. Gideon, Sub-Agent.

Morant Bay—C. Reid Campbell.

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships.

The board also have the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

The present members of the Board are:—

Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton, K.C., Attorney General, *President*.

Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O.

E. A. H. Haggart.

W. P. Forwood.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.

T. C. D. Thompson, Harbour Master.

Secretary—T. R. Mould.

The following are the fees now payable by pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	0
For each examination under Section 13	-	0	15
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	-	10	0
For every additional Port	-	2	10
For each renewal of license for one Port	-	1	0
For every additional Port	-	0	5

The fees payable to pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891) :—

For First Class Ports.

	Inward.	Outward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	1 7 0	0 17 6
For every additional foot and part of foot	0 3 6	0 2 0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) -	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0 18 0	0 10 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 2 6	0 1 6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 6 0

For Second Class Ports.

Not exceeding seven feet	-	1 10 0	1 5 0
For every additional foot or part of a foot	-	0 4 0	0 3 0

The second class ports are :—

Port Morant	Montego Bay	Oracabessa
Morant Bay	Rio Bueno	Port Maria
Alligator Pond	Dry Harbour	Annotto Bay
Black River	St. Ann's Bay	Port Antonio
Lucea	Ocho Rios	Manchioneal

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed.

2. Joseph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay and Montego Bay.
3. F. H. Larnder, Kingston, Morant Bay, and Port Morant.
4. Geo. Williams, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay and Montego Bay.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston
6. Owen Jones, Kingston.
7. John J. Bryan, Kingston.
8. J. C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour
9. Philip Hall, Kingston.
10. Charles Peak Langmaid, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond
11. W. A. Lennan, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Sav.-la-Mar.
14. W. H. Kennett, Kingston.
15. Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River
16. Thomas Dowie, Kingston
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingst n. Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
18. W. H. Bevan, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant
19. Ole Martin Lund, Kingston, Lucea, Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Green Island, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay.
22. W. E. Smith, Kingston.
26. P. L. Peterson, Kingston
28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston
29. Robert Walker, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, Lucea,
30. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour.
31. A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio

PILOTS, *continued*.

35. D. H. Manning, Morant Bay, Port Morant Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea
36. Richard A. Brown, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
37. J. A. Chambers, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Annotto Bay
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea
45. Harold Hammett Neale, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Manchioneal
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River, Old Harbour
47. G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno and Montego Bay
54. E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay, Lucea
55. E. C. Hauck, Kingston, Montego Bay, Black River, Lucea, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth
56. Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar, Rio Bueno
57. J. A. Soas, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
58. G. B. Franklin, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea
60. C. M. Jensen, Kingston, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Alligator Pond, Old Harbour, Oracabessa, Salt River, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno
61. W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant
62. H. J. McCrue, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal
64. James J. Witter, Black River, Sav-la-Mar
65. William Long, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Salt River Carlisle Bay
66. Uriah Davis, Black River
68. W. T. Bodden, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant
69. F. T. Pantou, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston
70. W. N. Davis, Kingston, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria
71. J. G. Parsons, Kingston
72. D. Reside, Kingston, Port Morant
73. A. T. Fergusson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno and Falmouth
74. W. Woodward, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal
75. W. R. Rowe, Kingston
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston
77. N. A. Jennings, Kingston, Salt River
78. A. C. Selfe, Kingston
79. Peter A. Moodie, jr., Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay
80. Edw. Cox, Sav-la-Mar

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the governor in privy council, for the appointment of harbour masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under section 6 of law 17 of 1896 harbour masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that law created. Under the law of 1873 the harbour masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	-
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	-
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	-
	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	-
All other harbours	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	-
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

LAW 12 of 1904 enacts as follows :—

1—Anything in any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding, any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, or of obtaining medical assistance for any sick person on board such Vessel, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees or light dues; and any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of calling for orders, or of obtaining coal, water, ships' stores, or necessary provisions, shall be liable to pay one-half only of the usual harbour fees and light dues. Provided always, that if such Vessel, except for the purpose of enabling repairs to be effected, takes in or discharges any cargo or ballast, or takes on board, or lands any passenger, other than a passenger whom it is necessary to land on account of the state of his health, she shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption under this Law, and she shall before Customs clearance is granted to her on her outward voyage, pay to the Collector of the Port, the difference between the full light and harbour dues, and the amount of such dues that has actually been paid. Provided further, that the proviso to Section 6 of Law 8 of 1900, shall not apply to any Vessel which has obtained relief under this Law.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigam Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Wigam Lamps referred to :—

Gun Oay Light—A fixed red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows :—

N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay

Angles.

75° 38'

W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto

78° 37'

Beacon Shoal Light—A fixed red light upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water. it is on the Northern Edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows :—

Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church

Angles.

36° 10'

Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal

47° 51'

Port Augusta Light—A fixed red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters light on Two Sisters Stake—a white fixed light 10 feet above water.

Position—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay

64° 18'

Do.

and Town Greenwich House

59° 56'

St. Albans Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on **St. Albans Stake**.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal Angles.
89° 41'

Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light 44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Albans," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes are marked upon the Chart, and the angles between the different points are as follows:— Angles.

Beacon Shoal Light—Clock Tower, Port Royal and south end

Gun Cay 67° 47' 0"

South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay 83° 50' 0"

St. Albans Stake and Light—Plumb Point Light House and

Clock Tower, Port Royal 58° 4' 90"

Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson 62° 23' 0"

Mammee Stake and Light—N Tangent, Fort Augusta, and Inner

House, Port Henderson 51° 42' 0"

Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point 29° 0' 0"

East Horse Shoe Stake and Light—Passage Fort House and N

Tangent, Fort Augusta 21° 56' 0"

Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson 29° 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water for shipping is charged by the Water Commissioners at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 701 tons to 1,000 tons	£3 12 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	" 1,001 " 1,400 "	4 4 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	" 1,401 " 2,000 "	4 16 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 3	" 2,001 " 3,000 "	5 8 0
" 501 " 700 "	3 0 0	" 3,001 " and upwards	6 0 0

Yachts and Telegraph ships are exempt from paying harbour dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
		£ s. d.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	530 0 0
Morant Bay	C. Vidal Hall	20 0 0
Port Morant	W. M. Robertson	15 0 0
Port Antonio	W. B. Isaacs	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	D. M. Robertson	20 0 0
Port Maria	J. L. Lord	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	C. McMuir	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	C. McMuir	20 0 0
Falmouth	G. H. Davidson	15 0 0
Montego Bay	C. P. McGrath	12 0 0
Luca	S. Binns	12 0 0
Green Island		6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	J. K. Collymore	15 0 0
Gravesend, Black River	J. A. S. Monaghan	12 0 0
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	—	6 0 0
Manchioneal	J. P. K. King	6 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.
- (14.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

No. 1 Kingston	...	E. A. Savage, Collector of Customs.
No. 2 Morant Bay	...	Vidal Hall, Collector of Taxes.
No. 3 Port Morant	...	W. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 4 Port Antonio	...	W. B. Isaacs, Collector of Taxes.
No. 5 Annotto Bay	...	D. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 6 Port Maria	...	J. L. Lord, Collector of Taxes.
No. 7 St. Ann's Bay	...	C. M. Muir, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 8 Dry Harbour	...	A. W. Kennedy, Landing Waiter.
No. 9 Falmouth	...	G. H. Davidson, Collector of Taxes.
No. 10 Montego Bay	...	G. P. McGrath, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 11 Lucea	...	Samuel Binns, Collector of Taxes.
No. 12 Savanna-la-Mar	...	J. K. Collymore, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 13 Black River	...	J. A. S. Monaghan, Collector of Taxes.
No. 14 Milk River	...	A. J. Rogers, Landing Waiter.

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding	£1 0 0
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.	
For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of	0 10 0

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light-houses are by law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E. (afterwards Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc.) who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for coco-nut oil being thereby effected.

PLUMB POINT.—This light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from an incandescant lamp (recently substituted for the old 4 wick burner lamp) and it is now arranged (by a further alteration) to show a white light over the entrance of the Eastern navigable channel and a red light over the joul ground and the south channel, thus reversing the arrangement existing previously. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47'$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This light-house was built under the powers of law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order—showing a white light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

NEGRIL POINT.—A light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintendent .	C. Durrant .	130 0 0	25th June, '96
Keeper .	R. Napier .	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent .	W. H. Boorman .	170 0 0	1st April, '86
Keeper .	J. Lowe .	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper .	W. Sturgeon .	95 0 0	10th Feb., '01
Under Keeper .	H. Shaw .	75 0 0	25th Oct., '02
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent .	J. F. Brownhill .	170 0 0	2nd July, '95
Keeper .	A. E. Plummer .	60 0 0	7th Sept., '08

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	5	75
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	10½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	7	58½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	2	73
Total	47	20

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

During the last few years the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation has been greatly extended in the district.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 12,250, and the total quantity of water regularly supplied is over 14,000 cubic yards per hour in addition to which considerable extra supplies are taken during dry weather under section (f) of rule V.

The gross revenue in 1907-1908 was £10,092 2s. 4d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town water works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks, and from the taxes on land and houses laid under Law 39 of 1889. A large number of coco-nut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore is capable of yielding a large mill-power. It offers a good field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar. Amongst the crops which might be cultivated

with profit are the following: sugar-cane, bananas, plantains, cocoa oranges and limes.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation on 31st March, 1908:—

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of Water taken.
Bananas	8,800	12,368
Sugar	700	1,000
Guinea grass	2,000	1,086
Provision grounds	150	70
Oranges	600	200
Total	12,250	14,724

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in privy council:—

Rule 5.—Payments according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works (hereinafter called “consumers”); provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be for all land to the west of the dividing line defined by section 2 of Law 39 of 1889, equal to one shilling per acre, and for all land on the east side of the said dividing line, equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres in extent then minimum yearly payment shall be at double the above rates in each case. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

- (a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds eight shillings per cubic yard per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound four shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of eighteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is

75 c. yards per hour	the total payment of	£62	8	0	per annum.
100 do.	do.	80	0	0	do.
125 do.	do.	97	10	0	do.
150 do.	do.	114	0	0	do.
175 do.	do.	129	10	0	do.
200 do.	do.	144	0	0	do.
250 do.	do.	175	0	0	do.
300 do.	do.	207	0	0	do.

- (3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of thirteen shillings and tenpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

- (c) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of six shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be twelve shillings per annum for each person.
- (d) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.
- (e) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (f) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 9s. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and tenpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

Under law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, and which was amended by law 2 of 1904, a special tax has been laid on all property within certain limits benefited by the canals, but persons purchasing water from the commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of law 39 of 1897.

They are managed by a commission styled the Vere Irrigation Commission, consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loan of £40,000 sanctioned by the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*.
Lt. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

H. T. Ronaldson.
Conrad Watson

Clarence Lopez.

Secretary—C. O. Magnan, Public Works
Office, Kingston.

Superintendent of the Works—H. B.
Walcott, Toil Gate, P.O.

The works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk river at St. Jago, in Lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal, which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and is intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing of the Rio Minho at Dry River estate the canal is carried over ten gullies by aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete. At Dry River it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing four more gullies by means of aqueducts, to Raymond's estate, discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal is sixteen miles seventeen chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

The reservoir at Raymond's is calculated to hold about 4,610,000 cubic yards, equivalent to about a month's supply at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards per hour, or to the amount required for irrigating 5,000 acres at one cubic yard per hour, which is approximately the amount required in the irrigation of sugar cultivation on the estates to be supplied. Distribution channels for the supply of water to the estates west of the Rio Minho are taken off from the main canal, and another one

for the estates east of the river commences at Raymond's dam, branching off in several directions to give the supplies where needed.

The carrying capacity of the canal is calculated at 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour. Guarantees have been given for the taking of 5,005 cubic yards, of which 1,585 cubic yards are on the west side of the Rio Minho, and 3,420 cubic yards on the east side.

The water is now paid for at the rate of 20s. 0d. per annum per cubic yard per hour.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals:—

		M.	C.
Main Canal, St. Jago to Raymond's Reservoir	.	16	17
<i>Branches West of Rio Minho—</i>			
Exeter Branch	.	3	54
Heathfield	.	3	57
Springfield	.	1	3
Paradise	.	0	39
<i>Branches East of Rio Minho—</i>			
Carlisle Branch	.	4	39
Braziletto	.	.	.
Pusey Hall	.	0	51½
Total	.	30	20½

THE KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

By a law passed in the session of 1897 by the legislative council, called the Kingston General Commissioners law, No. 24 of 1897, the several commissions hitherto governing the Kingston markets, the Kingston and Liguanea water works, the gas works, the slaughter-houses, and the Kingston Improvements, under the law of 1890, were amalgamated, and their united powers conferred upon a body of commissioners, called the Kingston General Commissioners. The various undertakings controlled and managed by this body are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

By order in Privy Council 20th November, 1907—under the powers given by section 20 of Law 24 of 1907—the Kingston General Commissioners were invested with all rights, powers, duties, immunities and discretions conferred on the Mayor and Council of Kingston by Laws 5 of 1883 and 24 of 1907, and the Commissioners were constituted the Building Authority for the purposes of these Laws.

By order in Privy Council dated 20th November, 1907, the Governor transferred the powers given by the Kingston Building Law Amendment Law, 1907, from the Mayor and Council of Kingston to the Kingston General Commissioners, to take effect on 1st December, 1907. A. E. H. Herschel is the surveyor under the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Director of Public Works	R. S. Haughton
Hon. Superintending Medical Officer	Dr. G. C. Henderson
Hon. Custos of Kingston	Simon Soutar
Hon. Custos of St. Andrew	J. L. Ashenheim
	A. W. Gardner
His Honour the Mayor of Kingston	R. W. Bryant

The Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.

STAFF.

Managing Commissioner—R. S. Haughton, £750 per annum, and Residence at Cavaliers.

Engineer in Charge—H. Gould, M.I.C.E. and Mem. San. Inst., £300 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Secretary and Collector—R. H. Isaacs, £500 per annum.

Clerk—J. R. Johnson, £200 to £250 per annum.

Clerk—H. L. Harris, £100 per annum.

Attached to Water, Gas Works and Sewerage Works.

Asst. Engineer in Charge—Fred. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., £500 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Clerk,—W. Curtin, £200

Clerk—L. E. Pouyat, £200.

Clerk—G. C. Linton £135 to £150

Attached to Markets.

Superintendent—E. Morand, £200 per annum.

Clerk—W. Wightman. £150

Asst. Clerk—C. Hall, £150

“ E. C. Clarke £90

Attached to Slaughter-House.

Superintendent—C. E. Gordon, £80.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when the late Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were : that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet ; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings ; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to the late Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession ; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the “unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations.” In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house con-

taining six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal-shed, and two gas-holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 641 street lamps for lighting the city, was £39,313 18s. 10d. The works are situated beyond the Railway station.

The quantity of gas made in 1907-08 was 17 million cubic feet; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 1,700 tons. The public lights consume about one half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1908, were £6,377 5s. 0d. and the expenditure £4,906 18s. 1d. without the charge of £978 19s. 8d. for interest. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow :—

For each street lamp, per annum	.	£5	0	0	} With 1/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment.
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	.	0	8	0	
For coke, per ton	.	1	10	0	
For tar, per gallon	.	0	0	6	retail.
For temper lime, per phn.	.	2	4	3	
For temper lime, per barrel	.	0	7	3	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens have recently been effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE city of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope river and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope river. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner (now called Cross Roads) and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded to the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works, completed in 1876, consist of—

1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.

2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.

3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varied in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long, carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. A 12 inch trunk main now connects Constant Spring with the Cavaliers Works direct. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molynes, Cassia Park, Grant's Pen and Leader's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available for building purposes which were previously of little value to the owners.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, Campbell Town, &c., &c., are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 5,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analyses by the Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.), F.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

		Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
		Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	...	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	...	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	...	0.0014	0.0016
Do. as Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0012	0.0014
Do. as Nitrates	...	Nil	Nil
Do. as Nitrites	...	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	...	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	...	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	...	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	...	13.61	9.57

WATER RATES.

When the property within the prescribed limits shall be under the gross value of £60 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869) . . . 1/6 per month

When the property shall be of the gross value of £60 and under £100	2/	„
„ „ 100 „ 200	3/	„
„ „ 200 „ 300	4/	„
„ „ 300 „ 400	4/6	„
„ „ 400 „ 500	5/6	„
„ „ 500 „ 600	6/6	„
„ „ 600 „ 700	8/	„
„ „ 700 „ 800	10/	„
„ „ 800 „ 100	12/	„
„ „ 1000 „ 1500	14/	„
„ „ 1500 and upwards	16/	„

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line by ginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westward to the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	•	100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	•	400 gallons a day
2/	„	150 „	8/	„	500 „
3/	„	200 „	10/	„	600 „
4/	„	250 „	12/	„	„
4/6	„	300 „	14/	„	1,000 „
5/6	„	350 „	16/	„	„
			Stores	„	250 „

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6 :—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinafore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1907-08 was £17,036 1s. 10d. and the expenditure £6,546 13s. 9d., without the charge of £5,588 4s. 6d. for interest.

MARKETS.

THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a handsome and commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah, seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns, giving additional protection against rain and the slanting rays of the sun.


There are 92 benches of cast iron with slate tops to receive the articles exposed for sale; each twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building. Sanitary arrangements of modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, named it "The Victoria Market." 

A Public Market called The Sollas Market was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox. Thirty stalls were erected in the new market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

This market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956, and was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Majesty and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1907-08 was £3,602 13s. 4d., and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £2,097 1s. 9d. without the charge of £426 15s. 3d. for interest.

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	. C. S. Hall
Jubilee Market	. W. Wightman
Port Royal	. Henry Wade

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the parochial boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge :—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. Andrew— Halfway-Tree	. James H. Francis, Lessee.
St. Thomas— Morant Bay	. Fred. H. Hawkins
Easington	. A. A. Carty
Yallahs Bay	. T. A. Weir
Portland— Musgrave Market, Port Antonio	. J. S. Levy, Lessee
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	. G. DePass, Lessee
St. Mary— Port Maria	. W. G. Hamilton Clerk
Annotto Bay	. D. M. Segre "
Gayle	. A. B. Greenland "
Highgate	. P. S. Gordon "
Richmond	. A. U. Brown "
St. Ann— St. Ann's Bay	. W. Gray
Claremont	. C. Atterbury
Moneague	. Sam. Rose
Brown's Town	. W. Brown
Ocho Rios	. A. C. Mesquita
Cave Valley	. E. Lawson
Trelawny— Falmouth	. Joseph L. Gibbs
Jackson Town	. W. McHardy
St. James— Montego Bay	. J. B. Stephenson
Adelphi	. P. J. Ricketts, Clerk
Hanover— Lucea	. Patrick J. Lyon, Lessee
Green Island	. A. J. Mackenzie "
Westmoreland— Sav.-la-Mar	. Joseph Tomlinson
St. Elizabeth— Black River	. }
Malvern	. }
Lacovia	. }
Santa Cruz	. }
Shaws	. }
Mountain Side	. }
Manchester— Mandeville	. G. A. Bonitto, Clerk
Porus	. James Daly, Lessee
Newport	. James Daly, Lessee
Richmond Hill	. Joseph DeLeon, Lessee
Christiana	. J. S. Miller, Lessee
	. Executors of the late J. G. Miller
Clarendon— Chapelton	. John Thompson, Lessee
May Pen	. T. E. Doyen "
Four Paths	. C. F. Nairne "
The Rest	. W. B. Rose "
The Alley	. }
Hayes	. { Dhunukdhari "
Crofts Hill	. Chin Fook Sin "
St. Catherine— Spanish Town	. Wilford L. DeLeon, Clerk
Linstead	. David M. Henderson, Clerk
Old Harbour	. Alexander Willocks, Clerk
Old Harbour Bay	. Jacob Dela Motta Silvera, Clerk
Bog Walk	. William Anderson

These markets are leased to individuals annually.

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,506 10s. 8d.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1908, amounted to £1,235 9s., the expenditure to £600 1s. 4d. without the charge of £398 for interest.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen 5,344, Calves 5, Sheep 988, Pigs 497, Turtle 147, = Total, 6,981.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Calves "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Goats "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 6
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31, of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the streets. The Commissioners empowered under the law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the sewerage works and to advise the commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers, rain water is excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the street sewers and house drains of glazed fire-clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the gas works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower street and the Windward road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope river.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck.

In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery erected and ready for working.

The work on the street sewers has not been completed. A total mileage of about 46 miles, including the corresponding house connections, have been laid.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897. About 12 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a foundation of cement concrete; East street, from Harbour to East Queen street has been paved with sheet asphalt; Gold street from Harbour to East Queen street has been laid in tar macadam; the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the street improvements.

THE KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

The Board is composed of

Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Acting
Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*.

The Hon. Attorney General,
Vice Chairman

E. W. Lucie Smith

David Henderson

Hon. G. P. Myers

P. H. Bather

Philip Stern

Dugald Campbell

} Appointed by the
Governor.

} Appointed by the Governor
on the nomination of the
Legislative Council.

Secretary—C. C. Anderson.

Loans under the law can be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire; or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person is precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he has, prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application is made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made.

The defined Districts under section 9 of the Law are

The whole of the parish of Kingston.

Ditto St. Andrew.

Ditto Port Royal.

Ditto St. Catherine.

Ditto St. Thomas.

Ditto Portland.

The Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be ..	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly payments ...	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

The Board had granted to the 31st December, 1908, 522 loans to the amount of £263,430, of which 436 to the amount of £226,640 were proceeded with.

THE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

THIS Committee was constituted under Law 20 of 1907 to hold and administer the Imperial Grant of £150,000 "for the benefit of sufferers by the Earthquake of 14th January, 1907 and the subsequent fire, and various other sums contributed otherwise for the same purpose."

The Law provides that the Committee shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be the Governor or such other person as he may from time to time appoint, a vice-Chairman and not less than six or more than ten persons to be appointed by the Governor.

The Governor may remove any member or fill any vacancy.

The Imperial Grant and the unexpended amounts of all other sums subscribed for the same purpose were transferred to and vested in the Committee. The accounts were subject to a monthly audit by the Auditor General.

By notice in Gazette of 10th December, as from the 1st of that month, the Governor determined all the appointments of the members of the committee, and appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to discharge its outstanding duties and obligations:—

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Vice-Chairman*.

Right Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J.

Hon. A. H. Miles, Collector General.

E. X. Leon.

Hon. G. P. Myers, Mayor of Kingston.

C. A. T. Fursdon.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre irrigation canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into 2 settling reservoirs, formed at that place, having a capacity of three million gallons, equal to about twenty days' supply. From the reservoirs the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

The Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 33 of 1898, substituted for them.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission.

Superintendent of Works—C. A. J. Smith, salary £40 per annum.

WATER RATE.

The following is the Compulsory Water Rate within the prescribed limits per month and in addition 1½d. for every Ten Pounds or fractional part thereof of assessed value not exceeding Forty Pounds : provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use ; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare. If the property is not used as a residence or for any of the purposes aforesaid, the rate shall be one-fourth of the prescribed rate.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

For many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. Mac-kinnon, then custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government, and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's river, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's estate. The late Mr. Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the municipal board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of law 18 of 1881. The works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's river to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a double line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 234 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The mains have since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, Church and Bonner's pen district, the water being supplied to the ratepayers from stand pipes. The shipping may be supplied with water from the Old Harbour Bay district on payment of 1s. 6d. for 100 gallons of water.

The Jamaica railway and several properties &c., outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water at special rates. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour ; water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d. ; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine municipal board ; they are now managed by the parochial board of that parish. The Government has made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d. for laying down a new 4 in. auxiliary main and for the construction of a reservoir for the purpose of giving an increased supply of water. The area of supply was increased during 1905.

LINSTAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Colonial Secretary) presented to the municipal board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale estate or from the Berkshire Hall lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The parochial board, as the successors to the municipal board, made overtures to Mr. J. H. McDowell, the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights for £600; but that gentleman declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mitchelin, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river the other the Cistern gully, the name Cistern being taken from a peculiarly formed basin in the course of the stream.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4 inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 343, each having ½-inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £500 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to meet interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred for the purpose of laying the plant.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead water supply district payable monthly in advance:—

On every property under the value of £40—One shilling.

On every property of the value of £40 and upwards but under the value of £70—One shilling and sixpence, and in addition thereto sixpence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £49.

On every property of the value of £70 and upwards but under the value of £210, two shillings and ninepence and in addition thereto threepence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £79.

On every property of the value of £210 and upwards but under the value of £360—Six shillings and twopence and in addition thereto twopence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £219.

On every property of the value of £360 and upwards—Eight shillings and sevenpence and in addition one penny for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £369, provided always that the rate chargeable on any single and undivided property shall not exceed twelve shillings and threepence.

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900. The Works were handed back to the Board on 1st April, 1908.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.

This company was established by an act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae river.

The subscribed capital of the company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae river by pipes a distance of about one and a half miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

The plant and rights of the company have been acquired by the parochial board of Trelawny for £1,600 and possession was taken over on 14th September, 1903.

The parochial board under the water supply law requested the Director of Public Works to carry out the improvements necessary to make the water supply service of Falmouth an up to date and efficient one, and under the directions of that officer Mr. G. N. Cox, prepared in November 1904, four plans and drawings shewing in detail the nature of the proposed improvements—together with an estimate of the cost totalling to £3,760 13s. 0d in addition to the purchase money of £1,600.

In 1906 the board decided on account of the bad condition of the old main conveying the water from the head works at the Martha Brae into the town, to take up this portion of the improvements first; by laying down all the new mains which would be required. The board experienced great difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Government to borrow the amount required to improve the service. The terms the latter required were first full payment to be made in 8 years, then afterward 15, and then on the earnest representations of the board the Government ultimately agreed to the repayment being made in 25 years.

The board then obtained an instalment of £1,500 to lay down the main, which work was urgently required and has been urging for the immediate commencement of the work, but the Director of Public Works subsequently informed it in August, 1907, that in consequence of the pressure put on his Department by the earthquake of the 14th January he was unable to attend to the matter earlier, but that he had since prepared the requisition for pipes and fittings, which would be forwarded to the Crown Agents for tenders in Great Britain.

Shortly after the beginning of the Financial Year 1908-9, the work of laying down a 6 in. main along the Holland road into the town was commenced.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible, the legislature passed law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the municipal (now the parochial) boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the municipal boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water to the earnest attention of the parochial authorities, and law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout the district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely :—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon, and Ponus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the public general hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right or western bank of the Milk river, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a market, a post and telegraph office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the larger river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The directors have recently added an invalids' bath to the first class lodging house by which the difficulty hitherto complained of by this class of persons of going down the steps into the bath has been removed. The bath consists of two apartments, and stands on the same floor as the first-class house.

The following charges are now made :—

1st Class.—(a) One person occupying 1 room in the 1st Class Lodging House for 7 days or more, at the rate of 3s. per day.

(b) Two persons occupying 1 bedroom 5s. per day for a period not exceeding 14 days, except with the consent of the Directors.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bedroom the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

"	"	2nd	"	"	6d.
"	"	3rd	"	"	3d.

Visitors are restricted to the use of the bath corresponding with the class of lodging-house occupied by them.

To meet the additional expense incurred by the institution through the large number of pleasure seekers who resort to it on Sundays, the directors have found it necessary to charge a special rate to such transient visitors.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a government medical officer, countersigned by the inspector of the poor of the parish, the parochial board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the institution.

The matron boards visitors at rates varying according to bill of fare, from 5/ to 6/ per diem for 1st class lodgers, and from 4/ to 5/ per diem, for 2nd class. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is grand and picturesque. A pleasure-boat is kept by the directors for the use of visitors.

Visitors have hitherto recorded any complaints they may have to make against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

Vehicles are run from Milk River, to Clarendon Park railway station and also to May Pen station, and if desired, the matron makes the arrangements:—The fares from Clarendon Park to the Bath are, for 1 person, 10s.; for 2, 12s.; for 3, 14s. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares are for 1 person, 10s.; for 2, 14s. One shilling for portage must be paid on all telegrams to the matron.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen station: the secretary, if required, will make arrangements.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. C. H. Baker, *Chairman*.

A. A. Green, Quintin Logan, Algon. S. Johnson, Robt. B. Orr, A. E. Abrahams, Robt. McKenzie, Rev. J. K. Phillips, Rev. Robt. G. Chambers, W. Gale, A. A. Lewis, Rev. S. Negus, W. H. McCaulay.

Secretary—J. W. Welsh, salary £20.

Matron—Mrs. M. R. McDaniell, £45 with extras.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

This thermal spring is situated about a mile and-a-half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling)

to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessities for patients. In 1749 the directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the corporation has taken it over and maintain it.

A building has been erected at the bath for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is fitted up as a lodging. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths. There is also a matron's quarters.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of Potassium	. 0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	} 1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	. 5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.99
Carbonate of Soda	. 1.69		

By law 23 of 1896, the member of the legislative council, the custos, the resident magistrate, the collector of taxes and the chairman of the parochial board for the parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in privy council. It was found that this law left much to be desired since the directors were (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the corporation.

Law 17 of 1904, the Bath Corporation Laws Amendment Law, 1904, has however now been enacted. This law makes the number of directors seven—the custos and the member of the legislative council for the parish of St. Thomas, together with five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

The following are the charges at the Baths lodgings—single person, per night, 2/6; per week, 14/. Two persons in one room, per night, 4/; per week, 24/6. One bath, 1/; two baths (taken on the same day), 1/6.

The terms for board may be ascertained from the matron.

Stabling provided without charge.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. Hope Levy, *Chairman*.

Hon. Capt. G. G. Taylor, *Custos*

Hon. J. R. Watson

L. G. Harrison

V. A. Michelin

Dr. F. R. Evans

J. H. Philipps.

OFFICERS.

Wm. L. Stewart, *Clerk*.

Miss Ida Clarke, *Matron*.

| C. J. Hamilton, *Male Attendant*.

Address, Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the bishop of Jamaica and the rector and churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain

trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the municipal board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by order in council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acrea.	Roods.	Prchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Salvation Army	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	47	2	01

Many of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 8 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 8 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as, in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	£3 0 0
For the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	10 0 0
Class 1—Marble or Granite Pedestal Monument from 5ft. to 10ft. high	5 0 0
“ 2—Memorial Marble or Granite Crosses with base and Tomb	2 10 0
Marble or Granite ledger Tomb	2 10 0
Tomb with massive Slab and recumbent Cross	2 10 0
“ 3—Brick or Plastered Tomb with large head stone from 3ft. to 6ft. high	1 10 0
“ 4—Brick or Plastered Tomb with Slab or Single Head Stone, &c., from 3ft. to 4ft. high	1 10 0
“ 5—Brick or Plastered Tomb with or without Tablet inserted, not exceeding 18 inches high	0 15 0
“ 6—Small Head Stone or Cross without Tomb, not exceeding 3ft. in height	0 10 0
“ 7—Grave Board with inscription	0 2 6
For setting up a railing	1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault tomb or grave.

For any vault	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1908, are as follows :—

Church of England	574
Baptist	23
Moravian	12
Congregational	3
Church of Scotland	13
Roman Catholic	31
United Methodist Free Church	11
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	18
Wesleyan	18
Salvation Army	1
Paupers, (of all denominations)	802
	1,506

Superintendent—John McKenzie, salary £120 per annum.

Clerk—W. O'R. Fogarty, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the cemetery was opened orders in privy council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the sub-joined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen St.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz., by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other per-

sions besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the committee the senior member by date of appointment is chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the associates.

Any civil servant of the crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the association as to allow its division, every third year, among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £1,879 5s. 4d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On withdrawal from the association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1908, a period of nearly thirty-six years, guarantees to the amount of £539,030 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £2,573 17s. 0d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they became due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the thirty-five years under review amounted to £14,654

8s. 5d., to which must be added £1,981 7s. 0d. arising from profits on investments. Of this sum of £16,635 15s. 5d., £6,316 8s. 4d. remained at the credit of Associates on 31st March, 1908; and £10,314 17s. 9d. had been refunded to Associates withdrawing from the association. The assets on 31st March, 1908, amounted to £7,029 15s. 4d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £6,943; Government Savings Bank and Treasurer, £86 15s. 4d. Of the total assets £6,315 10s. 6d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £714 4s. 10d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the association for a period of upwards of thirty-six years have been about £70 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

C. Liddell,	{	Appointed by the Governor.
E. A. Savage,		
Vacant.	{	Elected by the Associates.
R. O'C. Livingston		

Secretary—R. Nosworthy.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872 and Law 2 of 1893. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

Under Law 14 of 1905 every person in public employment who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, but who is not entitled to give such security through the guarantee of the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, may give such security by his own personal bond and the bond or bonds of one or more sureties; provided, such surety or sureties are approved by the Auditor General.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1908, was £12,522 *cs.* 0*d.*, on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment, law 14 of 1882, the government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 *cs.* 8*d.* a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have since 1st October, 1899, paid the following rates:—widows, £60; first class orphans, £30; second class orphans, £20 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1907-1908 amounted to £1,143 12*s.* 0*d.* The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Acting Secretary*, I. R. Latreille; *Actuary*, James Chatham.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established prior to the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1908, was £27,405 1*s.* 10*d.* This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty-five pounds per annum and to children fifteen pounds per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Some cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary; James Chatham, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1907-1908 amounted to £1,813 2*s.* 0*d.*

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen ; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund and of the Clergy Pension Fund ; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals ; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated : On the death of an associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions : If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys ceases at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergymen (whether they were associates or not) as to the board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 87 on the 31st December, 1907. A canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates six have died, two as bachelors and four leaving widows and children. Four widows are at present pensioners on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1907 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £374 19s. 4d. ; the interest on the money invested yielded £234 19s. 4d. Grant from guarantee account in aid of interest £116 9s. 7d. The sum of 17s. was received for interest on Ice Shares. The sum of £652 19s. 0d. was received from the Jamaica Mutual and Standard Life Assurance Societies for value of matured policies on lives of 4 of the Clergy. These sums, with the balance of £5,692 6s. 0d., from 1906, amounted to £7,072 10s. 3d. The payments were, for insurance premiums £286 14s 9d., pensions £99 6s. 0d., sundries, 13s. 1d., actuary, £21 0s. 0d.. Estate of the late Rev. R. Harding, one-fourth of his contributions, £40 10s. 6d., medical fee £1 1s., giving a balance of £6,623 4s. 5d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1908.

The lives of 44 clergymen are insured for £150 each (30 in the Jamaica Mutual and 14 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned.

Thirty-three churches contributed to the voluntary fund during the year 1907, giving a total of £32 14s. 6d., or an average of 17s. each.

From this fund £29 0s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, leaving it with a debit balance.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Archbishop of the West Indies.

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.

J. M. Nethersole, Esq.

Honorary Secretary : Rev. Canon Simms, Kingston Post Office.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The fund opened the year 1907 with a credit of £3,997 12s. 0d. This, with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £239 17s. 0d. for interest, gives a total of £4,337 9s. 0d. Pensions amounting to £136 0s. 0d. have been paid leaving £4,201 9s. 0d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1907.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £134 9s. 0d. on the 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893. The interest to 31st March, 1903, was distributed on the eve of Victoria Day, 1903.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several be-

quests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the executrices and executor of Mr. D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve. The interest is distributed annually.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, doctor of medicine (died December 31st, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. The trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic. Cap. 23). At present there are 44 distressed persons receiving relief.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The churchwardens and vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which was until the passing of Law 32 of 1908 in the possession of the parish. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as trustees the Auditor-General, the Custos of Saint Mary, and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the charity were passed by the Governor in privy council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the charity was on 31st March, 1908, £13,796 4s. 4½d., of which amount £11,276 0s. 0d. is invested in Jamaica Debentures and Inscribed Stock, £2,250 on deposit at the Island Treasury and £105 4s. 5d. in the Government Savings Bank. The remainder £165 9s. 11½d., is uninvested.

Trustees—Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.; A. D'C. Levy, W. P. Clark Rev. J. H. H. Graham, and the Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C. Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS society had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy connected with the church with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The members meet in the schoolroom on the third Tuesday afternoon in each month at half-past four, and carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this society; but for lack of support the last annual distribution of made-up garments amounted to only 50 and gifts for food to 30 poor persons. The Committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more subscribers come forward.

The Rev. S. O. Ormsby, rector of the church, is president of the society, and Mrs. J. W. Sheridan is honorary secretary and purchaser of materials to be worked up by the members. Since 1905 another branch of the Dorcas Society has been started in connection with St. Michael's Christian Workers Guild, with the object of providing clothes for poor children. Over 80 suits have been given away during the year and this good work has enabled many children to attend the day and Sunday schools who before were unable to do so for the want of clothes.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing, consists of about 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the school room from 3 to 5 p.m. At the close of each year several poor old people are supplied with clothing made by the members of the society; and on Christmas-eve abundance of food is distributed, as well as a new shilling, to about eighty or ninety poor.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. The funds amount to about £300.

GEMILUT HASADIM SOCIETY

President—H. Stern.

Vice President—F. C. Henriques.

Treasurer—C. C. Vaz.

This society has been in existence over a century. It provides for the burial of the dead besides giving relief to respectable Jewish poor outside of the home.

President—N. M. Alexander.

Treasurer—Aaron M. Sollas.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional building was erected for the purpose by the city council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street were purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, parochial dispensary, and consulting room for the district medical officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the inspector of the poor and the dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of pauper relief convenient to the public, as the inspector of the poor and the dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

The building was almost completely destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at No. 10½ Hanover Street. The Dispensary is at No. 27 Rosemary Lane.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the treasurer. In cases of emergency the president and in his absence from Kingston a vice-president) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1907, amounted to £1,885 3s. 0d.; for education fees, £18 0s. 0d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £41 12s. 9d. leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1908, of £1,169 1s. 2d., of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures in Bank of Nova Scotia £603 1s. 11d., and £65 19s. 3d. in Government Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Wor. Bro. William Duff, D.G.M., E.C.	} <i>Presidents.</i>
" " " Dr. J. Ogilvie, D.D.G.M., S.C.	
" " " A. H. Jones, D.D.G.M., S.C., M. H. Lawrence, D.D.G.M., S.C., Vice-Presidents.	

Treasurer—Wor. Bro. E. J. Andrews.

Secretary—Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. C. H. B. Armstrong
 " E. J. Andrews
 " C. T. Burton
 " H. Corinaldi
 " H. Gould
 " H. R. C. Garsia
 " R. S. Haughton
 " R. A. W. Holwell

Wor. Bro. J. E. Streadwick
 " E. X. Leon
 " R. J. McPherson
 " G. P. Myers
 " O. D. F. Robertson
 " F. G. Sale
 " C. S. Sanguinetti
 " F. C. Henriques

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. J. V. Calder
 " J. F. Cargill
 " J. J. Edwards
 " T. Glanville

Wor. Bro. A. D. Goffe
 " J. E. L. Cox
 " A. Roxburgh
 " A. E. Sampson

The Presiding Masters and the Immediate Past Masters of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free; and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £150, and married persons £200, are eligible for admission to membership.

Married women whose husbands and children are members attended in midwifery free, after one year's membership.

Employers may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee—one shilling, and one shilling for four weeks subscription.

Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1908, it numbered 878. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1908.	1907.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,209	1,195
" Visits	3,625	3,604
" Prescriptions	2,679	2,309
" Members attended at Surgery	3,419	4,762
" Prescriptions to do.	3,976	5,690
" Deaths (certified)	14	24

The receipts during the year had reached £1,207 7s. 2d. (including £717 12s. 8d. brought down from the previous year.) The expenditure was £668 12s. 2d. and the balance carried forward was £538 15s. 0d.

The directors, having obtained D'Espinose's bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, are enabled to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the trust, namely, Archbishop Nuttall and Bishop Collins. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise. The sum of £5 17s. has been expended on this department during the year.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.

The directors have had under consideration a scheme whereby a number of poor persons may be admitted to the benefits of the institution free of charge, and some provision made for nourishment in certain cases. Circulars explaining the scheme were sent to the clergy and other prominent gentlemen in the community who it is believed are interested in the institution, and desirous of seeing its use-

fulness extended, but the directors regret that up to the present time, their efforts have not met with the success they had hoped for.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It has now been rebuilt.

President—P. E. Auvray.

Vice-President—J. M. Nethersole.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—M. M. Alexander.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

A. H. Jones.

Hon. Lieut-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay

T. N. Aguilar.

Rev. Fr. John Harpes

M. M. Alexander

E. X. Leon

J. M. Nethersole.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

P. Elicio Auvray.

Lieut-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

T. N. Aguilar.

Medical Officer—G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen.

Secretary and Collector—M. A. Rowley.

Office—14 Duke Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 9 to 10.30 a.m. and from 3 to 4 p.m.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (now Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn-thread work, embroidery, etc.; as well as preserves, chutney and pickles. There is also a stock of useful clothing for servants and working people.

The premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles, and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work has been continued.

The society is self-supporting but the members of the committee pay an annual subscription, and this amount, together with periodical donations from some friends in England and Jamaica, is devoted to charity. Depositors are charged 1½d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

Patronesses—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, Lady Norman, Lady Blake, Lady Hemming and Lady Swettenham.

President—Lady Olivier.

Vice-Presidents—Lady Clarke, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. G. Henderson.

Miss Allwood

Mrs. Barclay

Mrs. Beckwith

Mrs. Bourne

Mrs. Capper

Mrs. D'Aeth

Mrs. A. Farquharson

Mrs. R. S. Gamble

Mrs. Haggart

Mrs. Jackson

Miss MacDermot

Mrs. Ogilvie

Mrs. Oughton

Mrs. T. B. Oughton

Mrs. Philippo

Mrs. Radcliffe

Mrs. Reinke

Mrs. F. Saunders

Mrs. Charlton

Thompson

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Burke.

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

42 Church Street.

THIS institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne, with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home, there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the legislative council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January of the same year.

The receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1908, amounted to £164 6s. 9d. The following are the particulars:—

Balance brought from 1906-1907	.	.	£80	1	6
Government Grant to 31st March, 1908	.	.	104	8	0
Board and Lodging of Inmates	.	.	6	0	9
Subscriptions and Donations	.	.	53	18	0
			244	8	3
Expenditure for all purposes	.	.	204	11	3
leaving a balance of	.	.	39	17	0
to be carried to next year.					

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m., till 10 p.m., daily.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., *Chairman.*

Charlton Thompson, *Managing Director.*

E. A. Savage

E. A. H. Haggart

Capt. W. P. Forwood

Archibald Munro

S. Buckland Cockell.

Secretary—A. S. Spratt.

Resident Superintendent—Thos. F. Covey

Auditor—Thos. Arbouin, A.S.A.A.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS institution, opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the inspector of poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The institution accommodates 300 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 7½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers composed of all the members of the parochial boards of the respective parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who elect their chairman and vice-chairman. Five members form a quorum. In the case of dissolution by the Governor of a parochial board, 3 form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN—HON. DR. J. R. LOVE.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—R. W. BRYANT.

MASTER—F. G. DaCosta, salary £150.

MATRON—Mrs. Silburn, salary £58.

CLERK—R. A. Williams, salary £60.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY,

THIS society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then resident magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct, give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payments of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent, and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds, the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee, in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The latest report of the society contains the following—"The aim of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

"Outside the fact that the society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been as usual, that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty for us lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready

to employ ex-prisoners; and second, there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task of getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties."

The society has a Branch in Lucea of which Mr. C. A. Cover, B. A., is Hon. Secretary. There is also a Branch at Montego Bay, the Secretary being Mr. A. Savage.

The society was practically at a stand-still during 1907, but regular work in dealing with cases was resumed in 1908.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. P. Clark, R.M., *President*.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., *Vice-President*.

J. E. Randall, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

Rev. J. Duff

Rev. J. Reinke

T. H. MacDermot

A. V. Kingdon

Mrs. Col. Maidment, *Salvation Army*

Sister Emily

G. T. Armstrong

D. Campbell

C. W. Doorly

Col. F. B. White

Rev. W. Priestnal.

THE KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE above Association is the outcome, first of all, of a resolution carried at a meeting of ministers of religion of various denominations, held in Edmondson Hall on October 29th, 1900, and then of a subsequent gathering which met at Bishop's Lodge on the invitation of the Archbishop on November 7th, of the same year. The meeting at Bishop's Lodge agreed to the formation of the society on somewhat similar lines to those which were adopted by the Charity Organisation Society in existence in Kingston in the year 1882. The meeting also drafted a constitution and bye-laws to be submitted to a public meeting in the Collegiate Hall on November 16th, 1900. The objects of the Society are the charitable relief and the general welfare of the poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It seeks:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of over-lapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals, suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts, of money for the purchase of tools, or of finding suitable work for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicancy by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 - (a) Servants' Registry; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening, or other light agricultural work.

Patrons and Patronesses.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Olivier
 His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Nuttal
 Sir Fielding and Lady Clarke
 His Honour the Custos of Kingston
 The Right Revd. Bishop Collins, S.J.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Acting President.*

Rev. J. Reinke, *Vice-President.*

His Grace the Archbishop
 The Right Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J.
 Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.
 Rev. W. Griffith
 Rev. W. J. Williams
 Rev. W. Graham
 Rev. W. Priestnal
 Rev. J. Randall
 Mrs. F. Saunders

Rev. J. Ripley
 His Honour the Mayor
 H. Rushie Gray
 Mrs. Lumb
 Sister Isabel
 Mrs. Fursdon
 Mrs. Reinke
 Miss Burger
 Miss Burke

Office—25 Charles St.

Secretary—Miss D. Williams

Bankers—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION

AND DISTRICT NURSES' FUND.

THE objects of the Jamaica Nurses Union, founded in 1904, are to "facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses." At the bureau of information, at 23½ Charles Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of one of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee, for district nursing in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *President.*
 Lady Olivier and Hon. T. B. Oughton, K.C., *Vice-Presidents.*
 Mrs. Reinke, *Honorary Treasurer.*

Mrs. Bourne
 Miss F. C. Burke

} *Honorary Secretaries.*

Sister Madeline
 Sister Isabel
 Sister Emily
 Sister Adelaide
 Sister Beatrice
 Lady Clarke

Mrs. Alexander
 Mrs. DaCosta
 Mrs. Arthur Farquharson
 Mrs. Williams

Mrs. Graham
 Mrs. James
 Mrs. Bancroft Oughton
 Mrs. Pratt
 Mrs. Priestnal
 Mrs. Baron Hay.
 Mrs. Gamble
 Mrs. Wolfe
 Mrs. Arthur Douet

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

The object of the society, founded 1903, as its name implies, is the *protection* of animals, and it endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by having recourse to the law.

Medals are presented annually, under certain conditions, to those who can show they are kind to the stock in their charge.

Subscriptions are entirely voluntary; but donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to Inspectors throughout the Island being eventually appointed, and to enable the work of the society being generally extended. At present the society has one agent working in and near Kingston.

The report for 1908 states the number of members at 704, and the subscriptions as £84 13s. 8d. Over sixty-one cases of cruelty to animals were convicted through the agent's exertions during 1908.

Eight medals for kindness to animals were awarded at the last annual meeting several prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country.

PRESIDENT—Lady Olivier.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston	Mrs. Wearne
Mrs. A. W. Gardner	Miss Lucie-Smith
Miss Williams	Mrs. G. N. Cox
Hon. T. Capper, B.A.	Insp. O'Sullivan
Frank Cundall	Rev. E. J. Wortley,
C. A. T. Fursdon	F. N. Isaacs
Hector Josephs, LL.B.	Rev T. P. Moreton
<i>Honorary Secretary</i> —Mrs. E. T. Scott.	
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i> —Mr. J. C. Ford.	
<i>Honorary Veterinary Surgeon</i> —Vacant.	

SAILORS' REST AND READING ROOM.

18 Duke Street.

THIS institution was started by Mrs. Denniston to afford sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read, play games, etc. For too long there had been only the park or the rum shop to which they could go.

The Reading Room proved such a successful institution, that it was removed from Mrs. Denniston's private residence to No. 18, Duke street. Here there was combined with the reading room, a temperance bar, where the men can get a cool drink and cigar without having to visit the rum shop and so run the risk of losing their ship and being stranded in the city in consequence.

The Reading Room, it should be noted, does not either interfere with or in any degree cover the same objects as the Sailors' Home in Church street, which is exclusively for the use of stranded and shipwrecked sailors (the latter being paid for by their own nationalities), and affords no facilities for the ordinary run of sailors on leave from ships visiting the port.

The Reading Room is for sailors on leave who are glad to have a place in which to sit, write home letters, (paper, etc., being provided) read, chat, and amuse themselves without having to seek a rum shop.

The buildings were wrecked in the earthquake of January 1907, but a new building was erected during 1908.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston	Rev. E. Bell
J. Lucie-Smith	Commander Hall
A. V. Kingdon, R.M.	E. B. Hopkins
G. MacNab Livingston	W. P. Clark, R.M.
C. W. Magnan	G. P. Myers.

J. Briscoe

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THE objects of the society are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life, and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

PRESIDENT: Miss Marvin.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Mrs. Reinke.

SECRETARIES:

Mrs. C. L. Mais (Correspondence); Mrs. Martin (Minute).

TREASURER: Miss Grey.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE: Miss Marvin.

MOTHERS' UNION.

THE Mothers' Union was established in Jamaica in 1899. Mrs. Nuttall is President; Lady Swettenham, Patroness; Mrs. Joscelyne and Mrs. G. N. Cox, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Latreille, Diocesan Secretary.

There are now 16 branches in the island and 660 members.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society, formed late in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The published report shews the amount of £14,530 at credit of Proprietary shares to the 31st December, 1907. The amount of loans during the year 1907 amounted to £1,908 6s. 8d., and the total advanced on mortgages and temporary loans to the end of the same period is £28,719 0s. 1½d. The special feature of this society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out, and perfect security for subscribing members and borrowers. Deposits, on which 5 o/o is paid half-yearly and which are a first charge on the assets of the Society, are received subject to three months notice on either side for re-payment. Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

DIRECTORS.

Herbert A. Cunha, *Chairman*
Colin A. C. Hogg
E. A. H. Haggart

R. J. Macpherson, *Deputy Chairman*.
M. Delgado
Lewis Ashenheim.

John Macdonald.

Secretary—Colin G. Campbell
Solicitor—Eugene L. F. Morais.

Accountant—L. S. Porter.
Bankers—The Colonial Bank.

AUDITORS.

H. E. Laidman

S. G. Corinaldi.

OFFICE—5 Duke Street, Kingston.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second building society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec., 1898, under the Building Societies Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects of the society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, realizable by a monthly payment of two shillings and sixpence, during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly. Mortgagors are from time to time allowed to capitalize their accounts, thus extending the term of re-payment beyond a period of ten years.

The law charges range from 35s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800 and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. J. Andrews, *Chairman*.Dr. James Ogilvie
S. H. Watson
R. H. OttoA. L. Keeling
T. N. Aguilar
Hon. J. R. WatsonA. W. Farquharson
J. F. Mitholland
A. W. Gardner

AUDITORS.

H. A. Cunha

L. H. Peirce

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.

Secretary.—T. F. Clarke

ARBITRATORS.

E. X. Leon
R. S. GambleDavid Henderson
Thos. Arbouin

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—5 Port Royal Street.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Phillippo, *Chairman*.I. J. Mordecai
Chas. Hope Levy
Rev. A. P. WatsonO. H. Williams
Jno. W. McLean
A. B. SaundersD. Marshallleck
R. J. Osborne
E. G. Kerridge

C. J. Chamberlain.

SOLICITOR—John R. Watson.

BANKERS—Colonial Bank.

AUDITORS.

J. H. Ramsay

A. H. Dalrymple

Secretary—J. M. Prince.

OFFICE—Morant Bay.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Incorporated Feby., 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first president, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its secretary, the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the society shows a steady progress, but its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only two in each year of the society's existence purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the society would have found it utterly impossible.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Dixon, *Chairman*.
J. F. Lauther
Colin Campbell
H. N. PullarA. B. Rerrie, *Vice-Chairman*.
John J. Lyon
J. H. Levy
F. A. Morris

Dr. H. Joslen.

SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart.

AUDITORS.

E. R. L. Bartlett.

Wm. Brown, jr.

ARBITRATORS.

Rev. W. C. Murray
A. J. Webb

Syl. Cotter
Ed. Pratt.

Secretary—Miss Paulina Cork.

Assistant Secretary—Chas. G. Hay.

Bankers—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

DIRECTORS.

H. Broderick, *Chairman*.

E. P. Messado
Jno. C. Cadien

H. V. Young
Cecil C. Smith

Henry Josephs.

TRUSTEES.

M. Scott

J. R. T. Main

W. Fitz Ritson

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. L. C. Shirley
P. E. F. Robertson

Rev. C. G. McGregor
" L. S. H. Booth

G. H. Davidson.

AUDITORS.

A. J. Preston

D. A. Hogarth

SOLICITOR.—Guy S. Ewen

SECRETARY.—Geo. Reddish.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office in Falmouth, open daily from 9 to 3.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED, 1906.)

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1905, 3,508 shares.

The society was incorporated under the Building Societies Law of 1897. on the 7th March, 1906, at a cost of £70 15s. 3d. The amount at credit of the Reserve Fund was £766 4s. on 1st August, 1908.

Paid-up shares "C" in the society at £15 each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue, are issued with sanction of the board of directors. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 6d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

The board of directors accept deposits at interest at 4 o/o per annum payable half-yearly.

The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1907-1908 was £1 14s. per share, and on 31st July, 1908, the gross surplus was £2,307 17s. 10d., and the amount due on shares "A", "B" and "C," £27,378 8s. 1d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are contemporaneous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount on the 31st July, 1908, of loans was £32,150 15s. 8d.

The value of premises in possession of the society is £2,291 14s. 9d.

Cash in hand £1,002 13s. 4d. The bonus declared for 1907-08 was £1 14s. per share

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Hart, *Chairman*
 Thomas A. Salmon
 Walter C. Kerr
 Horatio A. Aarons
 Edgar Turubull

Ivor McK. Levy
 Joseph Shore
 Austn H. Browne
 David Mills
 George P. Brown.

ARBITRATORS.

J. W. Gruber
 Maxwell Hall

Rev. T. W. Halliday
 Rev. Joseph Massiah.

AUDITORS.

R. P. Collymore

Wm. L. Kingdon.

SOLICITOR.—R. P. Rerrie.

Secretary.—J. S. Corinaldi

Asst. Secretary.—Charles F. Gray.

Bankers.—The Colonial Bank.

Office (Corner Market and Harbour streets, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4; except on public holidays.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the thirty-three years ended in December, 1907, its receipts have amounted to £561,031 9s. 1d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards 6 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. This society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from one shilling upwards are received on deposit at 4 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £72,000 13s. 6d. The gross reserve fund amounts to £10,618 16s. 6d. with a clear nett surplus of £5,815 11s. 11d., after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the 34 years is only seventy-three pounds eight shillings (£73 8s.) while for the past ten years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares which is by far the largest bonus paid by any building society in the island.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Clarke, *Chairman and Manager.*

Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman.*

Stainton Clarke
 Edward Morris

B. H. Segre
 Ven. C. Henderson Davis

Fred. L. Clarke.

Secretary.—Henry A. Tate.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1907, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £9,610 15s. 8d.; Deposits £5,963 13s. 1d.; Reserve Profits £444 9s. 2d.; Profit and Loss £1,211 8s. 6d.; Loans £16,122 6s. 1d.

DIRECTORS.

C. G. Farquharson, <i>Chairman</i>	E. T. Forrest
T. S. McNeel	C. H. A. Isaacs
A. J. Hendriks	A. N. Williams
John Clarke	
J. M. Farquharson	

ARBITRATORS.

John Cooper	H. P. Maxwell
R. B. Daly	

AUDITORS.

C. M. Farquharson	Sept. Nash.
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SOLICITOR.—J. M. MacGregor.

Secretary and Treasurer.—W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River.

Bankers.—The Colonial Bank.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Subscription Shares ...	9,610	15 8	By Loans ...	16,122	6 1
Deposits at Interest ...	5,963	13 1	Col. Bank Deposit Account	1,000	0 0
J. M. McGregor ...	5	5 1	Government Savings Bank	0	16 0
Accruing Interest ...	192	19 0	Ann Foster ...	248	4 6
Prospective Bonuses ...	880	9 5	Balance due on sale of		
Reserved Profits ...	444	9 2	Freehold's ...	600	17 1
Profit and Loss ...	1,211	8 6	Cash 15 6 3		
Suspense account ...	120	7 7	Colonial Bank 508 6 7	523	12 10
Lapsed Shares ...	66	9 0			
	£18,495	16 6		£18,495	16 6

ST. CATHERINE BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in Spanish Town in 1891. Its objects are to provide for the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money, and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purposes, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, paid-up shares and subscription shares; for a paid-up share under scale A, maturing in 10 years £6; under scale B, maturing in 7 years, £7 2s. 0d. These shares gain a yearly interest of 8s. and those under scale B, 10s. for the 7th year. The subscription shares are under Class A, 1s. 3d. per share monthly maturing in 10 years and Class B, 2s. per share monthly, maturing in 7 years. These shares earn a yearly interest of 5 per cent. The interest on all loans is 7½ per cent. payable monthly.

The law charges are £2 15s. 0d. for a loan of £100, to £7 7s. 0d. for a loan of £800, and for every additional £100, 10s.

The inspection fee is 21s.

The property of the society is vested in three Trustees and the business managed by a board of directors and the secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. W. A. Tucker, <i>Chairman</i>	Dr. J. J. Edwards
Rev. C. M. Buckley	C. F. Richards
L. G. Hobson	C. A. Bennett

ACCOUNTANT.

M. D. Farrier

TRUSTEES.

J. Sinclair

G. Boettcher

AUDITORS.

H. M. Polson	T. M. Briscoe
<i>Solicitor</i> —A. A. Fleming	<i>Secretary</i> —Miss Ethel Phillips.

Bankers—The Colonial Bank.

Office—1 Nugent Street, Spanish Town.

WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).**BOND ISSUE—\$600,060.****CAPITAL—\$800,000. (£160,000).**

THIS company, which is incorporated under laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898, acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897.

The company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system came into operation March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. There are in all 25 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the city but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and the end of the Papine road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are twopence in each.

This company is also the lessee of the property and business of the Jamaica Light and Power Company, Ltd., of Canada, which company is the successor of the Jamaica Electric and Power Company, Ltd., and as such operates the electric lighting and power business of Kingston.

OFFICERS.**PRESIDENT—Jas. Hutchison.****VICE-PRESIDENT—S. H. Ewing.****ATTORNEY—E. A. H. Haggart.****COMPTROLLER—M. J. Lane.****GEN. MANAGER—N. B. Tucker.****SUPT. OF TRAFFIC—H. Shea.****ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS—R. Duperrouzel and Henry A. Campbell.****PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).**

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.**P. E. Auvray, *Chairman*.****Archibald Munro, *Vice-Chairman*.****Rev. W. C. Murray, *Honorary Director*.****John Tillman****E. X. Leon****R. J. Macpherson****Colin A. C. Hogg****Thomas N. Aguilar****Arthur George****AUDITORS.****E. G. Nixon****C. A. Malabre*****Secretary*—G. C. H. Lewis.*****Solicitors*—Messrs. Corinaldi & Ashenheim.****HOTEL COMPANIES.**

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which

Law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3% upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed.

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour St., Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood St., Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Constant Spring Hotel, the Moneague Hotel, and the Rio Cobre Hotel were taken over by the government under Section 10 of Law 27 of 1890 which gives power to the Governor to take possession on failure to fulfil the terms of the contract or failure for three consecutive years to pay interest on the debentures.

Constant Spring Hotel is leased by the government to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel, Kingston, was completely wrecked by earthquake and has not yet been rebuilt.

The Queen's Hotel, Kingston, is still being carried on by the original company.

The Rio Cobre Hotel and the Moneague Hotel are leased to Mr. T. J. Sims.

There are many beautiful drives in the neighbourhood of Moneague and the Roaring River Falls, the famous Gully Road, Ocho Rios Bay and other places noted for their picturesque beauty are within easy reach. Vehicles can be had at all times at Moneague. The Hotel is nine miles from the Railway Terminus at Ewarton, where conveyances from Moneague await the arrival of each train.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was established in 1884. The present capital is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888. The latest addition was the erection in 1897 of a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day. The plant and business of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company were purchased by the Kingston Ice Making Company, which sells ice at 2s. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail at 3lbs. for one penny.

Should the necessity arise, 95 tons of ice per day can be put on the market.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. James Ogilvie, *Chairman*.

Hon. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Dr. A. R. Saunders

M. Delgado

Alfred Pawsey

E. A. H. Haggart.

E. X. Leon

P. E. Auvray

C. A. Malabre

Secretary.—Raymond Davidson.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. A. A. Samuel & L. H. Peirce.

OFFICE.—34 Harbour Street.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE CO., (LIMITED.)

THIS company work a Telephone Exchange in Kingston to Constant Spring Water Works and Gordon Town and its communications extend to Half-way Tree, Hope, Constant Spring hotel and to many residents in the lower part of St. Andrew. The central office is at 1 Port Royal St., Kingston.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, connecting with the Western Union and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, and to Porto Rico and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Turks Island, Bermuda and Halifax, they connect with cables to United Kingdom—thus giving a cable line touching on British territory alone.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
s. d.		s. d.	
Antigua	2 5½	Haiti, other stations	6 7
Barbados	3 4	Holland Bay	0 3
British Guiana, Georgetown	4 5	Martinique,	5 8
" other stations (add		Panama	2 1
6d. per Message)	4 5	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce.	3 6
Colon	2 1	" other stations	3 8
Cuba—all stations	1 4½	San Domingo,	5 6½
Curacao	5 10½	Santa Cruz	4 1
Dominica	2 9	St. Kitts	2 4
Dutch Guiana	6 5½	St. Lucia	2 11½
French Guiana	6 5½	St. Thomas	3 10
Grenada	3 3½	St. Vincent	3 1½
Guadaloupe, Basse Terre	5 3	Trinidad, Port of Spain	3 6½
" Pointe à Pitre	5 4	" San Fernando	3 7
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	3 5½	Messages for Venezuela can be posted from Trinidad.	
" Port-au-Prince and Cape			
Haitien	4 6		

Tariff from Jamaica to North America and Europe, via Havana.

Per Word.		Per Word	
s. d.		s. d.	
United States, East of Mississippi }	2 0	Florida	1 6½
" St. Louis (Missouri) }		Great Britain and Ireland, France, {	3 0
" Minneapolis & St. }		Germany, Holland & Belgium {	3 5
Paul }		Norway, Denmark	3 3
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, }	2 2½	Italy	3 3
Canada }		Spain, Barcelona	3 6½
United States, West of Mississippi	2 2½	" Other Stations	3 7½
Newfoundland	2 2½	Austria and Hungary	3 3½
Prince Edward's Island	2 3	Switzerland	3 2½
Nassau	3 3	Sweden	3 6½

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

STAFF.

Manager and Secretary—R. T. Brown, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

General Superintendent, St. Thomas—R. Morrell,

Manager, Jamaica—N. MacLeod, 6 Port Royal St., Kingston.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Tariff from Jamaica to North America and Europe.

			Viá Bermuda.	
			s.	d.
United States, E. of Mississippi }	...	...	2	0
Galveston }	...	...	2	2½
" " W. of Mississippi }	...	...	2	0
Cape Breton }	...	...	2	2½
Vancouver Is. }	...	...	2	0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada }	...	...	2	3
Prince Edward Island }	...	...	2	2½
Newfoundland }	...	...	2	2½
Miquelon }	...	...	2	2½
British Columbia }	...	...	3	3
Nassau }	...	...	3	0
Great Britain and Ireland }	...	...	3	5
France and Germany }	...	...	3	3
Holland, Belgium }	...	...	3	6½
Norway and Denmark }	...	...	3	7½
Italy }	...	...	3	3½
Spain, Barcelona }	...	...	3	2½
Other Stations }	...	...	3	6½
Austria-Hungary }	...	...
Switzerland }	...	...
Sweden }	...	...

OFFICE—8 Port Royal St., Kingston.
 SUPERINTENDENT—Reginald Sullivan.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE are twenty-seven fire insurance agencies and one fire insurance company in Jamaica insuring about £5,000,000 of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Co-Operative is purely local. The premiums paid amount to about £30,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to:—

*Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)	Secretary.—H. M. Burke.
*Atlas (with which is incorporated the Manchester Commercial Union	Agent—E. Nuttall.
"	" S. R. Cargill.
*Guardian	" E. A. H. Haggart.
*Alliance	" Alfred deC. Myers.
*London & Lancashire	" Farquharson & Milholland & T. Arbouin.
*Liverpool, London and Globe	" A. L. Malabre & Co.
*Yorkshire	" Soutar & Co.
*North British and Mercantile	" D. Henderson & Co.
*Northern	" Melhado Bros.
"	" Messrs. Hope & Co., Morant Bay
*Norwich Union	" A. W. Gardner & Co.
Netherlands	" J. E. Kerr & Co.
*Queen of America & Prussian National	" Lascelles, DeMercado & Co.
*Phoenix	" C. A. Solomon.
Palatine	" M. M. Alexander.
*Queen }	" { E. X. Leon & Co.
Royal }	" { Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay
*Royal Exchange	" W. H. Johnson & Co., Ltd.
*Sun	" Harvey & Bourke.
*Scottish Union and National	" Manton & Hart.
*London Assurance Corporation of London	" R. S. Gamble
Lancashire	" John Bonitto & C. Reid Campbell
*Aachen & Munich	" Wessels Bros. & Von Gontard.
Royal Canadian Underwriters	" S. J. Howe

* These companies have formed themselves into a local association for the purposes of settling questions of tariff, etc., and this association is known as the Jamaica Fire Insurance Association. The following are the Officers:

Chairman—R. S. Gamble Deputy Chairman—H. M. Burke.
Secretary.—H. L. Duquesnay.

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English companies' by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 6s.; non-Fire proof, 6s. to 25s. Estates, 7s. to 17s. 6d. Trash houses, 88s. 2d.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, *Chairman.*
 Dr. James Ogilvie, *Deputy Chairman.* Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.
 Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G. Alfred Pawsey
 Hon. H. Cork Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A.
 Dr. Arthur R. Saunders.

AUDITORS.

H. A. Cunha L. H. Peirce
 SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

STAFF.

H. M. Burke, *Secretary.* F. G. Rouse, *Senior Clerk.*
 F. Patterson, *Clerk.*
 D. S. Aikman "
 Office—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, coastwise and foreign.

By Law 47 of 1908 the Articles of Association were amended and enlarged to enable the Company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are issued to cover imports and exports. Policies coastwise include fire risk while on docks in Kingston awaiting shipment.

Policies on imports from the United Kingdom and continent and the United States of America and Canada, include fire risk while at docks awaiting shipment, also the fire risk at Kingston while on docks awaiting delivery.

Policies on exports for the United Kingdom and continent include fire risk while on docks at Kingston awaiting shipment, also the fire risk while on docks awaiting delivery to consignees at destination.

A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, *Chairman.* E. A. H. Haggart, *Deputy Chairman*
 E. X. Leon T. N. Aguilar
 John Macdonald Alfred Pawsey
 John Tillman.

Secretary and Manager.—John F. Squire.

Auditors.—John Murray and L. H. Peirce.

Bankers.—The Colonial Bank.

Office.—81 Harbour Street, Kingston.

London Agents.—Kearson, Piper & Co., London, E. C.

4 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office, 10 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

The operations of the society, established in 1844, have in 65 years reached nearly a million sterling.

Twenty bonuses have been paid	...	£240,465
Claims by death and endowments paid	...	475,326
Accumulated Funds	..	199,470

The number of policies issued is 5,340 and the income of the society exceeds £32,000 per annum. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £630,007 13s. 7d., and the total assets are £204,319 14s. 8d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar society in the island. All bonuses taken in addition become absolute property, and do not lapse should the original policy be afterwards forfeited.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., *Chairman.*

Ven. Archdeacon Downer, *Deputy Chairman.*

Hon. Col. A. H. Pinnock

J. W. Branday

A. M. Robinson

Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A.

Simon Soutar

E. A. H. Haggart

Secretary—Albert H. Jones.

AUDITORS.

R. S. Haughton

Jos. Phillips

C. A. Malabre.

ACTUARY.

Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In addition to the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, which is a local office as to capital and business, there are the following well-known offices doing business in Jamaica:—

Standard—Farquharson & Milhol- land	Agents.	Sun of Canada—S. J. Howe	Agents
Northern—Melhado Bros.	"	Confederation Life—Thomas Kemp,	"
Queen and Royal—E. X. Leon & Co.	"	Commercial Union—Vacant	"
London Assurance—R. S. Gamble,	"	Imperial Life of Canada—Manton & Hart,	"
Manufacturers—I. J. Gadpaille,	"	Yorkshire Life—Soutar & Co.	"
Ados Mutual—Corinaldi & Ashenheim.	"	Scottish Union—Manton & Hart,	"
	"	Mutual Reserve—W. P. Forwood,	"

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E. C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica S. C., and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar and the Ewing at Mandeville. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge with R. Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges; to the last-named the title of "Clifton Mount" was given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M. D., a former District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D. G. M., as Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV p. 476.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, E. C.

Right Wor. Bro. Wm. Duff,	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. A. H. Jones,	Deputy District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. C. O. Magnan,	District Grand Senior Warden
"	F. A. MacCulloch, District Grand Junior Warden
"	C. H. Davis
"	F. Bavin
"	E. H. Sanguinetti, District Grand Treasurer
"	W. B. Gray, District Grand Registrar
"	W. M. Fraser, District Grand Pres. of Bd. of Genl. Purposes
"	Fred. Geo. Sale, P.D.G.W., District Grand Secretary
"	N. M. Alexander, District Grand Senior Deacon
"	C. F. Richards, District Grand Junior Deacon
"	H. R. C. Garsia, District Grand Director of Ceremonies
"	G. R. D. Rust, District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies
"	C. H. B. Armstrong, District Grand Sword Bearer
"	A. E. Lopez, District Grand Standard Bearer
"	D. G. Parsons, District Grand Standard Bearer
"	C. T. Burton, District Assistant Grand Secretary
"	M. D. Farrier, District Grand Pursuivant
"	E. A. Barham, District Grand Assistant Pursuivant
"	R. J. MacPherson, M. A. Rowley, F. L. Hollar, E. A. Smith, G. W. Cooper, T. B. Goodin, District Grand Stewards.
Bro. G. H. Magnus,	District Grand Tyler.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, S. C.

Right Wor. Bro. J. Ogilvie, M.D.		District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. M. H. Lawrence		Deputy Master
" W. J. Walker		Senior Warden
" H. J. Nichols		Junior Warden
" R. N. Gordon		Secretary
" E. J. Clarke		Treasurer
Rev. W. C. McCalla		Chaplain
Caleb Reynolds		Chaplain
Wor. Bro. E. Bronstorpe		Senior Deacon
" O. D. Muir		Junior Deacon
" A. J. Webb		Architect
" A. D. C. Levy		Jeweller
" R. A. Litherland		Bible Bearer
" J. E. Streadwick		Director of Ceremonies
" A. J. Webb		Sword Bearer
" J. T. Atkinson		Inner Guard
" S. M. DeRoux		
" C. M. Ogilvie		
" A. D. Goffe		Stewards
" J. H. Williamson		
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		Tyler.

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon		District Grand Master
" R. A. W. Holwell		Deputy District Grand Mark Master.
" John S. Campbell		Senior Warden
" E. J. Andrews		Junior Warden
		Master Overseer
		Senior Overseer
" F. A. McCulloch		Junior Overseer
" W. B. Gray		Treasurer
" T. Briscoe		Registrar
" E. Morand		Secretary
" H. R. C. Garsia		Senior Deacon
" E. S. Baird		Junior Deacon
" Dr. Armstrong		Inspector of Works
" A. M. Hoyes		Director of Ceremonies
" C. O. Magnan		Sword Bearer
" G. D. Parsons		Assistant Secretary
" R. J. McPherson		Inner Guard
" Dr. Robertson		
" C. V. Abrahams		Stewards.
" T. R. Pinnock		
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

	No. 207	Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale	Master
Royal, Kingston	" 239	" S. C. DePass	"
Friendly " "	" 354	" H. Gould	"
Sussex " "	" 393	" J. S. Campbell	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 914	" N. N. McGilchrist	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 1440	" M. A. Rowley	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1836	" F. W. Whittingham	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1933	" J. Davis	"
Kingston " "	" 2519	" J. W. Mennell	"
Moore-Keys	" 2815		"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar			"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	.	Most Excell. Compn., C. T. Burton, Principal Z.
Friendly	.	" N. M. Alexander
Sussex	.	" C. S. Sanguinetti
Phoenix	.	"

Jamaica	No. 49	ROSE CROIX.	
		Excell. Bro. S. H. Watson, M.W.S.	
Kingston	" 80	" " W. B. Gray, Prelate.	
		" " D. G. Parsons, M.W.S.	
		" " H. Cocking, Prelate.	

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight ———

Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.			
Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor. Bro. E. E. Penso	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	" " A. J. Webb	"
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	" " E. G. Meikle	"
St. John, Kingston	" 623	" " H. N. Campbell	"
Imperial Service, Kingston	" "	" " T. Nightengale	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62 . Most Ex Comp. S. J. Streadwick

MARK LODGES.			
Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	{	Wor. W. B. Gray	Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston		" " Vacant	"
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston		" " F. G. Sale	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston		" " C. Don	"
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.		" " D. G. Parsons	"

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA		Fourth Thursday in January and July.
DISTRICT GRAND CHAPTER OF JAMAICA		Last Tuesday in March and September.
DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND		First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE MARK MASTER MASONS		Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES.	
Royal, Kingston	First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix	First Tuesday "
Kingston	First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	First Thursday "
Friendly, Kingston	Second Monday "
Glenlyon	Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	Second Thursday "
Sussex	Third Wednesday "
St. John's	Fourth Monday "
Moore-Keys	Third Thursday "
Ewing, Mandeville	Fourth Wednesday "
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	First Thursday "
Imperial Service, Kingston	First Thursday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.	
Royal, Kingston	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix	Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.	
Sussex	Fourth Wednesday in Feb., June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	Not working
Kingston Keystone	Fourth Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets once a month, on the last Wednesday.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are twelve Courts in the island, eight of which are governed by a District^t which was instituted on the 8th June, 1900, by a dispensation from the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts, their Secretaries and address:—

Court Hinds, W. E. Robertson, Kingston.	Court Albert, W. D. Soares, Spanish Town.
Court Jackson, C. M. Hinchcliffe, Spa. Town.	Court Blockley—Female Court, Miss J. Harris, Kingston.
Court C. J. Ward, C. E. DeSouza, Kingston.	Court Kerr, F. H., Nicholls, Montego Bay.
Court Robinson, W. N. Meeks, Kingston.	Court St. Thomas, B. E. Sharrers, Morant Bay
Court Vickers, C. A. Taylor, Sav.-la-Mar.	Court Olivier, J. N. Kilburn, Sav.-la-Mar.
Court Pringle, R. W. Main, Annotto Bay.	
Court Atkinson, E. S. S. Beckford, Port Maria.	

There are over six hundred members in the several Courts. Court Hinds is the oldest Court having been formed by Brother Jacob Hinds, of Barbados, in 1863, of Court "Western Star." He died at Kingston, 11th April, 1883.

Courts meet every month for the transaction of business.

DISTRICT SECRETARY—J. T. Munroe, Hanover Street School, Kingston.

DISTRICT COURT A.O.F.

W. D. Soares, D.C.R., Spanish Town	J. T. Munroe, D.S., Kingston
L. D. Bursterman, D.S.C.R., Kingston	E. G. Parkinson, D.T., Kingston
	W. A. Hepburn, D. Asst. Sec., Spanish Town

The District meets quarterly. The annual meeting takes place in October of each year, when the officers are elected.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Victoria," "Clarence," "Albert," "Pearl of the Antilles," "St. Jago" and "St. Charles" Lodges meet every alternate Monday; the "Lily," "Eureka," "Pride of the North," "Bethesda" and "Prince George" Lodges every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every alternate Thursday; the "Isthmus of Panama" Lodge every alternate Wednesday.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, April, July, and October. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, April, July and October.

The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges :—

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—Maurice Bonitto, Kingston.
 “ Deputy Grand Master—Ebenezer Wilkins, Kingston.
 “ Corresponding Secretary—G. N. Allen, Kingston.

LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—J. Burrell, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. Carney, Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—E. D. Soutar, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—M. N. Meeks, Kingston.

EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Ivanhoe McLean, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. W. Perry, Kingston.

ALBERT LODGE.

Noble Grand—W. Eml. Aarons, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. E. Thompson, Kingston.

ROSE OF ST. JAGO LODGE.

Noble Grand—L. T. Boxer, Spanish Town.
 Permanent Secretary—A. R. Soares, Spanish Town.

VICTORIA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Naihanuel Wilson, Spanish Town.
 Permanent Secretary—C. S. Soares, Spanish Town.

CLARENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. H. Dalruple, Morant Bay.
 Permanent Secretary—J. M. Fonseca, Morant Bay.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—, Montego Bay.
 Permanent Secretary—C. M. Gray, Montego Bay.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—, Falmouth.
 Permanent Secretary—D. M. Ogilvie, Montego Bay.

BETHESDA LODGE.

Noble Grand—W. E. Joseph, Port Limon.
 Permanent Secretary—A. A. Archer, Port Limon.

PRINCE GEORGE LODGE.

Noble Grand—Leopold James, Bluefields.
 Permanent Secretary—J. G. Piercy, Bluefields.

SAINT CHARLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—Charles I. Mitchell, Colon.
 Permanent Secretary—Sam. Cooper, Colon.

INTHMUS OF PANAMA LODGE.

Noble Grand—J. McLeod, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Permanent Secretary—G. Allan Turner, Canal Zone, Panama.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are two Households of Ruth, two Past Grand Masters Counsels, one Patriarchy, one District, ten Subordinate, and one Juvenile Lodges, in the Island (“Jamaica.”) These Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge (“Jamaica”), a Sub-Committee of Management, America, and a Committee

of Management, England. The Oddfellows Fraternity is a charitable and benevolent Institution.

The following is a list of Lodges, their location and Secretaries :—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954, Kingston—Secretary, Arthur E. Greaves, No. 36 North Street.

Kingston Lodge No. 2042, Kingston—Secretary, J. F. Thomas, No. 70 King Street.

Concordia Lodge No. 2174, Kingston—Secretary, S. R. Stanley, No. 28 Foster Lane.

Friendly Lodge No. 3213, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew—Secretary, Emanuel H. Bennett.

Northern Rose Lodge No. 3834, Montego Bay—Secretary, E. Haughton.

Myrtle Lodge No. 4073, Port Antonio—Secretary, W. Q. Williams.

Imperial Lodge No. 4085, Kingston—Secretary, Joseph I. Gordon, No. 25 Heywood Street.

Excelsior Lodge No. 4244, Kingston—Secretary, Vivian Austin.

Rio Cobre Lodge No. 4576, Spanish Town—Secretary, C. Oliver.

Corona Lodge No. 5578, Spanish Town—Secretary, G. A. Richardson.

District Lodge No. 16, Jamaica—Secretary, Joseph J. Gordon.

Concordia Household No. 215, Kingston—Secretary, C. S. Lindo, No. 102 Oxford Street.

Beauty of Surrey Household No. 1378, Kingston—Secretary, H. Hines Johnson No. 43 Highholborn Street.

Juvenile of Household No. 215, Kingston—Secretary, Master C. S. Lindo, No. 102 Oxford Street.

P.G.M. Council No. 112, Kingston—Secretary, Master C. S. Lindo, No. 102 Oxford Street.

P.G.M. Council No. 235, Halfway Tree, St. Andrews—Secretary, R. W. Wolliston.

Patriarchy No. 111, Kingston—Secretary, E. H. Randal, No. 19 East Street.

N.B.—The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

The District Grand Lodge No. 16 is the legal representative of the Sub-Committee of Management, America.

The following are the Executive Officers :—

District Grand Master—P. N. F. Bro. Dr. F. G. Grossett.

Deputy Grand Master—P. N. F. Bro. L. Rowe.

District Grand Director—P. G. M. Bro. A. Cathcart.

District Grand Treasurer—P. M. V. P. Bro. C. S. Lindo.

District Grand Secretary—P. N. F. Bro. Joseph I. Gordon, 25 Heywood St Kingston.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, seventeen Subordinate Lodges, four Juvenile Lodges, four Subordinate Degree Lodges, and three Past Officers Encampment Councils. There are also Lodges organized by the Grand Lodge in the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America and under its jurisdiction. The Order consists of Adult and Juvenile Branches.

Bro. A. L. Walcott, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 50 Charles Street, Kingston,
 Bro. Chas. E. Milbourne Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 125 King Street.
 Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

List of Subordinate Lodges in Jamaica :—

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.	St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26.
St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.	St. Catherine Lodge, No. 27.
St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16.	St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33.
St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.	St. Elizabeth Lodge, No. 34.
St. John's Lodge, No. 19.	St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 35.
St. Mark's Lodge, No. 20.	St. Philip's Lodge, No. 36.
Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21.	St. James' Lodge, No. 38.
Euodia Lodge, No. 23.	Anchor of Hope Lodge, No. 39.
Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 24.	Loyal Phillipp's Lodge, No. 43.

Victoria Lodge, No. 44.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston branch of this society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885, and consists of a district lodge and eight local lodges. The objects of the society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, 32 Duke Street :—

- Bro. E. G. McDonald, Provincial Chief Shepherd, Annotto Bay, Ja.
- “ Geo. T. Allen, D. Provincial Chief Shepherd, Kingston, Ja.
- “ J. F. A. Leacock, Dist. Cor. Secy., Up-Park Camp P.O., Ja.
- “ Geo. E. Dennison, Dist. Treas., Up-Park Camp P.O., Ja.
- “ J. E. Melbourne, Asst. Dist. Cor. Secy., 15 Gold St., Kingston, Ja.

LODGES IN DISTRICT.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, 32 Duke St., Kingston.
 Primitive, No. 2355, Bocas del Toro.
 New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon.
 Rose of Kingston (Female). No. 2451, Kingston.
 Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja.
 Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew.
 Rose of Bocas, No. 2550, Bocas del Toro.
 Sunflower, No. 2617, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

94 Church Street.

Officers of the Jamaica District :—

- Bro. Isaac A. Morris. P.D.G.M.
- Bro. John Campbell, D.G.M.
- Bro. John Melbourne, D. G. Secretary, 15 Gold Street.

The names of the local Lodges :—

Royal York.	Prince of Wales.
Diamond Jubilee.	Mystic Rose.
Royal George.	Loyal Providence

King Edward the VII.

Grand Lodge meets annually in June. The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 15 Gold Street, Kingston, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, can be obtained from him.

GOOD TEMPLARY.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, unsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and reclaim from the drink habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission - "To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, eight subordinate Lodges, and seven Juvenile Temples.

The Executive Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follow:—

G.C.T. Bro. P. A. Conahan, Up-park Camp P.O.
G. Coun. Bro. S. G. Sanguinetti, Spanish Town.
P.G.C.T. Bro. Rev. A. N. Thomson, Crofts Hill.
G. Chap. Bro. Rev. E. J. Wortley, Halfway Tree.
Dep. R.W.G.T. Bro. M. H. Edwards, Linstead.
G. Sec., Bro. J. Polack, Jr., 8 Love Lane, Kingston.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

Bro. Rev. C. C. Wallace, Claremont. Bro. J. Polack, Jr., Kingston

Bro. Rev. A. N. Thomson, Crofts Hill P.O.

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies:—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston, Little Kirk	Imperial	Thursdays	C. E. DeSouza
School room			
Do. do.	Sankey Memorial	Mondays	D. MacD. Campbell
Spanish Town, 15	St. Catherine	Tuesdays	Israel Fraser
Monk Street			
Port Antonio	Anchor	Tuesdays	C. E. Evans
Savanna-la-Mar	Harbour of Safety	Thursdays	B. J. Vaz
Black River	Karlstein	Thursdays	E. I. Francis
St. Ann's Bay	Daisy	Fridays	C. B. H. Phillips
Port Royal	Pride of the Indies	Tuesdays	S. E. Russel.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in March.

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 8 Love Lane, Kingston, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, Juvenile Temples, &c., can be obtained from him.

JAMAICA CLUB.

The Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover St., Kingston. The club house, a massive brick structure erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but into its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover Street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The Club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 13 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of ten days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. No person residing within a radius of 13 miles from the club house can be introduced as a guest, except on Wednesdays, which have been appointed "Guest days." Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Vice-President—E. W. Lucie-Smith.

Hon. Alfred H. Miles, I.S.O.	Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton, K.C.	E. A. H. Haggart
Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.	W. Baggett Gray	Capt. W. P. Forwood
Dr. C. W. M. Castle	C. S. Farquharson	Dr. G. C. Henderson
Hon. Jas Richmond, C.M.G.	A. R. Hamilton	A. W. Douct
Arthur W. Farquharson	Charlton Thompson	A. Pawsey
Jasper F. Cargill	J. F. Milholland	Rob. Craig

Treasurer—Capt. W. P. Forwood *Secretary*—L. J. Stone.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

THIS club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, consist of 170 feet by 530 feet of land on the Up Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms; a reading and committee room with wide and comfortable verandahs. The grounds afford space for five tennis courts, and a bowling green.

The committee of management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the president of the club is chosen. The first president of the club was the late Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., and on his death, the Hon. (now Sir) E. A. Northcote was elected to the office, which he held until he left the island to take up the office of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy, and mercantile marine admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The name of such friend and his introducer, and also a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitors' book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT :

J. C. Ford, <i>President</i>	I. Gadpaille
Frank Davies	G. N. Cox
C. M. Ogilvie	Dr. Geo. C. Henderson
S. R. Cargill	Dr. C. W. M. Castle
F. L. Pearce	C. A. Mahabre
Dr. H. F. Malabre	Dr. G. H. K. Ross
Dr. D. J. Williams	R. Sullivan
J. W. Brandy	E. Astley Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. F. Gooden.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of over one hundred members and is managed by a committee consisting of a commodore, a vice-commodore, a rear commodore, a secretary a treasurer and ten other members. The ensign is blue with the island's crest (crocodile) and crown in yellow on fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and yellow crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—two guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and 10s. 6d. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age) payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

Politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the club.

The club house stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston harbour.

The annual regatta is generally held in May, and other regattas are held at various times, there generally being a large and successful one given in honour of H. M. fleet on its annual visit to this station. Hospitality is also shown to foreign ships of war and yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Commodore.—Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Com.—Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.

Rear-Com.—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson

E. B. Nethersole

F. A. Marshall

L. B. Bicknell

A. H. C. McCormack

H. Josephs

J. A. B. Clarke

F. A. Steele

S. F. Thomson

Secretary—E. G. Andrews

Hon. Treasurer—J. W. Sheridan

Hon. Measurers—A. H. C. McCormack and J. A. B. Clarke

The following is a list of the club yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Rig.
Royal	Capt. L. D. Baker	Sloop
Minuet	A. McCormack	"
M. & B.	Capt. Johnson	"
Circe	S. Jaquet	"
Eros	Dr. Grossett	"
V. & A.	F. S. Thomson & Hart	"
Diana	W. Baggett Gray	"
Arrow	F. Williams	"

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, London.

The objects of the West Indian Club are as set out in the memorandum of Association.

1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, annual cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Arrangements have been made for the use, by members of the club, of a suitable club room in London on the ground floor of the Howard Hotel, which is conveniently situated near the Victoria Embankment and the Temple station on the Underground railway. The tariff of charges is moderate, and all the public rooms of the hotel, including the billiard rooms, are at the disposal of members.

The entrance fee is 10s. 6d., and annual subscription for members resident in the United Kingdom £1 1s., and for Members resident abroad 10s. 6d. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Applications for Membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the Local Correspondent, or to any member of the committee, of which the names are given below:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood	Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford	Sir Hubert Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
The Archbishop of the West Indies.	Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby.	Sir Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
H. E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.
Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.

W. P. B. Shephard, M.A.

COMMITTEE:

Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., *Chairman*.

A. E. Aspinall	Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L.
E. R. Davson	G. H. H. Fife, M.A.
L. deMercado	The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby
W. A. M. Goode	H. F. Prevate
Arthur Johnson	J. Rippon
A. N. Lubbock	R. Rutherford
Allan E. Messer	W. P. B. Shephard, M.A.

Hon. Treasurers—A. N. Lubbock; R. Rutherford.

Hon. Secretary—W. A. M. Goode.

Hon. Librarian—A. Hutchinson.

Bankers—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.

Hon. Correspondent for Jamaica—G. A. Rock, Public Works Department
Kingston.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE West India Committee is an incorporated Association of planters, merchants and others being British subjects interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The object of the West India Committee is, by united action, to promote the interest of the industries and trade, and thus increase the general welfare of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

CHAIRMAN—

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—

HON. TREASURERS.

Spencer H. Curtis. Cyril Gurney.

R. Rutherford.

BANKERS—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Prescotts Office.

SECRETARY—Algernon E. Aspinall, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

HONORARY CORRESPONDENTS IN JAMAICA.

J. L. Ashenheim, Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange—Kingston.

John Barclay, Agricultural Society, Kingston.

Robert Craig, Chapelton P.O.

The Westmoreland Sugar Planters Association.

The Northside Sugar Planters Association.

Particulars as to membership, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary, the West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, London E. C.

The *West India Committee Circular* containing a Review of the Work of the West India Committee, Notes on West Indian Affairs, Statistics as to Cacao, Sugar, Molasses Rum, Cattle Foods, Molascuit, Coffee, Cotton, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Ginger, Arrowroot, Lime Juice, &c., Home Arrivals and Departures by the Mail Steamers, &c., is posted to Members fortnightly.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms.

The West India Committee Rooms are conveniently situated upon the first floor of 15 Seething Lane, London, E. C., next to Mark Lane Station (Metro-

politan and District Electric Railways), and form a useful rendezvous for gentlemen and ladies from the West Indies, when they visit their merchants in the City. Writing materials are provided, there is a telephone (6642 Central) and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, &c., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian Books for the use of members.

THE KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the Conversorium, at present, and keeps its library at No. 31 Duke Street. The library is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 a.m. until 5.30 p.m.

There are 305 members, 208 being men and 97 women.

HON. PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT—R. S. Gamble.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.,

SECRETARY—C. S. Chamberlin, 197 Tower Street.

TREASURER—Miss Aimée Stone, 31 Duke Street.

LIBRARIAN—Miss Rose Geddes.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Office: 68 Harbour Street, Kingston.

THIS society was established in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers 300 members. The society

is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool. Subscriptions £1 ls. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

On the 1st of February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," situated since the earthquake temporarily at 68, Harbour Street, Kingston, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes, the market quotations on imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Agent of the United Fruit Company at Bowden reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc., and also a book of casualties in connection with which, through the courtesy of the Collector General, arrangements have been made for advising the "Exchange" immediately of all wrecks, strandings, etc., around the coast. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

PATRONS—His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, B.A., K.C.M.G.

Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.

THE COUNCIL.

President—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

George Solomon

S. Soutar,

Honorary Treasurer—S. Soutar

Country Members.

D. S. Gideon, Port Antonio
Samuel Hart, Montego Bay

C. G. Farquharson, Black River
R. E. H. Melhado, Old Harbour.

Town Members.

S. B. Cockell
T. N. Aguilar
D. Henderson
R. S. Gamble
Arthur George
E. A. H. Haggart
F. C. Henriques
J. W. Branday
J. B. Stiven
H. C. Brown

A. W. Farquharson
A. H. Jones
Eml. X. Leon
F. L. Myers
C. A. Malabre
L. Neilmeyer
Capt. W. P. Forwood
A. Holland
L. DeCordova
S. L. Williamson

Secretary—J. L. Ashenheim.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee originated by the Jamaica Institute, of which Committee the late Hon. H. J. Kemble was Chairman and the late Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Vice-Chairman, and also to take

up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

“The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

“The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

“The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of fifteen members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of July.”

The Society is affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

The Society has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Sir D. Morris, late Director of the Botanical Department; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Mr J. T. Palache; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. J. H. Hart, Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Trinidad; on the Cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McGlashan; on Ferns and their cultivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J. DeCordova; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by the late Mr. J. J. Bowrey; on the Classification of Plants, on Aroids, and on Ferns by Mr. William Fawcett; on Vines and Vine culture by Rev. W. Griffith; on the Grape Industry by Mr. W. Cradwick; on Vegetable growing by the late Mr. W. Walker, Superintendent of King's House Garden.

Meetings of the society are held occasionally at which papers on subjects connected with Horticulture are read and minor shows held. These meetings are held at the rooms of the Institute of Jamaica, and members with their friends are admitted free.

PATRONS.

Sir J. A. Swettenham and Lady Swettenham.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—Hon. W. Fawcett, B.Sc.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—R. S. Haughton.

HON. TREASURER.—R. A. W. Holwell. HON. SECRETARY.—C. Clare Kelly.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers; to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present forty associations of teachers in the island affiliated with the Union.

OFFICERS.

Rev. G. L. Young, *President*.

C. D. Neilson, *Vice-President*.

L. G. Gruchy, *Treasurer*.

J. T. Munroe, *General Secretary*.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

This organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement."

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., and the Secretary is Mr. Wm. Shaw. The officers of the Jamaica Union for 1908-9 are :—

President—Rev. W. Marwick. Vice-President—Rev. E. A. Bell.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Randall.

Superintendent Junior Department—Rev. S. McDowell.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, a Council and an Executive Committee of seven Members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of local Unions. The following is the Committee for 1908-09 :—

Rev. T. G. Somers

Rev. J. W. Wright

Mrs. H. Clark

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.

Rev. J. Reinke

Rev. W. Priestnal

Rev. S. R. Brathwaite.

The Union in November, 1903, consisted of 160 Societies (106 Young People's and 54 Junior) with a membership of 7,911.

KINGSTON CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed in 1908.

The aim of the Association is to create and maintain public opinion on questions of public affairs and in particular to promote the Political, Intellectual and Social advancement of the people of Kingston.

The following are the Office bearers:—

PRESIDENT—Dr. G. C. Henderson

VICE PRESIDENTS—Wm. Morrison

H. A. L. Simpson

W. Baggett Gray

TREASURER—Stanley DeLisser.

SECRETARY—F. E. Jackson.

TRELAWNY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Association was formed on the 24th September, 1908, at a public meeting held in Falmouth when the office bearers given below were elected.

The aims of the Association are:—

- (a) To stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny, and the island of Jamaica generally.
- (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, such as School Boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the Member for the Parish, the Legislative Council and the Government, for the public good.

Standing Committees have been appointed to deal with the following matters:—Finance, Publicity, Sanitation, Special Town and Districts General Improvements Committee, Entertainment, Library, Voters' List.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes, above eighteen years of age, and others who may be deemed desirable are eligible for membership.

OFFICE-BEARERS :

HON. PRESIDENT—The Hon. L. C. Shirley, Custos.
 PRESIDENT—A. L. Delgado.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. S. Ewen and M. Scott.
 TREASURER—P. E. F. Robertson.
 MINUTE SECRETARY—J. J. Simpson
 CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Rev. W. Marwick.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Montego Bay Citizens' Association" was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects :—

- (a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for Tourist and Visitors.
- (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

On its formation the Association immediately became popular and much interest was displayed by a great many of the residents in the weekly meetings.

The committee of management made representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the Association has assumed the functions of a Vigilance Committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place has resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

In November last the Association suffered a severe loss in the death of its first Secretary, Mr. A. Joyce, who had worked with much assiduity to carry out its aims.

The Committee of Management has organized a well equipped band of music.

The Officers are :—

PRESIDENT—H. M. Doubleday.
 VICE PRESIDENT—W. Coke Kerr.
 MINUTE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Graham Pixley.
 CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—T. W. Halliday.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and cricket clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years and has received a great impetus from the visits of teams of English cricketers.

The best known clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne and Lucas Clubs in Kingston, the St. Catherine C.C., the St. Elizabeth Club, the Middlesex C.C., in St. Mary, and the Port Antonio C.C., in Portland.

In Kingston a yearly competition exists for a challenge cup. This was won in 1908, by the Melbourne C.C. A similar competition among the junior clubs was won by the Asylum C. C.

As stated above, teams composed of prominent English cricketers have in recent years made visits to the Island and contributed greatly to the improvement in the standard of play. The last of these visited the colony in January, 1905, under the captaincy of Lord Brackley. The first match was drawn in favour of Jamaica, and the remaining three were won by the visitors who included in their ranks such well known cricketers as Captain Wynyard, and the professionals Hayes and Thompson.

Jamaica had two representatives on the team of West Indian Cricketers which recently completed a tour in England under the auspices of the West India Club.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 ls. a year and playing members £2 8s a year with an entrance fee of 2ls. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at

Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Tennis courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week-day.

PRINCIPAL CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON.

Kingston C. C.—Captain, F. L. Pearce; Secretary, H. V. Alexander.

Kensington C. C.—Captain, C. H. Burton; Secretary, G. C. Linton.

Garrison C. C.—Captain, Capt. T. B. Nicholson; Secretary, Lieut. C. D. Handley, 2nd W. I. R.

Melbourne C. C.—Captain, G. S. Cox; Secretary, E. A. Andrews.

Lucas C. C.—Captain, F. Ploch ; Secretary, E. Smith.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL, the national winter game of England and Scotland, has not yet gained the popularity of tennis or cricket in Jamaica. It might be thought that the climate was too warm for such strenuous exercise but experience has proved that it has a most beneficial physical effect. It has however been thought wise to limit the duration of the game to one hour instead of an hour-and-a-half. The matches are all played in the cool of the afternoon usually starting at 4.30 p.m. The English Association Rules are used, the Jamaica Football League being affiliated to that association.

Winchester was at first the only civilian club, their ground being on the Race Course. The Kingston club has now taken the place of the Winchester, which is defunct.

The military clubs have done much to keep football alive. In the past they were so strong that in nearly every encounter with the civilian clubs they were victorious; now, however, the civilian combinations have improved and in 1907-8 for the first time since the inauguration of the Shield competition a civilian club has taken first place. This has given a great impetus to the game and there are now two strong civilian teams in the League competition.

During 1906, with the inauguration of the Martinez Association Football Cup Competition, a great impetus was given to the game. This competition is confined to civilian clubs, the following having entered for this year's competition:—Kingston, Jamaica College, Wolmer's, Melbourne, and the Port Royal Games Club.

In the Jamaica Challenge Shield Competition the following clubs have entered for this season:—66th Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Artillery Reserves, Kingston and Melbourne.

The leading clubs and their officers are:—

Club.	Captain.	Secretary.	Ground.
66th Coy. R.G.A.	Sr. Somers	Bombr. Hennessy	Port Royal
Kingston	L. M. Horne	W. Alexander	Sabina Park
Melbourne	G. S. Cox	E. A. Andrews	Melbourne Park
Royal Engineers	—	Corpl. Dergley	Camp
R. A. M. C.	—	Corpl. Jones	Camp
Port Royal G. C.	W. Freeman	L. A. Wade	Port Royal
Wolmer's	F. Mercier	G. Valentine	Wolmer's School
Jamaica College	La Duncombe	—	Hope

The Honorary Secretaries of the competitions are:—

Jamaica Football League—Harold Cocking, Duke Street, Kingston.

Martinez Association F. Cup Competition—W. P. C. Adam, Manchester Sq.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, England, and is composed of the following clubs:—The Kingston C.C., the St. Andrew Club, the Garrison Club, and the Melbourne C.C. All these clubs possess excellent grass courts.

The Kingston C.C. has for many years past held a yearly competition for a single challenge cup on its grounds.

The following are the committee of the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association :—

F. L. Pearce, <i>Chairman</i>	{	Kingston C.C.
J. H. Cargill, <i>Secretary</i>		
S. R. Cargill, R. Nosworthy—		St. Andrew Club.
Captain T. B. Nicholson—		Garrison Club.
G. S. Cox, E. A. Andrews—		Melbourne Club.

GOLF IN JAMAICA.

GOLF owes its primary being in Jamaica to the little Mandeville course which in about 1891 consisted of 6 holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has now been extended to nine holes. The natural beauty of the position with the delightful climate at such an altitude, renders these links almost ideal—the course itself consisting of a rolling close cropped sward of pimento grass—giving naturally good lies and enabling a brassie to be used almost everywhere in the fairway.

In 1896 various leading gentlemen combined to inaugurate a club near Kingston. The result was the formation of the Kingston and St Andrew Golf Club on 10th October, 1896—being registered under the English Golf Clubs Association. A site for links was chosen at Solomon's Pen—the land being held on lease.

The position of these links, the natural dryness of the course and the distance from any means of communication rather militated against the success of the club until in 1902 it was decided to accept the offer of a site round the Constant Spring hotel, which was offered free to the club. The course of 9 holes was laid out, the club house was removed to the new course and play has continued there ever since. For the last three years the annual meetings have been inaugurated—i.e., the Spring meeting in April, the Autumn meeting in August the Winter meeting in December or January. In 1907-8 various improvements were carried out—new greens laid down, the course lengthened and the club house extended.

In June 1908 the old name of the club was changed to the Jamaica Golf Club.

At the end of the club year, i.e., 31st August, 1908, the club registered 175 members for the year.

The principal trophies are the Men's Handicap Cup, the Ladies Handicap Bow—both played for during the three months prior to the Winter meeting on match handicaps play. The Hemming Challenge Cup—the match prize of the club—played for prior to the Spring meeting. The gold medal on handicap medal play during the Spring meeting. Two half-yearly silver medals for men and two half-yearly silver medals for ladies, besides monthly bronze medals for men and ladies.

The Garrison at Up-Park Camp have laid out a 9 hole course for their own use. In the year, 1908, also a 9 hole course was laid out around the Moneague Hotel. There is a course at Navy Island, at Port Antonio, under the management of the Titchfield Hotel. Various country families have had small courses laid out round their houses for their own private amusement.

The officers of the Jamaica Golf Club for 1908-09 are as follows :—

PRESIDENT—Sir Fielding Clarke.

CAPTAIN—Dr. R. S. Turton

VICE-CAPTAIN—M. P. Tennant.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER—A. H. Rowley

IN CHARGE OF LINKS

Dr. L. Crooks

with a green Committee of J. C. Farquharson

Capt T. B. Nicholson.

IN CHARGE OF HANDICAPS

Dr. L. Crooks

with a handicapping Committee of Capt. F. J. Marshall

R. Nosworthy

IN CHARGE OF CLUB HOUSE, &c.

Major R. W. H. Jackson, R.A.M.C.

E. A. H. Haggart

Dr L. Crooks

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

J. C. Farquharson	Dr. L. Crooks
Capt. T. B. Nicholson	E. T. Scott
Capt. F. J. Marshall	R. Nosworthy
Major R. W. H. Jackson	

PROFESSIONAL—Martin Conway.

POLO.

Within the last few years Polo has become very popular in the Island, there being now six recognized clubs playing regularly on their own grounds.

The senior clubs are the Garrison, Kingston and St. Ann, the first named being the only club which has never at some time or other gone out of existence since the introduction of the game in the island.

The junior clubs, formed within the last three years are St. Mary, St. Catherine and the Manchester Polo Club.

A general Committee, consisting of a representative of each club, has been formed to arrange for and control all matters in connection with Cup Competitions.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

O. E. L. Price, representing Garrison.	
L. L. Roper	“ St. Ann.
Otto Crowden	“ Kingston
Ken. Pringle	“ St. Mary.
A. L. Keeling	“ St. Catherine.
A. S. Phillips	“ Manchester.

Hon. Secretary—Otto Crowden, 179 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Following is a list of the recognised Polo Clubs with the names and addresses of the Hon. Secretaries.

Garrison	P.C.	C. E. L. Price	Camp.
St. Ann	“	E. C. Pratt	Malvern.
Kingston	“	Otto Crowden	Kingston.
St. Mary	“	Ken. Pringle	Annotto Bay.
St. Catherine	“	Vernon Tivy	Spanish Town.
Manchester	“	A. S. Phillips	Mandeville.

JOCKEY CLUB.

The Jamaica Jockey Club, Limited, was in May, 1905, incorporated with a capital of £8,000, and with the following among the chief objects for which the company was established :—

To restore racing in Jamaica as a sport, and to promote and carry on such racing on the principles of and subject to the rules governing racing in Great Britain with such modifications only as the Directors shall resolve to be necessary to meet the local circumstances and the exigencies of any meeting.

To promote inter-colonial racing.

To undertake, promote and develop horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses in Jamaica.

To carry on in Jamaica the business of a Race Course Company in all its branches, and to conduct hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower and other shows and exhibitions, and otherwise utilise the company's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

In the autumn of 1905 Knutsford Park property, near Kingston, was acquired and a racing track of one mile, a chain wide, was laid out with an inner exercise track $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, the inaugural meeting being held in December, 1905.

The fixed annual meetings are 1st January, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1st

Monday and Tuesday in August and a two or three days meeting in the second week in December.

The Officers are :—

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. V. Calder, *Chairman.*

Ernest Verley, *Vice-Chairman.*

Hon. Geo. McGrath

Otto Crowden.

Leo. Verley.

Harold Bolton.

A. L. Keeling.

T. N. Aguilar.

Thos. Leahong.

Dr. C. R. White.

A. C. L. Martin.

Frank Davis

Bankers—The Colonial Bank.

Auditor—Thos. Arbouin.

Secretary

Treasurer

} J. L. Ashenheim.

68 Harbour Street.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than 3 wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have marks of identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number in a conspicuous place—figures or letters 3 inches in height, white on a black ground.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be licensed by Collector of Taxes, fee 5s.—duration of license 12 months.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed the same as any other wheeled carriages.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

Users of motor cars are referred to the law entitled "The Motor Car Law,"—No. 26 of 1905.

JAMAICA MOTOR UNION.

THE objects of the Jamaica Motor Union, founded in 1905, are those for which most similar organizations are established—principally the encouragement of the use of mechanically propelled road vehicles; the discouragement of inconsiderate driving; the supplying of information on general subjects connected with motor-ing; the opposing of public and private bills introduced in the Legislative Council and local by-laws embodying proposals restrictive of automobilism; and the negotiating with local authorities for the improvement of roads and the removal of dangerous corners.

President : G. C. Henderson, M.D.

Secretary : Ernest Nuttall, B.A., LL.M., 3, Duke Street, Kingston.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

PRIOR to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession, (solicitor branch), in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the supreme court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like

examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the judges of the supreme court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896 the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that law, two of whom, namely the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the judges of the supreme court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations, articulated clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this island through the government.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complaint, after such investigation by the committee, be held to be proved, a report is then made to the judges of the supreme court and the matter brought before that court by motion and is by that court dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the act and the order of council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the supreme court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a Law Agent in Scotland to the Court of Sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the supreme court or a judge of that court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to law 36 of 1896, and the regulations made thereunder. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

The original members of the Committee were Sir Henry Rawlins Pipon Schooles, (then Attorney General of Jamaica and now Chief Justice of Gibraltar), Mr. A. W. Farquharson, Crown Solicitor, and Messrs. S. C. Burke, S. C. Lindo, T. L. Harvey, William Andrews and A. J. Corinaldi; several of these original members have died, and their places have been filled.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE:

Hon. T. B. Oughton, K.C., Attorney-General	W. H. Orrett
A. W. Farquharson, Crown Solicitor	Arthur Levy
A. J. Corinaldi	E. I. F. Morais

S. R. Cargill, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 66.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Institute of Jamaica when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 21 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin. (twice).	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
Hon. J. C. Philippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	E. E. Bronstorff, M.D., Canada, M.R.C.S., Lond.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.
J. F. Donovan, M.D., Dublin.	G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edn.

COUNCIL 1907.

G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lond., *President*.

J. Aldred Allwood, M.B., Aberdeen

J. F. Donovan, M.D.,

E. E. Bronstorff, M.D., Canada, M.R.C.S.,
Lond.

D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

This Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five registered medical practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a president and the election of a secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the council.

The business of the Council includes—

- The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island.
- The removal from the register of any registered practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any university, or by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such college or faculty of physicians or surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a

Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a certificate entitling him to be registered under the medical laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited beforehand with the secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 190, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law, and Law 49 of 1908.]

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

George Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.

Francis Henry Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.

Ernest Ebenezer Bronstorff, L.R.C.P., Lond.

Hon. John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S.

L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., *Secretary*.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the north-side and the south-side, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers each of these sinking into the limestone soil, and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described, the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of the Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the lately opened road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road, which is one of the most recently constructed, gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—184·35.

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock* ... £2,539,930

Capital outstanding on 31.3.08 ... 2,376,212

Particulars for the year 1907-1908 :—

Gross Revenue ... 153,169

Working Expenses ... 101,692

Net Revenue ... 51,477

Interest and Sinking Fund ... 117,020

Deficit ... 65,543

Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Revenue 66·39

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a Branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for ...		£93,932		
Repairs and improvements		107,260		
		£201,192		
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879)		£140,000		
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4 478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,065
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Spanish Town to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains.				

* Exclusive of cost, since 1903-04, of New Works and Rolling Stock, which has been charged to working expenses.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)		£400,000		
(" 17 of 1884)	(b)	183,000		
(" 14 of 1886)		52,000		
		<u>635,000</u>		
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions				
	(31 Dec.)			
	½ year			
£30,100				
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock				
£28,000				
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for (c) £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Government (d) £8,000 per mile				
Length of line—120 miles 37 chains.				
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Railway in 1898.				
The Government resumed possession on 11th April, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.				
	1890-91	...	...	41,751
	1891-92	...	...	41,178
	1892-93	...	...	41,438
	1893-94	...	...	40,385
	1894-95	...	...	42,598
	1895-96	...	...	41,240
	1896-97	...	...	41,715
	1897-98	...	...	41,391

(b) Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

(c) The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

(d) The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land have been conveyed to the Company.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1898-99	...	...	40,957
(e) £1,455,400 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1899-00	...	...	41,807
	1900-01	(f) 71,153	48,923	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
	1905-06	(g) 134,569	78,470	146,308
	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020

(e) Loan exclusive of £38,000 ... £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company	£6,400	
" Government	200	6,600
		£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was unclaimed at 31st March, 1906.)

(f) in addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores £15,097.

(g) In addit on a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration:—

NOTE—The United Fruit Company possesses a private railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge running entirely on their own property for 8½ miles, near the town of Port Morant in the parish of St. Thomas. This railway is used exclusively for the agricultural development of the company's property and no statistics of cost have been made public.

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	11.05 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	11.13 "	4.40 "	9
Spanish Town	8.20 "	11.24 "	4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.30 "	11.34 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.42 "	11.46 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.51 "	11.56 "	5.24 "	22½
May Pen	9.16 "	12.22 p.m.	5.49 "	32½
Four Paths	9.28 "	12.34 "	6.01 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.46 "	12.51 "	6.18 "	42½
Porus	Ar. 9.58 "	1.05 "	6.31 "	46½
Williamsfield	...	1.35 "	7.00 "	53
Kendal	...	1.46 "	Ar. 7.08 "	54½
Greenvale	...	2.13 "	...	61
Balaclava	...	2.55 "	...	70½
Appleton	Wedn'sdys only	3.23 "	...	76½
Ipswich	...	3.59 "	...	85½
Catadupa	...	4.31 "	...	94
Cambridge	8.10 a.m.	4.51 "	...	97½
Montpelier	8.36 "	5.17 "	...	103
Anchovy	8.50 "	5.30 "	...	105½
Montego Bay	Ar. 9.15 "	Ar. 5.55 "	...	112½
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.	Wedn'sdys only			
Montego Bay	4.20 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	...	
Anchovy	4.47 "	8.11 "	...	
Montpelier	5.10 "	8.30 "	...	
Cambridge	Ar. 5.28 "	8.52 "	...	
Catadupa	...	9.11 "	...	
Ipswich	...	9.43 "	...	
Appleton	...	10.20 "	...	
Balaclava	...	10.49 "	...	
Green Vale	...	11.30 "	...	
	Daily except Sunday.			
Kendal	6.00 a.m.	11.56 "	...	
Williamsfield	6.12 "	12.11 p.m.	...	
Porus	6.38 "	12.37 "	3.30 p.m.	
Clarendon Park	6.54 "	12.57 "	3.46 "	
Four Paths	7.08 "	1.11 "	4.00 "	
May Pen	7.21 "	1.27 "	4.13 "	
Old Harbour	7.48 "	1.54 "	4.40 "	
Bushy Park	7.56 "	2.02 "	4.48 "	
Hartlands	8.08 "	2.14 "	5.03 "	
Spanish Town	8.21 "	2.28 "	5.22 "	
Grange Lane	8.30 "	2.41 "	5.31 "	
Gregory Park	8.39 "	2.49 "	5.39 "	
Kingston	Ar. 8.55 "	Ar. 3.05 "	Ar. 5.55 "	

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Sundays only.		Distance from Kingston.
	Daily ex- cept Sunday	Daily ex- cept Sunday	Saturdays only.			Miles.
Kingston	2.15 p.m.	...	...	7.00 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	2.32 "	...	...	7.17 "	2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane	2.40 "	...	...	7.25 "	2.45 "	9
Spanish Town	2.51 "	...	...	7.36 "	2.56 "	11½
Bog Walk	3.16 "	...	...	8.01 "	3.21 "	20½
Riversdale	3.37 "	...	...	8.22 "	3.42 "	26½
Troja	3.55 "	...	...	8.43 "	4.00 "	30½
Richmond	4.18 "	...	...	9.06 "	4.23 "	35½
Albany	4.47 "	...	...	9.35 "	4.53 "	42
Annotto Bay	5.13 "	...	...	10.00 "	5.18 "	49½
Buff Bay	5.39 "	...	8.36 a.m.	10.26 "	5.44 "	58½
Orange Bay	5.49 "	...	8.47 "	10.36 "	5.54 "	61½
Hope Bay	6.05 "	...	9.04 "	10.52 "	6.10 "	66
St. Margaret's Bay	6.16 "	...	9.16 "	11.03 "	6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio	6.35 "	...	9.35 "	11.22 Arr.	6.40 Arr.	75
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	...	...	...	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	2.32 "	...	...	...	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	2.40 "	...	...	...	9
Spanish Town	8.23 "	2.51 "	...	...	...	11½
Bog Walk	8.48 "	3.18 "	...	...	...	20½
Linstead	9.00 "	3.40 "	...	...	...	23½
Ewarton	9.15 Arr.	4.00 Arr.	...	...	...	29
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.						
Port Antonio	...	7.00 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
St. Margaret's Bay	...	7.20 "	4.41 "	6.20 "	2.20 "	
Hope Bay	...	7.31 "	4.53 "	6.31 "	2.31 "	
Orange Bay	...	7.47 "	5.10 "	6.47 "	2.47 "	
Buff Bay	...	7.57 "	5.19 "	6.57 "	2.57 "	
Annotto Bay	...	8.23 "	...	7.24 "	3.24 "	
Albany	...	8.48 "	...	7.49 "	3.49 "	
Richmond	...	9.19 "	...	8.20 "	4.21 "	
Troja	...	9.40 "	...	8.41 "	4.42 "	
Riversdale	...	9.58 "	...	8.59 "	5.00 "	
Bog Walk	...	10.22 "	...	9.22 "	5.23 "	
Spanish Town	...	10.46 "	...	9.47 "	5.48 "	
Grange Lane	...	10.56 "	...	9.56 "	5.57 "	
Gregory Park	...	11.04 "	...	10.04 "	6.05 "	
Kingston	...	11.20 "	...	10.20 "	6.21 Arr.	
Ewarton	9.42 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	...	...	...
Linstead	10.07 "	4.38 "	...	...	...
Bog Walk	10.22 "	4.53 "	...	...	...
Spanish Town	10.46 "	5.22 "	...	...	...
Grange Lane	10.56 "	5.31 "	...	...	...
Gregory Park	11.04 "	5.39 "	...	...	...
Kingston	11.20 "	5.55 "	...	...	...

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON BRANCH.

The train leaving Kendal at 6.00 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.17 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.23 a.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.45 a. m. arrives at Spanish Town at 2.23 p.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.51 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.30 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 7.00 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 10.18 a.m. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.18 p.m. This Train arrives at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.42 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.20 p.m. does not connect with train for the Montego Bay Line.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.42 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 10.17 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.16 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.20 p.m. does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC, FARES, &c.

Children under three years of age, in charge of a passenger, are carried **FREE**—over *three* and under *twelve* half the ordinary fares.

Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office, as mistakes cannot be afterwards rectified.

All Luggage must be distinctly labelled to the Station to which the Passenger is Booked and bear the Name and Address of the Owner. The Railway will not be responsible for any loss or delay that may occur in consequence of this not being strictly observed.

Personal Luggage.—Only wearing apparel shall be deemed to be personal luggage and will be carried free of charge to the following extent:—First Class, 112 lbs.; Third Class, 56 lbs.; Half First Class, 56 lbs. Half Third Class 28 lbs. No other articles whatsoever will be carried free. Any Passenger having luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to the rate in force for parcels, and such charge shall in every case be pre-paid, but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting station the passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. No personal luggage will be

carried free by the railway unless it is marked with the name and address of the passenger to whom it belongs, and must be checked.

Dogs must be secured by a chain, and, if necessary, must be muzzled before being handed over to the railway, and will be charged for at 3rd class passenger rates.

Lost Luggage.—Articles found in the carriages or on the railway will be kept at the different stations for one clear day, and if not claimed within that time will be placed in the "Lost Property Office" at Kingston station.

Left Luggage.—Passengers desirous of leaving their luggage in charge of the servants of the railway at the different stations of the railway can do so on the payment of one penny per day for each package. A receipt will be given when the articles are deposited and they will only be delivered to the person presenting the receipt.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

1st. Parcels.—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent; if when later they are not sent on, the Railway will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

2nd. Packed Parcels.—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

3rd. All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train.

4th. Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

5th. Newspaper parcels must be open at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

6th. Meat and Fish.—The Railway will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on these conditions only.

7th. Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Railway from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

8th. Money Parcels.—The Railway will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words "money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice.—The Railway is not and will not be common carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the wilful neglect or default of the Railway or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s. 6d.;

ducks, 4s.; turkeys or geese, 12s.; pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Railway, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11th. Combustible goods, such as paraffin, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gun-powder, gun-cotton, fire-works, or lucifer-matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rate for parcels: Distances not exceeding 56 miles, 7lbs. 6d., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof. For distances over 56 miles and not exceeding 113 miles, for every 7lbs. or fractional part of 7lbs. 9d.

15th. Milk traffic: Rate for the conveyance from Station to Station, at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner.

Miles.			Rate.	
Not exceeding 25 miles	½d. per gallon.	Minimum charge	6d.	
" 50 "	1d. "	"	9d.	
" 60 "	1½d. "	"	1s. 0d.	
" 80 "	2d. "	"	1s. 6d.	
" 100 "	2½d. "	"	2s. 0d.	
" 113 "	3d. "	"	2s. 6d.	

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, i.e., the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be of wood or metal), and to insure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the Station from which they were forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.						Third Class.					
	1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.		1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
6	1	10 0	3	0 0	5	5 0	1	0 0	2	0 0	3	0 0
12	2	10 0	5	5 0	10	0 0	1	10 0	3	0 0	6	0 0
24	4	10 0	9	0 0	12	10 0	2	10 0	5	0 0	9	0 0
36	6	0 0	11	10 0	13	10 0	4	0 0	7	0 0	10	0 0
47	7	0 0	12	10 0	15	10 0	5	0 0	8	0 0	12	0 0
60	8	0 0	13	10 0	16	10 0	6	0 0	9	0 0	13	0 0
80	9	0 0	14	10 0	17	10 0	7	0 0	10	0 0	14	0 0
100	10	0 0	15	10 0	18	10 0	8	0 0	11	0 0	15	0 0
113	11	0 0	16	10 0	19	10 0	9	0 0	12	0 0	16	0 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of this Railway between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their tickets are available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey; otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Railway to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness or from any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-laws of the Railway, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with, and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Railway, such ticket is thereupon to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such date pay the usual fare of travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Railway reserves the right to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets, nor will it be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Railway, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Railway; should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the Accountant or to the Conductors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purpose of exchange, renewal or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Railway reserves the right to make an additional charge.

JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares:—

Not exceeding 10 miles	.	6d. each.
" " 20 "	.	1s. "
" " 30 "	.	1s. 3d. "
" " 40 "	.	1s. 6d. "
" " 50 "	.	2s. "
" " 60 "	.	2s. 6d. "
" " 80 "	.	3s. "
" " 100 "	.	3s. 6d. "
" " 113 "	.	4s. "

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—MONTEGO BAY.

FARES.

Station.	Class.	Kingsdon.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Harlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Porus.	Williamsfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balclava.	Appleton.	Ipswich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchoy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st 3rd	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlands	1st 3rd	2/9 1/3	1/9 1/3	1/3 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bushy Park	1st 3rd	3/3 1/9	2/3 1/3	1/9 1/	1/3 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour	1st 3rd	4/ 2/	3/ 1/6	2/6 1/3	2/ 1/	1/3 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen	1st 3rd	6/ 2/9	4/6 2/3	4/ 2/	3/6 1/9	3/ 1/6	2/3 1/	1/6 10d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths	1st 3rd	6/6 3/	5/3 2/6	4/9 2/3	4/3 2/	3/9 1/6	2/9 1/	2/3 1/3	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon Park	1st 3rd	6/ 3/6	6/ 3/	5/9 2/9	5/3 2/6	4/9 2/3	3/9 2/	3/3 1/8	1/ 10d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porus	1st 3rd	7/ 4/	6/6 3/6	6/3 3/3	5/9 3/	5/3 2/9	4/6 2/3	4/ 2/	2/3 1/3	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williamsfield	1st 3rd	8/ 4/6	7/ 4/	7/9 3/9	7/ 3/6	6/6 3/3	5/7 2/9	5/ 2/6	3/6 1/9	2/9 1/6	1/9 1/	1/1 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendal	1st 3rd	8/6 4/9	8/ 4/9	7/6 4/	7/3 8/9	6/9 3/6	6/ 3/	5/6 2/9	3/9 2/	3/ 1/6	2/ 1	1/6 9d.	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—MONTEGO BAY, continued.

FARES.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Portus.	Williamfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Ipawich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchovy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Greenvale	1st	9	8/6	8	8	7/6	6/9	6/6	4/6	4	3	2/6	1/4	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	5/	4/6	4/3	4/	3/6	3/6	3/3	2/3	2	1/6	1/3	8d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balaclava	1st	10/6	10/	9/9	9/	9/	8/6	8/	6/6	6/6	4/6	4/	3/	3/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	5/6	5/	5/6	5/	4/9	4/3	4/6	3/3	3/	2/6	2/	1/6	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Appleton	1st	12	11/	11/	10/	10/	9/6	9/	7/6	6/6	5/6	5/	4/	4/	3/	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	9	5/6	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/6	3/6	3/6	3/	2/6	2/	2/	1/6	7d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ipawich	1st	13	13/	12/	12/	11/	10/	10/	9/	8/2	7/4	6/6	5/6	5/2	4/2	2/8	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	7/	6/6	6/	6/	5/6	5/6	5/	4/6	4/1	3/8	3/3	2/9	2/7	2/1	1/4	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Catadupa	1st	14/6	14/6	14/	13/	13/	12/	10/6	10/	9/6	8/8	8/	6/10	6/8	5/6	4/	2/10	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	7/9	7/3	7/	6/9	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	4/9	4/4	4/	3/5	3/4	2/9	2/	1/5	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cambridge	1st	15/	15/	14/6	14/	13/6	13/	11/6	10/	10/	9/4	8/6	7/6	7/2	6/2	4/6	3/4	2/2	1/	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	8/	7/6	7/3	7/6	6/9	6/6	6/	5/	5/	4/8	4/3	3/9	3/7	3/1	2/3	1/8	1/1	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	
Montpelier	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/6	13/6	12/6	11/	10/	10/	9/6	8/6	8/2	7/2	5/8	4/6	3/6	1/8	1/	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	8/	8/	7/6	7/6	7/3	6/9	6/6	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/8	4/1	3/7	2/10	2/3	1/6	10d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	
Anchovy	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/10	8/6	7/6	6/	4/10	3/4	2/	1/6	1/	-	-	-	
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/6	7/	6/9	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9	3/	2/5	1/8	1/	9d.	6d.	-	-	-	
Montego Bay	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	10/	9/8	8/8	7/2	3/	4/6	3/2	2/6	2/	1/6	-	-	
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/10	4/4	3/7	3/	2/3	1/7	1/3	1/	9d.	-	-	
Bog Walk	1st	3/6	2/6	2/	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	1/9	1/3	1/	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Linstead	1st	4/	3/	2/9	2/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swanton	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/6	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—PORT ANTONIO LINE.

Fares.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Bog Walk.	Riversdale.	Troja.	Richmond.	Albany.	Annotto Bay.	Buff Bay.	Orange Bay.	Hope Bay.	St. Margaret's Bay.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 6d.
Grange Lane	3rd	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bog Walk	3rd	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riversdale	1st	3/ 6	2/ 6	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troja	3rd	1/ 6	1/ 6	1/ 6	1/ 6	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond	1st	2/ 6	2/ 6	2/ 6	2/ 6	2/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albany	3rd	3/ 6	3/ 6	3/ 6	3/ 6	3/ 6	3/ 6	3/ 6	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annotto Bay	1st	4/ 3	4/ 3	4/ 3	4/ 3	4/ 3	4/ 3	4/ 3	2/ 6	1/ 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buff Bay	3rd	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 6	2/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Bay	1st	6/ 10	6/ 10	6/ 10	6/ 10	6/ 10	6/ 10	6/ 10	3/ 6	3/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-
Hope Bay	3rd	7/ 11	7/ 11	7/ 11	7/ 11	7/ 11	7/ 11	7/ 11	4/ 6	4/ 6	3/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6d.	-	-	-
St. Margaret's Bay	1st	8/ 12	8/ 12	8/ 12	8/ 12	8/ 12	8/ 12	8/ 12	5/ 6	5/ 6	4/ 6	3/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6d.	-	-
Port Antonio	3rd	9/ 13	9/ 13	9/ 13	9/ 13	9/ 13	9/ 13	9/ 13	6/ 6	6/ 6	5/ 6	4/ 6	3/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6d.	-
Linstead	1st	10/ 14	10/ 14	10/ 14	10/ 14	10/ 14	10/ 14	10/ 14	7/ 6	7/ 6	6/ 6	5/ 6	4/ 6	3/ 6	2/ 6	1/ 6d.
Ewarton	3rd	11/ 15	11/ 15	11/ 15	11/ 15	11/ 15	11/ 15	11/ 15	8/ 6	8/ 6	7/ 6	6/ 6	5/ 6	4/ 6	3/ 6	2/ 6

MAIL COACHES.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA. Daily.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Montego Bay	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Lucea	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Flint River	12	9.50	9.55	Sandy Bay	11	4.40	4.45
Sandy Bay	2	10.15	10.20	Flint River	2	5.5	5.10
Lucea	11	12	.	Montego Bay	12	7	.
	25				25		

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. Daily.

UP-COACH.				DOWN COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Santa Cruz	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Balacava	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Braes River	6	8.00	8.05	Braes River	10	4.55	5.00
Balacava	10	10.05	...	Santa Cruz	6	6.00	...
	16				16		

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. Daily.

Black River	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Ipswich	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Middle Quarters	9	7.00	7.05	Middle Quarters	9	5.45	5.50
Ipswich	9	8.35	...	Black River	9	7.20	...
	18				18		

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER. Daily.

Sav.-la-Mar	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Montpelier	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Petersfield	6	4.00	4.05	Ramble	6	6.30	6.35
Ramble	10	6.25	6.30	Petersfield	10	8.15	8.20
Montpelier	6	7.30	...	Sav.-la-Mar	6	9.20	...
	22				22		

The following table gives the rates of passenger fares between the several stations.
SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA.

From	To		
	Santa Cruz.	Braes River.	Balacava.
Santa Cruz	.	3/	6/
Braes River	3/	.	3/
Balacava	6/	3/	.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH.

From	To		
	Black River.	Middle Quarters.	Ipswich.
Black River . . . . .	.	3/	6/
Middle Quarters	3/	.	4/
Ipswich	6/	4/	.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To			
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar . . . . .	.	2/6	5/	6/
Petersfield	2/6	.	4/	5/
Ramble	5/	4/	.	2/6
Montpelier	6/	5/	2/6	.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To		
	Montego Bay.	Flint River.	Lucea.
Montego Bay . . . . .	.	4/	8/
Flint River	4/	.	4/
Lucea	8/	4/	.

MAIL COACH REGULATIONS.

PASSENGERS—At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster, or Contractor's Agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

The **PERSONAL LUGGAGE** of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

PARCELS will be carried not exceeding 11lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 3 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance by Postage Stamps at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

LIVERY STABLES.

The general charge for distances, and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, is at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The following are the charges for double buggies supplied by the undermentioned firms:—

FROM KINGSTON TO—	H. E. Bolton.		A. Clough.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Gordon Town and back	.	0 16		0 16
Mona	.	0 12		0 12
King's House	.	0 12		0 12
Hope Gardens	.	0 12		0 12
Rock Fort	.	0 10		0 10
Constant Spring	.	0 12		0 12
Stony Hill	.	1 0		1 0
Castleton	.	2 0		2 0
Bog Walk	.	2 0		2 0
Caymanas	.	0 16		0 16
Spanish Town	.	1 0		1 0
Annotto Bay	.	3 0		3 0
Port Antonio	.	6 0		6 0
Morant Bay	.	3 0		3 0
Port Maria	.	5 0		5 0
Bath	.	5 0		5 0
Cane River Falls	.	1 0		1 0
Port Henderson	.	1 10		1 10
Newcastle	.	2 0		2 10
Port Morant	.	4 0		4 0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8s.

The names of the livery stable keepers in other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—

ST. ANDREW.

Alfred O. Campbell, Halfway-Tree—Buggies, 20s. per day.

Harold E. Bolton & W. G. Clark, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	£0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 8 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 6 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 12 0
	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	

Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet all cars at Papine. Telephone communication from Kingston, to stables of H. E. Bolton and W. G. Clark, Gordon Town

also to Constant Spring Hotel, where buggies and horses for hire are kept by W. G. Clark. H. E. Bolton also has branch livery establishments at Arnold Road, Kingston, and at Constant Spring Car Terminus.

PORTLAND.

The United Fruit Company, Mrs. Cox, Philip Gaynor, David Roberts, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rate.

SAINT MARY.

Henry R. Henderson, Annotto Bay—			Thomas Gentles, Port Maria—		
Rate per mile	£0	1 0	Rate per mile	£0	1 0
Do. day	1	0 0	H. P. Jones, Port Maria—		
William Ellis, Annotto Bay—			Rate per mile	0	1 0
Rate per mile	0	1 0	Do. day	1	0 0
Do. day	1	0 0	Edward Goldring, Port Maria—		
Isaac Saunders, Port Maria—			Rate per mile	0	1 0
Rate per mile	0	1 0			

ST. ANN.

Ewarton to Ocho Rios	1 passenger	20/	St. Ann's Bay to		
"	"	2	"	Ocho Rios	1 passenger 10/
"	"	3	"	"	2 " 18/
Mr. F. A. Morris—			"	"	3 " 20/
St. Ann's Bay to Ewarton	1 passenger	25/	"	" Brown's Tn.	1 " 18/
"	"	2	"	"	2 " 27/
"	"	3	"	"	3 " 35/
"	" Moneague	1 " 18/	"	" Dry Harb'r	1 " 15/
"	"	2 & 3 " 30/	"	"	2 &c. " 25/
Conveyance of passengers per mile 1/.					

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—			A. B. Isaacs—		
Conveyance of one passenger,			Conveyance of one passenger,		
per mile	£0	1 0	per mile	£0	1 0
Conveyance of two passengers,			Conveyance of two passengers,		
per mile	0	1 4	per mile	0	1 4
Conveyance of three passengers,			Conveyance of three passengers,		
per mile	0	1 8	per mile	0	1 8

Moneague.

C. D. Abrahams—			Miss E. E. Pursell—		
Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-			Ewarton to Moneague, for each		
senger	£0	4 0	passenger	0	4 0
St. Ann's Bay for			Miss Pursell—		
1 passenger	1	0 0	Ewarton to Claremont, for 1 pas-		
for 2 passengers	1	10 0	senger	0	10 0
for 3 " "	1	15 0	for 2 passengers	0	15 0
for 3 passengers	1	12 0	for 3 " "	1	0 0
Ewarton to Brown's Town, for			(To other places in like proportion.)		
1 passenger	1	10 0	T. J. Sims—		
for 2 passengers	2	0 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-		
for 3 " "	2	5 0	senger	0	5 0
Ewarton to Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-			A. A. Hutchinson—		
senger	0	19 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-		
for 2 passengers	1	8 0	senger	0	4 0

TRELAWNY.—*Falmouth.*

L. Lazarus—			Charles Gray—		
Falmouth to Kingston	£6	0 0	Falmouth to Kingston	£5	15 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5	10 0	“ “ Spanish Town	5	5 0
“ “ Ewarton	3	15 0	“ “ Ewarton	3	10 0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2	10 0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2	4 0
“ “ Montego Bay	1	0 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1	1 0
“ “ Duncans	0	10 0	“ “ Duncans	0	10 0
“ “ Clarks Town	0	10 0	“ “ Clarks Town	0	10 0
“ “ Stewart Town	1	0 0	“ “ Stewart Town	0	18 0
“ “ Ulster Spring	1	10 0	“ “ Ulster Spring	1	8 0
“ “ Brown's Town	1	8 0	“ “ Brown's Town	1	0 0

William T. Brown New Town—

Falmouth to Kingston	£6	10 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay	2	0 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5	0 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1	4 0
“ “ Ewarton	3	16 0	“ “ Duncans	0	12 0

ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

George L. McFarlane—			Charles A. Wallace—		
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4 0	Montego Bay to Black River	£5	0 0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	5	0 0	“ “ Brown's Town	3	0 0
“ “ Ewarton	6	0 0	“ “ Catadupa	1	4 0
“ “ Lucea	1	8 0	“ “ Duncans	1	16 0
“ “ Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0	“ “ Falmouth	1	4 0
“ “ Black River	5	0 0	“ “ Kingston	10	0 0
“ “ Brown's Town	3	0 0	“ “ Lucea	1	10 0
“ “ Moneague	6	0 0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	5	0 0
			“ “ Sav.-la-Mar	3	0 0

Good horses, comfortable buggies, civil servants. Calls attended to promptly.

HANOVER.

At Lucea a buggy may be hired on application to D. W. Talbot or Montague Davis.

WESTMORELAND.

From Sav.-la-Mar—

Isaac Kelly—no fixed charges.

Geo. A. Lewis—no fixed charges.

Barrington Cooper—no fixed charges.

H. Messias—

From Sav.-la-Mar to Montpelier Railway Station and *vice*

versa by mail coach, per seat

£0 6 0

ST. ELIZABETH.

Magnus & Co.—

Daily mail coach, Black River to Ipswich, via Shaws, 3s.; return fare, 5s.
 “ “ Santa Cruz to Balaclava, 6s.

Conveyance by buggy :

Black River to Mandeville	£2 10 0	Black River to Bluefield	£1 5 0
“ “ Ipswich	0 12 0	“ “ Sav.-la-Mør	1 15 0
“ “ Santa Cruz	0 15 0	“ “ Malvern	1 5 0
		Buggy hire per day,	20s.

Samuel Stewart, Black River. James Saams, Santa Cruz.
 John Lewis, Mountainside. Mrs. Lawrence, Malvern.

There is no regular Livery Stable at Newmarket but buggies may be had from
 H. A. Forde and S. Daley. The charges are from 20s. to 24s. per day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are C. Issacs, G. H. Munton, Geo. Powell, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 2 hours, 3rd hour 2s. per hour, 4th hour 1s. 6d. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge. G. H. Munton feeds his own horses.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 5/ either way.

Sampson's Livery,

Fare 2s. 6d. for each passenger. 5s. for trap for one or two passengers.

For carriage and pair horses 20s. a day, for 5 days.

For 6 days or over 18s. per day, all expenses paid by A. E. Sampson.

Riding Horses 5s. for morning or afternoon rides and can extend to 2 hours or over.

Special arrangements can be made with A. E. Sampson for travelling.

Waggonettes supplied for drives carrying 5 to 8; also for commercial travellers.

CLARENDON.

There are no regular livery stables in Clarendon. Busses, however, run every day between May Pen and Chapelton.

Buggies may also be hired from the following, due notice being given by letter or telegram :—

L. Edwards, Chapelton.

S. M. deRoux and James Good, May Pen.

Edward Charlton, Alley.

Average price 20s. per day, short journeys by arrangement.

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, busses meet each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement : about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Hotel Rio Cobre by people staying in the hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Geo. H. Moodie for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two : at Linstead and Ewarton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

Altamont Dolphy, Spanish Town.

Livery.

Buggies 20s. per day and special arrangements can be made.

TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 491.)

OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Port Antonio, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton.

KINGSTON.

Regulations as to Fares.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following table; and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by Distance.

For every person conveyed in any hackney carriage for any distance within the following boundaries of Kingston ... 6d.

Northern and Eastern Boundaries.

North street from its junction with the Spanish Town road along North street, up Bond street, along Blunt street, Hospital lane, on the north, down Slipe Pen road into and along Drummond street, up Orange street, as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn thence eastward along the southern boundary of the race course along Hannah street into Kingston Gardens, thence eastward along the remaining northern and eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North street, and thence eastward to the junction with the road leading to Park Lodge and Up-Park Camp, including Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town, Manchester Square, the road bounding the race course on the south and Kingston Gardens.

From the eastern extremity of North street along the Park Lodge road to Park Lodge and thence eastward to the junction of the Windward road with Paradise street, and thence down Paradise street to the sea.

Southern Boundary.

The Harbour of Kingston.

Western Boundary.

The Spanish Town road from its junction with North street to the Kingston Pen road, and this latter road to the sea, crossing the Railway at Barry street.

The limits or boundaries as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several Roads and Streets.

For every half mile or proportion thereof beyond the boundaries as above defined for every person carried ... 6d.

For every child under the age of 10 years ... 3d.

No charge shall be made for infants carried on the arm.

For any time within and not exceeding 20 minutes ... 1s.

Above 20 minutes and not exceeding 40 minutes ... 2s.

Above 40 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour ... 3s.

For every additional 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes after the first hour 1s.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the distance fixed for 6d. fares, such fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such hackney carriage, and the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the hackney carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places beyond the distance aforesaid, then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition, for one more person or two more persons carried, one half of the above fares in respect of such additional person or persons.

Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the table of fares shall be increased by one half the amount of the said fares.

No hackney carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such hackney carriage for the information of passengers.

Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a hackney carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages:—Between Harbour street and Port Royal street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East streets, and in King street as follows:—

- (A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the street.
- (B) At the following points in King street, where not more than two hackney carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say :
 - (a) between Port Royal and Harbour streets ;
 - (b) at or near the corner of Tower street, on the north side of that street ;
 - (c) at the south side of the Park railings, at the head of King street.

Amended Regulations relating to Hackney Carriages, their Owners, Drivers and Hirers.

Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881 —

34—(1) No hackney carriage shall stand or ply for hire in Port Royal street or in that portion of Harbour street between East street and Orange street.

Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

52—A driver of a hackney carriage when standing or plying for hire shall not importune any person to hire such carriage.

Rule 77 is hereby amended by adding the following localities for Hackney Carriage Stands, with the number of Hackney Carriages to each Stand:—

North Street—west of East Street, south side	4
Hanover Street, side west	4
Victoria Avenue, south side, near Park Lodge	4
East Queen Street and Elletson Road, north of East Queen Street	4
Elletson Road, west side of Tower Street	6
Beeston Street, east of Duke Street, south side	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	4
Drummond Street, along the wall of country people's shelter	3
Spanish Town Road, near Police Station	6
Port Royal Street, near Atlas Coy's wharf, south side	3
Victoria Market, near Pier side of Market wall	
West Queen Street	4
Rum Lane and Rosemary Lane, south of Harbour Street	4
Heywood Street, west side, north of Park	6
Barry Street, south side, west of Railway Manager's Office, along iron railing of Darling Street	15
South Parade, between Orange Street and Peters Lane	4

LODGING HOUSES, HOTELS AND TAVERNS.

Locality.	Lodging House Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.	Locality.	Lodging House Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.
KINGSTON—			PORTLAND—		
No.			Port Antonio	H.	Ainslie & Grabow (Managers)
9 North-st	L. H.	A. Quallo	Do.	T.	C. H. Gale
94 East-st	T.	Miss H. E. Shaw	Do.	"	Hotel Titchfield C.
92 East-st	"	Mrs. G. Abrahams	Do.	L. H.	Mrs. Jones
13A West Queen-st	"	Frederick Black	Do.	"	J. Beamish Cox
14 Parade	"	Thomas Burke	Do.	"	Mrs. Thomas
34 Princess-st	"	G. Pantou	Do.	T.	A. N. Hardy
119½ Princess-st	"	F. Francis	Do.	L. H.	Mrs. Crossley
13½ Laws-st	"	Charlotte Sterling	Buff Bay		
25 East-st	"	H. Peters			
83 Harbour-st	"	Charles DePass			
166 Tower-st	"	George Hayes			
13½ Parade	"	R. J. Nunes	ST MARY—		
8 Heywood-st	H	Jamaica Hotels Co., Ltd.	Port Maria	H.	H. P. Jones
			Annotto Bay	T.	Mrs. M. Helps
26 Spanish Town Road	T.	J. D. Campbell	Richmond	"	F. N. Prender- gast
43 Laws-st	"	W. G. Clarke	Castleton	H.	T. J. Sims
14 South Camp Road	H.	H. A. Evelyn			
71 East-st	"	Mrs. R. Thomas	ST. ANN—		
			Moneague	L. H.	Mary A. Hutchin- son
ST. ANDREW—			Moneague Hotel	H.	T. J. Sims
Constant Spring	H.	L. Scatti	Brown's Town	L. H.	Mrs. Isaacs
Constant Spring Car Office	T.	Ella G. Hylton	Do.	"	Charles Costa
Constant Spring Manor House	L. H.	Mrs. Kemp	Claremont	"	Mrs. F. W. T. Roberts
Knutsford Park	T.	Mrs. Austin	St. Ann's Bay	"	Miss Ethel Hart
Lundie's Retreat	"	Mrs. Dunn	Brown's Town	"	Charlotte Morris
Cross Roads	"	Milo D. Abra- hams	St. Ann's Bay	H.	Miss Ethel Hart
Slip Road	"	Dorcas Dennison	TRELAWNY—		
Papine Corner	"	Ella G. Hylton	Falmouth	L. H.	Mrs. Jacobs
Gordon Town Piquet House	"	Harold E. Bolton	Duncans	"	Mrs. Stockhausen
Chester Vale	L. H.	R. Sedgwick	ST. JAMES—		
Stony Hill	T.	Rebecca Char- man	Montego Bay	H.	Miss E. Payne
Halfway Tree	"	A. Adolyhus Watkis	Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt
			Do.	"	Mrs. Jervis
			Do.	T.	Lambert D. Frazer
ST. THOMAS—			Do.	"	Archibald W. Parkin
Morant Bay	L. H.	Miss L. P Bennett	Montpelier	H.	Evelyn H. Ellis
"	T.	James H. Wil- liams			
Bowden Hotel*	H.	United Fruit Co. (J. B. Kilburn)	HANOVER—		
Bath	L. H.	Lucretia Duffy	Jubilee Hotel Lucea	H.	G. A. L. Sanftle- ben
Bath (The Baths)	"	The Bath Corpo- ration (Miss Ida Clarke)	Devon House	L. H.	Julia Rogers

* Open all the year round.

LODGING HOUSES, etc.—continued.

Locality.	Lodging House Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.	Locality.	Lodging House Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.
HANOVER, <i>contd.</i>			MANCHESTER, <i>ctd</i>		
Sea View Lucea	L. H.	Edith Levy	Mandeville—New-	H.	Mrs. Halliday
Empire Bar “	T.	C. J. M. Smith	leigh	L. H.	Miss Ann Hardy
WESTMORELAND—			Do. Renfrew	“	Miss Roy
Savanna-la-Mar	L. H.	Ann Maria Vaz	Cottage	“	Mrs. A. A. Alex-
Mackfield	H.	A. Munroe	Do. Woodbine	“	ander
Savanna-la-Mar	L. H.	Felicia Ramsay	Cottage	“	Mrs. Copeland
ST. ELIZABETH—			Do. Emerald	“	
Black River	“	A. N. Williams	Cottage	H.	Alice Kennedy
Do.	“	Mrs. Myers	Do. Ash Grove	L. H.	Ellen Mullings
Santa Cruz	“	Mrs. Temple	Christiana		
Balaclava	“	Miss Roberts	ST. CATHERINE—		
Malvern	“	Mrs. Lawrence	Spanish Town	H.	St. Catherine
Malvern, Astor	H.	Hon. C. E. Isaacs	Hotel		Hotels Co.
Balaclava	L. H.	Mrs. O'Sullivan	Do.	T.	Bertram Andrade
Black River	“	Mrs. Constantine	31 Young-st	“	Do.
Do.	“	Miss H. Shearer	25 Adelaide-st	“	Do.
Siloah	“	Mrs. Falden	Corner Manchester	“	T. A. Dolphy
Balaclava	H.	Hon. C. E. Isaacs	and Young-sts	“	J. S. Hylton
MANCHESTER—			Corner Hanover &		
Mandeville	H.	John N. Archam-	Adelaide-sts	L. H.	Mrs. T. Lopez
		beau	King-st	T.	Rosa A. Minot
Mandeville—The	“	Mr. W. B. Wills	Linstead	L. H.	Mary A. Spyers
Grove			Do.	“	R. M. Tucker
Do. Bloomfield	“	M. Braham	Bog Walk	“	Mrs. M. Gibson
Mandeville	“	R. B. Dick	Ewarton	H.	Mary Somerville
			Old Harbour	L. H.	H. G. Melhado

PART XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M. SHIPS

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES AND PARTICULAR SERVICE
FOURTH CRUISER SQUADRON.

BRILLIANT—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3,600 Tons
I.H.P. 7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	Francis F. Haworth-Booth
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) James W. Fairtlough
"	.	.	.	(N) James D. Campbell
"	.	.	.	Richard W. U. Bayly
"	.	.	.	Henry R. Clifton-Mogg

CALYPSO—4. Screw Cruiser. 3rd Class. 2,770 Tons. I.H.P. 2,700 N.D.
(4,000 F.D.)

Drill Ship for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieut. & Commander	.	.	.	Harold G. Innes
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Harold Huskinson, M.B.
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	William H. Campton
Gunner	.	.	.	William Honer
"	.	.	.	William R. Bidgood

CRESSY—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 12,000 Tons. I.H.P. 21,000 N.D.

(Seagoing Training Ship for Boys.)

Captain	.	.	.	Thomas Jackson, C.B., M.V.O.
Commander	.	.	.	Rudolf M. Burnmaster
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) Clarence A. Fulcher
"	.	.	.	Robert R. Rosoman
"	.	.	.	(G) Edward T. Inman
"	.	.	.	(T) John L. Cather
"	.	.	.	Dennis de C. A. Herbert
"	.	.	.	Evelyn Culme-Seymour
"	.	.	.	Francis S. McGachen
"	.	.	.	George E. M. Blackmore
Engineer Commander	.	.	.	Percy Bingham
Engineer Lieutenant	.	.	.	Richard G. Jeffery
"	.	.	.	Henry R. Baker
Captain R.M.	.	.	.	George Carpenter
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. W. George W. F. Morgan,
				B.A.
Fleet Surgeon	.	.	.	Henry W. Finlayson, M.B.
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	George W. F. Osmond
Surgeon	.	.	.	Thomas W. Jeffery

EURYALUS—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 12,000 Tons. I.H.P. 21,000 N.D.
Flag Ship.

Rear Admiral	.	.	.	Frederick S. Inglefield
Secretary	.	.	.	Vincent A. Lawford
Flag-Lieut.	.	.	.	(I) Hector Boyes
Eng. Captain	.	.	.	James J. Stuart
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	Thomas H. Warle
Clerk to Secretary	.	.	.	Frederick D'O. Nind
"	.	.	.	Arthur B. de Veuille
Captain	.	.	.	Edward M. Phillpotts
Commander	.	.	.	(N) Henry W. Simms
"	.	.	.	John W. L. McClintock
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Ralph C. N. Gathorne-Hardy
"	.	.	.	Arthur K. Betty
"	.	.	.	(T) Ronald Howard
"	.	.	.	(G) Hugh J. Middleton
"	.	.	.	Basil J. Piercy
" (and for physical training duties.)	.	.	.	Arthur K. Gregory
"	.	.	.	Randal B. McCowen
"	.	.	.	James V. Creagh
"	.	.	.	Edward W. Salisbury
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	Walter Edwards
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	Herbert W. Couch
"	.	.	.	Harold H. Huxham
"	.	.	.	George J. B. Barry
"	.	.	.	Percy D. Croisdale
Major, R.M.	.	.	.	John A. Tupman
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev Octavius R. F. Hughes, M.A., temporary
Fleet Surgeon	.	.	.	William J. Colborne
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	George C. A. Boyer
Surgeon	.	.	.	Horace B. Hill, M.B.
Sub-Lieut.	.	.	.	Charles O. Alexander
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Douglas B. Lee
Gunner	.	.	.	Walter Cammack
"	.	.	.	(T) Thomas H. Powis
"	.	.	.	William G. S. Skidge
Boatswain	.	.	.	Alfred T. Triggs
Sig. Boatswain	.	.	.	Jonas N. Arnold
Carpenter	.	.	.	Arthur E. Leaf
Artif. Engineer	.	.	.	Frederick W. Beck
"	.	.	.	Walter G. Morris
"	.	.	.	Alexander B. Barnes
Clerk	.	.	.	Marcus Blake
Asst. Clerk	.	.	.	Harold D. Norman
The following officers are borne as additional—for Surveying Service.				
Captain	.	.	.	James W. Combe (retired)
Lieutenant	.	.	.	John R. Lay

(For Newfoundland Survey.)

INDEFATIGABLE—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3,600 Tons.
I.H.P. 7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	George H. Borrett
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) Lawrence W. Braithwaite
"	.	.	.	(N) John H. D. Cunningham
"	.	.	.	Arthur S. D. George
Engineer Commander	.	.	.	Edward O. Hefford
Major R.M.	.	.	.	(I) Frank W. Luard
Capt. R.M.	.	.	.	Gerald R. S. Hickson
Lieut. R.M.	.	.	.	Edward Tootell
"	.	.	.	John B. Gibson
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Sydney Roach
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Augustus E. Tabuteau
Ch. Art. Engineer	.	.	.	Arthur Sandy
Commander	.	.	.	Crawford MacLachlan

SCYLLA—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3,400 Tons, I.H.P.
7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)

Lieutenant	.	.	.	Philip Walsh
"	.	.	.	(N) Gerald Hodson
"	.	.	.	(G) (I) Illyd A. S. Hutton
"	.	.	.	Charles E. H. White
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	William B. S. Star (act)
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	G. H. Stainton
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	Arthur J. Butler
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Walter E. Wallis
Surgeon	.	.	.	W. G. M. Anderson, M.B., B.A.

SUTLEJ—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 12,000 Tons. I.H.P. 21,000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	Evelyn R. Le Marchant
Commander	.	.	.	John D. Edwards
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(T) Jonn Hutchings
"	.	.	.	(N) Thos. C. Armstrong, CSC
"	.	.	.	(G) Isham W. Gibson, M.V.O.
"	.	.	.	Hugh H. Rogers
"	.	.	.	Charles G. C. Sumner
"	.	.	.	Henry de B. Tupper
"	.	.	.	Evelyn R. Edmunds
"	.	.	.	Ernest W. Kirkby
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	Richard Harrison (act.)
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	Charles B. Lecky
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	William H. Mew
"	.	.	.	Henry J. Lamb
Capt. R.M.	.	.	.	(I) Egerton W. Still
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. Harry D. L. Viener, M.A.
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	(I) Elystan G. E. O'Leary, F.R.C.S. Ed.
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	Frederick W. Hammond
Surgeon	.	.	.	William N. Blatchford

TERROR (late Malabar), late Screw Troopship. 6,211 Tons. I.H.P. 4,000 N.D.
Receiving Ship, Bermuda.

Commander	.	.	.	Noel Grant
(And for charge of Naval Establishments, and as King's Harbour Master.)				
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) Courtenay E. Stainer
(And for charge of Charts and Chronometers.)				
Asst. Paym. in charge	.	.	.	Rowland G. Robinson
Gunner	.	.	.	Walter J. Pavey
Boatswain	.	.	.	Peter Muir

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration and are liable to a stamp duty of 5s. on each passport.

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of His Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any

person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application, and on payment of a Stamp Duty of five shillings.

Under The Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 23 of 1902, as amended by Law 5 of 1905, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the former Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

On application in writing by a person desiring to leave the island for a proclaimed place a permit shall be granted by such person or persons as the Governor may appoint for the purpose, or by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Inspector) of the parish of Kingston, subject to the following rules:—

- (i.) If the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of any person appointed as above provided, or of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or that, being a native of or domiciled in this Island, he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this Colony, or that he has deposited one Pound and five Shillings in the Treasury to cover such risk, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent, such agent has paid into the Treasury, the sum of one Pound and five Shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned, the permit shall be granted forthwith.
- (ii.) If an applicant for a permit, who has deposited twenty-five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of twenty-five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of twenty-five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of twenty-five shillings, shall on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.
- (iii.) No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such person and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (iv.) Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide :
 - (a.) That the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the Emigrant, or otherwise obtain from him, re-payment of the sum of one Pound five Shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting Agent under the terms of this Law.
 - (b.) That the contract shall be cognizable before, and enforceable, in the Courts of this Island, or of the place of employment, at the option of the Emigrant, and
 - (c.) That no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this Sub-section of this Law.
- (v.) Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof, and no longer.

Section 1 of Law 5 of 1905 provides that—Passengers to any proclaimed place shall leave the Island from the ports of Kingston, Montego Bay, or Port Antonio, and from no other port, unless the Government shall in any case otherwise permit.

Pauper Immigrants Law—25 of 1905, gives power to forbid the landing in Jamaica of any person not a native or domiciled in the Island who in the opinion of the Harbour Master, Health Officer or senior Customs Officer is unable to maintain himself, or is likely to become chargeable on Poor Rates. Provided that bond may be given by acceptable persons to refund any such charges to the Government if incurred. Penalties summarily recoverable before a Resident Magistrate's Court may be inflicted on the ships (quarantine lien), or on the master of such ship, or on the person forbidden, (or any persons aiding him) to land.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below :—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA IN THE YEARS 1900-1907.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
D. Cameron F. J. Commin A. J. Martin Do.	{ 11th Oct., 1900 } do.	Improvements in Process of and Apparatus for Liquefying and Purifying sewage.
O. Zurcher	10th Dec., 1900	Improvements in Apparatus for treatment of Sewage and other Liquids.
M. Prior	13th Dec., 1900	Improved Case or Envelope for Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
R. S. Patterson W. S. Belding	15th April, 1901 19th April, 1901	Improvements in Cotton gins and Wool burrers.
A. W. Lawton	10th June, 1901	Improvements in containing vessels. An improved machine for defibrating Ramie and other Fibrous Plants.
E. C. Paramore	26th June, 1901	Improvements in methods of and apparatus for preserving Fruit, Vegetable, Grain and the like.
C. L. Pullman	8th July, 1901	Improvements of and apparatus for generating, treating and utilising Chlorine gas. An invention for ventilation.

* For previous List of Patents see issues prior to 1902.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
A. W. Maconochie	30th July, 1901	Improvement in the manufacture of tins or containers for enclosing preserved food, provisions or the like.
A. C. Bancroft	10th Aug., 1901	An apparatus to be used in the cultivation of bananas and plantains, entitled the anti-wind protector.
M. A. G. Himalaya	18th Oct., 1901	An improved apparatus for making industrial use of the heat of the sun and obtaining high temperatures.
G. E. Highley	11th Jan., 1902	Improvement in the art of condensing steam, etc.
J. B. G. Bonnaud	17th May, 1902	Improvements in nitro-cellulose compounds for various useful objects.
C. A. Spreckles and C. A. Kern	28th May, 1902	Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar liquor and sugar-bearing material.
The Hon. Evelyn Ellis	12th June, 1902	(1) Cigar making machines. (2) Cigar bunching machines. (3) Cigar Wrapping machines.
N. Du Brul	30th Aug., 1902	Cigar wrapper cutting machines.
Robert Williamson	27th Nov., '02	Improvements in Centrifugal machines.
Messrs. J. W. Bain & C. Hannay	30th Dec., 1902	Improvements in the preservation of fruit, vegetables and the like.
J. S. Rigby	29th March, '03	Improvement in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.
Samuel Butler	11th July, 1903	Improvements in means for preventing the skidding or side slipping of Motor Cars, Bicycles and other vehicles.
William Maque	24th July, 1903	An improved Engine valve gear by which the points of admission cut off and release of high pressure steam or other motive fluid may be controlled.
George Archibald Lowry	22nd Sept., 1903	An invention for improvements in the apparatus for charging fluids and the like with Carbonic and other gas.
George J. Atkins	24th Sept., 1903	Improvements in the Electrolysis of Chloride of Salts and in the apparatus therefor and for Electrolysis generally.
Messrs. Grove, Johnson and Perry Richard Hare	30th Aug., 1904	Improvements relating to the fermentation of liquids.
F. J. Oakes	12th Sept., 1904	Improvements in the processes for extracting from vegetable matter, glucosides possessing coloring or tanning properties, and also in the products resulting from such processes.
Charles Hannay and Robert Harvie Aitken	3rd March, 1905	An invention for improvements in the drying of fruits, vegetables and the like.
Andrew Delisser	7th July, 1905	Manufacture of plugs for tobacco pipes.
Roberto Lepetit	7th July, 1905	Improvements in and relating to the preparation of logwood extracts for dyeing purposes.
Edward Clarence Paramore	16th June, 1905	Improvements in the art of treating and utilizing Chlorine Gas.
Oluf Tyberg, William Stone Lucket, Leon Lake, Harry Knight, Florence Herrington	16th Dec., 1905	Improvements in Cigar Machinery.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Montgomery, A. W.	22nd Jan., 1906	Improvement in Fibre Machines for utilizing the fibres of the Banana tree.
Moller, William	8th Feb., 1906	For the prevention of the attack of cattle, horsekind, sheep and goats by ticks and other external and internal parasites to be named "Sulphurated Salt Lick."
Fossenden, R. A.	12th Feb., 1906	Improvement in signalling.
Pollard, E. T.	27th March, 1906	Machine for making boxes or wrappers from paper and for filling same with cigarettes or other articles.
Marconi, G.	25th April, 1906	For improvement in or relating to Wireless Telegraphy.
Baron, L. B.	30th Aug., 1906	For improvements in cigarette making machines.
Radclyffe, Dick Edwards	8th Dec., 1906	For a new or improved process, appliances and machinery to decorticate Scotch and de-gum fibres, more especially ramie, rhea and the like.
Thomas Oliver Kemp	22nd April, 1907	For treating tar for the elimination of water and recovery of volatile products therefrom.
James Meikle	5th June, 1907	For obtaining soluble extracts from bark and other vegetable matters.
Oluf Tybergh	6th "	Improvements in cigar machinery.
Messrs. Taylor Burrowes, Walters Harcourt Palmer and Alexander Matheson	8th "	For decortivating and scutching and if desired combing ramie, hemp and other fibrous materials.
Augustus Charles Bancroft	25th "	Improvements in the manufacture of bricks.
J. E. Carrol	25th July, 1907	For improvements in and relating to distilling and treating of spirits.
George Farquhar and Robert North	15th August 1907	Improvements in and relating to devices for hermetically sealing metal receptacles for food and the like.
Thomas Jefferson Lovett	"	Magnetic Separators.
Francis James Oakes	"	Process for producing an improved Dye Stuff
Thermos Limited	12th Sept., 1907	Improvements in double-walled vessel with a space for a vacuum between the walls.
Thomas Leopold Willson	27th "	Improvements in Fog Signalling Apparatus.
Fernando Shand y Ximenes	10th October 1907	Improvements in or relating to Apparatus for raising sunken vessels.
William Hucks, junr.	25th Nov., 1907	Improvements in Apparatus for aerating liquids or charging them with gas.
Ettore Bellini and Alessandro Tosi	5th Dec., 1907	System of direct Wireless Telegraph.
Earl Wellington Jenks Trevor	14th April 1908	Improvements in nutshell breaking and kernel extracting apparatus.
"Z" Electric Lamp Syndicate.	12th May 1908	Improvements relating to the manufacture of filaments for Electric Incandescent Lamps.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier

of which do not both concur in engaging his services ; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England ; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry ; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land ; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of most general importance :—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law ; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing ;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the supreme court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette :—" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid, then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as a commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a judge of the supreme court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a judge of the supreme court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law :—

Traversing road, per chain

Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain

£0 0 2
0 0 9

Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	£0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram)	
for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 6
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses:—

Henry J. Rogers, Kingston
 James L. Tabois, Spanish Town
 Ambrose Hearne, Morant Bay
 Henry Jas. Rudolf, Hampstead
 Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay
 Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston
 William Raglan Phillips, Kingston
 Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port
 William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios
 Charles John Davis, Montego Bay
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town
 *Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston
 W. A. Baker, F.S.I., Kingston
 Charles N. Heming, Claremont
 R. J. Miller, Kingston
 E. E. Rickard, Spanish Town
 Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen

T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton
 Alexander Russell Dunn, Bath
 *Edward George Reid, Kingston
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Spanish Town
 Henry T. Burke, Savanna-la-Mar
 W. B. Sangster, Mountain Side
 T. J. Gray, New Market
 S. H. Wittingham, Cambridge
 C. E. Spence, Port Antonio.
 A. G. McCatty, Mandeville
 H. D. Rogers, Kingston
 S. T. Scharschmidt, Shooters's Hill
 A. G. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Edward Foster, Montego Bay
 A. C. Bancroft, P. G. River
 W. A. Carpenter, Enfield

* Off the Island.

PETROLEUM.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under sections 18 and 19 of the Petroleum Law, 1906. (Law 37 of 1906), for the importation, transportation and keeping for sale of petroleum.

N.B.—Section 1 of the said Law defines the term “petroleum” as used in that Law and these rules.

Section 3 prohibits the importation, storage or sale of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. in vessels other than are herein prescribed. Section 4 provides that any breach of section 3 shall be an offence against section 157 of the Customs Consolidation Law, and that an offender shall on conviction be liable to the pains and forfeitures therein mentioned. Section 5 provides that petroleum imported, stored, or sold in contravention of section 3 shall be deemed to be an article included in the term “dangerous explosives” for the purposes of Law 6 of 1899.

Section 6 provides that no petroleum shall be kept in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, and that petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. shall not be kept in quantity exceeding eight

gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor, and under conditions prescribed by him; and that any petroleum kept in contravention of this section shall be forfeited and the occupier of the premises where it is so kept shall be liable to a penalty of £20 a day for every day during which such petroleum is so kept.

Definitions.

The term "The Law" as used in these rules means the Petroleum Law, 1906 (Law 37 of 1906).

The term "gasolene" as used in these rules means and includes all petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature lower than 95° Fahrenheit as defined in the Law.

The term "Petroleum Store" as used in these rules means a building specially appointed by the Governor for the storage of petroleum.

The term "Prescribed" as used in these rules means prescribed, appointed or authorised by the Law, these rules, or the Governor.

RULES.

Importation.

1. The master of any ship, drogher or other vessel arriving in any port of this Island, having on board any gasolene, otherwise than in conformity with the Law, shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 of law 6 of 1899.

2. Gasolene landed otherwise than as prescribed shall be deemed to be prohibited goods at the port of arrival and dealt with accordingly by the Customs authorities.

Transportation.

3. Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway, otherwise than in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage of petroleum.

4. Care shall be taken to so load vessels containing petroleum on any vehicle that there shall be no risk of injury being done to them or any of them during the transportation thereof.

5. Vessels containing gasolene must be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

6. The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum must be notified of the nature of the goods thereon and he must prevent any lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance from approaching or being near to any vessel containing it.

Applications for Petroleum Stores.

7. Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Director of Public Works requesting him to inspect the building which he wishes the Governor to appoint for that purpose, and to forward the application to the Governor, together with his report thereon.

8. If the Director of Public Works is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Law and these rules he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Governor. Otherwise the Governor's decision will be communicated to the applicant by the Colonial Secretary.

9. The conditions to be prescribed by the Governor when appointing a building as a petroleum store under section 6 of the law as to the mode of storage, the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored and the testing of such petroleum from time to time are contained in these rules.

Storage.

10. A petroleum store must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible and spark-proof materials, and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

11. Every petroleum store must be externally spark-proof and so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such buildings that it may be deemed safe from ignition externally; and if any part of a petroleum store be within 30 feet distant from a dwelling house or store it must be constructed entirely of solid and incombustible materials.

12. Every motor car registered under law 26 of 1905 requiring petroleum for its propulsion shall be deemed to be a petroleum store for a quantity not exceeding that required for a distance of 150 miles.

13. In order that the temperature of the petroleum may be kept low and to permit as free a perfusion of air as possible, every petroleum store must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation constructed in such a manner as to prevent so far as is possible fire from being communicated to the interior of the store from without.

14. The doorways of petroleum stores must be of not less than three feet six inches clear width and the doors must open outwards so as to permit of the contents of the store being removed as quickly as possible.

15. No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

16. Petroleum may be kept in the same vessels in which it is permitted to be imported, provided that such vessels are in durable and air-tight condition, or other vessels complying with the same conditions, including fixed metallic tanks the inlets and outlets of which must be closed by air tight covers or taps, except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn. If the vessels are imported in wooden cases containing one or more they may be so kept in the store.

17. Any vessel containing petroleum which shall become defective in condition shall forthwith, on being found to be so, be removed from the store and the petroleum shall be transferred to a vessel in perfect condition which may be returned to the store.

18. Casks or vessels containing more than 25 gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in tiers or rows, the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask or vessel in width and two in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of two casks or vessels in width and two in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

Vessels or cases containing 25 gallons or less each shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, and the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of four vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least three feet in width.

19. Vessels containing gasoline must be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of other descriptions and separated therefrom by a space or spaces not less than three feet in width.

20. The door of a petroleum store shall be provided with a strong lock attached to the inside of the door and also with a sufficient hasp and staple and a padlock on the outside, and if it be a double door the half to which the lock is not attached shall be provided with strong tower bolts at top and bottom on the inside. The keys of the locks must be kept by the proprietor in his own possession or in his absence in that of the person whom he leaves in charge of the premises. The door must be kept securely closed and fastened by both locks at night and by at least one lock in day time, except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

21. No petroleum shall be received into or removed from any store except during daylight.

22. No lighted candle, lamp or lantern nor any match shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store.

A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

23. If petroleum becomes ignited the application of water tends to spread the fire. Earth, sand or blankets and rugs should be thrown on the flames to ex-

tinguish them. A supply of about a cubic yard of earth or sand shall be always kept conveniently near every petroleum store.

24. Any Officer or Sub-officer of Constabulary or any Officer of Excise or Customs shall on demand at any reasonable time be afforded access to any petroleum store for the purpose of inspecting the store or testing the petroleum.

25. The Senior Officer of Constabulary for any parish shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a sub-Officer every petroleum store in that parish and its contents at least once in every year and shall take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the law and these rules. In any case of persistent or continuous non-compliance such Senior Officer shall report fully to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector General.

Sale.

26. Petroleum for sale by retail shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof.

No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at one time to any single purchaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Senior Officer of Constabulary for the parish for the preventing so far as possible the escape of petroleum in the process of transfer from the original container to the bottles or cans in which it is delivered and for the collection of any petroleum so escaping in a metal receptacle from which it can be transferred to a safe place.

No lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing gasoline and the arrangements for its delivery in small quantities shall be completely separated from those for petroleum of other descriptions.

27. A copy of these rules shall be kept constantly posted on or near the door of every petroleum store. A copy of Rule 26 shall be printed on the back of every license to sell petroleum by retail.

Penalties.

28. Any persons contravening any of these rules or refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirements under these rules or obstructing any person in the lawful exercise of any powers given by or under these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, on the 31st October, 1906.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Law 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water" and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The Law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

(a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;

- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant *not less than 50 feet* from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods or damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

THE importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license; 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and justices of the peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the law.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes : those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected :—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season, which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected :

* Baldpates	}	1st March to 25th July, except in <i>St. Elizabeth</i> where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July.
Blue Pigeon		
Ringtail	}	1st March to 15th August, but in <i>St. Catherine</i> the close season for Pea-doves and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Coots.		
Parrots		
Parrakeets		
* Pea-doves		
* Whitewing or Lapwing		
Ground Doves		
Hopping Dicks		
Glasseyes		
White Belly		
Mountain Witch	}	1st March to 31st August.
Partridge		
Pitcharies		
Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail, 1st March to 30th September.		

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is, by section 14 of law 32 of 1885, "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law

16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

On 27th November, 1907, by advertisement in the Jamaica Gazette, His Excellency the Governor appointed the period from March 1st to 11th August, both days inclusive, to be the close season for Baldpates, Pea Doves and Whitewings or Lapwings for all parishes in the Island in lieu of the several close seasons for these birds which under Law 32 of 1885 and Law 16 of 1899 have from time to time been fixed for different parts of the Island.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured at a charge of 8/ per day, but arrangements can be made for a round sum for the trip. At Whitfield Hall, about 2 hours' ride from the Peak, the visitor will find comfortable accommodation for the night, and may start at day-break for the summit. A small hut has been erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained at the Jamaica Tourists Information Bureau, 53 West St., Kingston, with whom also arrangements may be made for house accommodation, etc.

THOMAS COOK & SON, TOURIST AGENTS.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, tourist agents, are represented in Jamaica by Mr. E. Astley Smith, Kingston P.O.

THE JAMAICA TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAU.

THE office is situated at 53 West St., Kingston. Information is gratuitously afforded to tourists and travellers as to the places to visit and means of transit and communication. No fees are charged for the services of the office, which acts as an agency for various tourists and ticket offices in Europe and America. Visitors may have their correspondence addressed to the Bureau without charge.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The following Tables show the Returning Officers, the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts:—

RETURNING OFFICERS AND HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Returning Officers.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	A. H. D'Costa	The Old Court House, Harbour Street
St. Andrew	H. C. Robinson	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	—	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	—	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	S. C. McCutchin	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	H. G. H. Gauntlett	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	—	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	—	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	R. Lewis	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	—	The Court House, Sav-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	C. P. Huggins	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	—	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	—	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	—	The Court House, Spanish Town

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—
Port Royal

St. Andrew—
Stony Hill
Bull Bay
Lawrence Tavern
Gordon Town

St. Thomas—
Easington
Trinity Ville
Golden Grove
Cedar Valley
Bath

Portland—

Hope Bay
Buff Bay
Manchioneal
Birnam Wood
Moore Town
Priestman's River

St. Mary—

Annotto Bay
Richmond
Lucky Hill
Retreat

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS, *continued.*

St. Ann—	St. Elizabeth—
Brown's Town	Santa Cruz
Moneague	Malvern
Alexandria	Lacovia
Cave Valley	Newmarket
Claremont	Springfield
	Williamsfield
	Portsea
	Siloah
Trelawny—	
Stewart Town	
Duncans	Manchester—
Deeside	Porus
Ulster Spring	Wigton
	Cottage
	Asia
St. James—	
Adelphi	Clarendon—
Spring Mount	Alley
Cambridge	Chapelton
	Frankfield
	Milk River
	Brixton Hill
	Spaldings
Hanover—	
Green Island	St. Catherine—
Miles Town	Old Harbour
Sandy Bay	Linstead
	Point Hill
	Above Rocks
	Rio Magno
	Bartons
	Ewarton
Westmoreland—	
Bluefields	
Bethel Town	
Little London	
Morgan's Bridge	
Darliston	

The following table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1908-1909, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population.	Number of Electors in 1908-09.
Kingston . . .	48,504	2,617
St. Andrew . . .	37,855	1,495
St. Thomas . . .	82,176	1,397
Portland . . .	31,998	1,142
St. Mary . . .	42,915	1,996
St. Ann . . .	54,127	1,399
Trelawny . . .	30,996	972
St. James . . .	35,050	1,202
Hanover . . .	32,088	1,319
Westmoreland . . .	53,450	2,037
St. Elizabeth . . .	62,256	1,374
Manchester . . .	55,462	1,702
Clarendon . . .	57,105	1,634
St. Catherine . . .	65,509	3,422
	639,491	23,708

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5	Quarters	
Hand	=	4	Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6	Feet	
Link	=	7	In. 92 hddths.	} Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100	Links or 66 ft.	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cu. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cu. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½	gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)	=	—	—
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)	=	—	—
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton	=	—	—

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—			cwt.	qr.	lb.	} Used in the Wool Trade.
14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Double Sovereign	10	6½
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½
<i>Silver.</i>			
Crown	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	9	2 2-11
Florin	7	6 6-11
Shilling	3	15 3-11
Sixpence		19 7-11
Fourpence		5 1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME=15·44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	. . .	= '0154 grains English.
Centigramme	= 100th	. . .	= '1544 "
Décigramme	= 10th	. . .	= 1·544 "
GRAMME		. . .	= 15·44 "
Décagramme	= 10 grammes	. . .	= 154·4 "
Hectogramme	= 100	. . .	= 1544 "
Kilogramme	= 1000	. . .	= 32½ oz. Troy=2·2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000	. . .	= 321¼ oz. =22·057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ¼ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE=39·3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	. . .	= '03937 inches.
Centimètre	= 100th	. . .	= '39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th	. . .	= 3·93708 "
METRE		. . .	= 39·3708 = 3·2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 mètres	. . .	= 32·809 ft. = 10·9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100	. . .	= 328·09 ft. = 109·363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000	. . .	= 1093·63 yds. = 621·38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000	. . .	= 10936·33 yds. = 6·21382 miles.

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal '625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being '625—'62138 = .00362, which is less than the 1000th, or the 100th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error, in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilometers, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.	
5	"
8) 200	
25	miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119·603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a décimètre.]

Centiare	= 100th of an are = 1 square mètre	= 1·196 sq. yds.
ARE		= 119·603
Decare	= 10 ares	= '2471 acres.
Hectare	= 100 ares	= 2·471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61·02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a décimètre.]

Millitre	= 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centimètre	= '06103 cub. in.
Centilitre	= 100th	. . . = '6103 "
Décilitre	= 10th	. . . = 6·1027 "
LITRE		. . . = 61·02705 "
Décalitre	= 10 litres	. . . } = 610·2705 "
Hectolitre	= 100 litres	. . . } = 2·201 gallons.
Kilolitre	= 1000	. . . = 3·53166 cub. ft. = 22·0097 gal.
Myrialitre	= 10000	. . . = 35·31658 " = 220·0967 "
		. . . = 353·1658 " = 2200·9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic mètre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 stères is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

The following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property have been fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1909, viz. :—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.		Parish Road Rate.
	s.	d.	d.
Kingston	2	6½	—
Port Royal	1	8	1
St. Andrew	1	2	1
St. Thomas	1	1½	1
Portland	1	0	1
St. Mary	0	8	2
St. Ann	0	9	1
Trelawny	1	5	1
St. James	1	5	1
Hanover	1	2	1
Westmoreland	0	11	1
St. Elizabeth	0	8	—
Manchester	0	10	—
Clarendon	0	9	2
St. Catherine	1	2	2

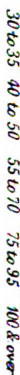
A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Kingston	5,077	5,195	5,617	5,212	5,447
St. Andrew	448	335	341	275	291
St. Thomas	374	538	574	562	401
Portland	879	1,090	1,094	1,139	918
St. Mary	906	1,351	1,347	1,543	1,262
St. Ann	1,205	1,463	1,408	1,408	1,269
Trelawny	554	542	559	582	564
St. James	680	766	953	1,027	883
Hanover	546	515	576	486	538
Westmoreland	892	936	1,057	1,009	987
St. Elizabeth	771	822	1,168	1,051	900
Manchester	773	844	949	982	869
Clarendon	413	55	646	577	413
St. Catherine	998	1,142	1,250	1,373	1,284
Total	14,516	16,054	17,539	17,226	16,026

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NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner .	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Daily Telegraph .	Colonial Publishing Co. .	"	"
The Jamaica Guardian .	The Jamaica Guardian Co. Ltd.	"	"
The New Century .	D. A. Corinaldi .	Semi-Weekly	Montego Bay
The Northern Weekly News	P. P. Lighthody .	Weekly	"
Cornwall Herald .	W. C. McCalla .	"	"
The Jamaica Gazette .	Government .	"	Kingston
The Police Gazette .	Government .	"	"
The Jamaica Times .	W. R. Durie .	"	"
The Jamaica Tribune .		"	"
The Presbyterian .	Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A.	Monthly	Kingston
The Baptist Reporter .	Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A.	"	Brown's Town
Catholic Opinion .	Bishop Collins, S.J. .	"	Kingston
The War Cry .	The Salvation Army .	"	"
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger	Rev. Francis Bavin .	Quarterly	"
The Jamaica Churchman .	A Committee .	"	"

THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 110 "average" Stations.)

1908.	N.E. Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January	7·53	5·03	2·98	1·98	4·38
February	7·57	6·64	3·56	2·42	5·05
March	5·39	1·86	3·31	3·14	3·42
April	3·33	1·73	5·81	2·91	3·45
May	3·40	3·20	9·48	3·61	4·92
June	14·12	10·78	11·27	10·42	11·65
July	4·03	1·77	7·90	3·00	4·17
August	6·63	5·40	10·65	5·34	7·00
September	5·69	4·89	9·72	3·69	6·00
October	11·54	11·89	11·9	8·88	11·05
November	10·81	5·71	5·29	4·29	6·52
December	13·52	4·97	4·44	5·10	7·01
Totals	93·56	63·87	86·29	54·78	74·62

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APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's fez, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British crown and an agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective legislative council and a president administering the government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the legislative council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The imperial act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the order in council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a commissioner, as chief executive officer, who is also president of the legislative board. The legislative board consists of the president, the judge of the supreme court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the crown. The governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the legislative board is necessary. Besides this the legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws

applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and has recently been constituted a court of appeal from the supreme court of the dependency.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the commissioner resides there. The town was described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a public library and reading room. There are also an episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, Masonic and other society lodges, a fairly commodious court house, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an assistant commissioner, who performs the duties of revenue officer and police magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a district commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80lbs. and one of ground salt about 95lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men, carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of coarse salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Aermotor machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarked that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," said His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are four-pence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a circular iron light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from

the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, at present 2d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the crown fund.

According to the census of 1901 the population of Grand Turk comprised 2,6 whites, 1,515 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 15 whites 438 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 91 white persons, and 2,992 coloured and blacks. The estimated population of the dependency in 1905 was 5,287.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the cays and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" thousands of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the pita or sisal plant and companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, and Breezy Point, East Caicos. The quantity shipped in 1907 was 605 bales valued at £3,107.

There are four places of worship of the Church of England and the same number of the Wesleyan denomination with eleven belonging to the Baptist. There are several elementary schools, and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of the government schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected, partly by public subscription, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable

of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful, except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. While a hurricane which passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, but did little damage to property, that of September, 1908, did damage to the extent of £13,000.

Clyde's steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's Line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

The steamers of the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service between Bristol and Jamaica call at Grand Turk fortnightly to land mails and passengers on the outward route.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., £600 and Residence	Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office, Postmaster and Registrar of ship- ping, L. L. Smith, £200—£250.
Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour C. H. Yorke Slader, £500.	Inspector of Schools, H. H. Hutchings, £25. Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, and Sergeant of Police, F. E. Todd, £150 to £175.
Government Medical Officers, A. E. Ireland, £250, £25 drug allowance and private practice, T. R. Robertson, £200, private practice and residence, £25 drug allow- ance, certain fees allowed both.	Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, A. W. Harriott, £200 free quarters and £10 boat allowance.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate, Registrar-Genl., Coroner, Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk, H. H. H. Hutchings, £220 to £250.	District Commissioner at Cockburn Har- bour, T. R. Robertson, £100, and travelling expenses. Boarding and Revenue Officer, Cockburn Harbour, W. A. Durham, acting.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour F. H. Watkins, *President*.

His Honour C. H. Yorke Slader	Hon. T. L. Smith.
Hon. A. E. Ireland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Hon. Alfred Stubbs.
Hon. W. S. Jones.	

Clerk—H. H. Hutchings.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	J. A. Howells, Consul
	W. S. Jones, Vice Consul
Norway	R. Daerell, Vice Consul
Dominican Republic	W. Andrew Manuel
France	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent
Denmark	H. M. Murphy.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even is now frequently caught there. The Lesser Islands were the first discovered and inhabited, Grand Cayman getting its name from the Lesser Caymans. Alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

The prefixes "Grand" and "Little" sufficiently explain themselves, but the word "Brac" is not so easy. Cayman Brac is characterised by a large ridge of rock called the Bluff running down its eastern side, and it is from this the island gets its name Brac, meaning a ridge or bluff.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off Georgetown, the capital of the islands; but during a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths. Land fetches from £5 to £15 an acre in Georgetown; in the country about £2.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm-thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. Parrots are plentiful. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally. Cattle and ponies fetch from £4 to £5 a piece; goats 5s. to 10s. Poultry from 3d. to 4½d. a lb. Rabbits brought from Nicaragua have become thoroughly acclimatized, and run wild.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish is not plentiful, but is usually sold at 2d. per lb. Pink pearls are found. The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or on turtles. There are no manufactures. Many go to the southern states of America and work there, sending home part of their earnings. Shipbuilding finds employment for a few in Georgetown and Cayman Brac. Among natural curiosities of the islands are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

The Cayman Islands were, as hidden treasure discovered from time to time shows, at one time the rendezvous of buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at night, far from shore in large armed boats called piraguas. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the islands untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonized, and the following patents of land in the island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, binding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain

The names of Campbell and Middleton are now extinct. Murray Crymble was Receiver-General of Jamaica

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs."

The destiny of the Cayman Islands has been in the hands of various officers.

1734	"Governor" Cartwright		Senior Justice—Webster
	"Governor" William Bodden.	1888-1898	Custos—Edmond Parsons
	"Governor" Drayton	1898 (Aug. 22)-1906	Commissioner—F. S.
1833 (Nov 24)	Custos James Coe, snr.,		Sanguinetti (d. 1906)
	(d. 1839)	1906	—Commissioner—C. H.
—ab 1855	"James Coe, jnr.		Y. Slader (Acting)
—1879 (Sep. 17)	"Wm. Eden	1907 (March 16)	—Commissioner—G. S.
			S. Hirst, M.B.

The estimated population on 31st March, 1901, according to a computation made by the Registrar General of Jamaica, numbered 4,900. Of these 2,184 were males and 2,716 females. The present population of Grand Cayman is estimated at 5,000 and that of the lesser islands at 1,000 persons. In 1905-6 the births numbered 114, 127 being illegitimate, a ratio bearing very favourable comparison to that of the West Indies, generally; there were 57 deaths and 42 marriages.

The chief industry is turtle catching on the banks, reefs and bars lying for several miles beyond the Mosquito Shore. Just now the fishing rights are the subject of dispute with Nicaragua and are in course of settlement by diplomatic means. Meanwhile certain places in dispute are placed 'out of bounds' for the fishermen and much distress is the result to the Island in general.

The turtle when caught are "crawled" at a convenient place in the locality of the fishing grounds and when a sufficient number (according to the size of the ship) are obtained they are carried to the island, again placed in crawls for varying periods to recover the voyage and then conveyed to Jamaica for shipment to England.

The foregoing applies to green turtle the delight of lord mayors and aldermen; but a considerable trade is done in the shell of the hawk's bill turtle, which is valuable. When this species is caught it is summarily deprived of its armour. Its flesh is poor. Another turtle, the "loggerhead," is also poor eating, but portions of what in the trade is called "skin" are dried in the sun and exported.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian church, a court house, including public offices, a school-house and a prison (a very inferior building) at Georgetown. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterian church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also court houses and gaols in the other districts.

In addition to the turtle industry, over 1,000 cattle and about 180 horsekind, are reared. Rope made from the thatch palm is exported, value in 1905-6 £586.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, and petty courts and petty sessions courts are held periodically and as occasion requires. The Grand Court (with three Justices at least) is held semi-annually at Georgetown in February and August. At this court the commissioner presides. The governor of Jamaica is empowered to appoint a judge to visit the island but the cases coming before the court are for the greater part very unimportant, and the services of a legal gentleman are not likely often to be required. There is an appeal from the latter court to the supreme court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

The taxation is of an extremely mild character. There is no house or land tax.

Regular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica. The Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue stamps of their own to the values of 1d. 1d. 2½d. 6d. and 1s.

There are post offices at Georgetown, and Cayman Brac, but the bulk of the postal business is done at Georgetown.

The mails are despatched and received at regular intervals of one month by steamer to and from Jamaica and irregularly from the Southern States of America.

A money order system is in operation under convention with the Jamaica Post Office and is availed of to a large extent, the principal business being with the United States of America.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm in the summer. In the autumn, winter and spring, say from November to March, it is refreshingly cool, at times quite cold. There are cases of malaria occurring from time to time and digestive troubles traceable to starchy food, but taking it all round the island is very healthy. 81.04 inches of rain fell in 1906.

There is not much "ready money" in circulation and employment on land is hard to get; this has led to considerable emigration to Nicaragua and other places where work can be obtained. The emigrants return home periodically, and after staying a while seek fresh work abroad.

An experiment in the cultivation of Cotton has been started, and this may afford some employment for a portion of the praedial population.

There is no pauper-roll, and little actual poverty. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The tidiness of the homesteads is a matter of remark by strangers visiting the island. Georgetown has been a port of registry since 1903, and there are 17 vessels registered with an aggregate tonnage of 1,084.

Education had been neglected and in 1905 an education law was passed having for its object the establishment of an elementary school in each district. Owing to the effects of the then recent hurricane and the apathy of a great number of parents the rates fell off largely and the law has been suspended for a time. In Georgetown and Bodden Town there are few under 30 years of age who cannot read and write, but in other districts a large portion are illiterate.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

It is estimated that on the 31st March, 1901, there was a population of 834 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. These Islands are prosperous, owing to the large coco-nut gardens in existence. The annual export of coco-nuts is considerable.

In both places there are chapels connected with the Baptist denomination.

There are many vessels built here (and the same may be said of Grand Cayman) mainly out of native woods, such as mahogany, pempéro, &c., and the builders are really masters of their craft and proud of their reputation. The vessels are not built specially for local trade are taken over to Cuba and find ready sale. Eight vessels were built and launched in 1905-6.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected vestrymen. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Under the provisions of law 34 of 1898, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties theretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the powers of two Justices.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, Judge of the Grand Court, and Government Medical Officer—His Honour George S. S. Hirst, M.B., £425, furnished residence and fees.	Postmaster, Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £5 per annum.
Clerk to Commissioner—G. A. Parsons, £40.	Registrar of Shipping—His Honour G. S. S. Hirst, fees.
Treasury Clerk—W. G. McCausland, £16.	Admeasurer—A. H. Boddén, fees.
Collector of Customs, George Town—A. H. Boddén, £100 and fees. Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £60 and fees. East End—W. C. Watler, £30 and fees. Bodden Town—R. Coe Wood, fees.	Lloyd's Agent—W. M. Cochran.
Assistant Collector of Customs, Georgetown—C. H. Collman, £20 and fees.	Registrar of Marriages—A. E. Pantón, J.P., fees.
Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—C. H. Collman, £30 and fees.	Recorder of Deeds—R. T. Coe, fees.
Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Inspector of Nuisances, and Clerk of the Cemetery and Markets—J. H. O'Sullivan, £65, fees, and furnished quarters.	Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—W. H. McTaggart, fees. Prospect—J. R. Coe, fees. Bodden Town—Mrs. Hislop, fees. East End—W. C. Watler, fees. Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, fees.
Postmaster, Georgetown—W. G. McCausland, £50 per annum.	Messenger—Rupert Boddén.
	Receivers of Wrecks No. 1 District—A. E. Pantón, fees. No. 2 District—A. H. Boddén, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Ratty, fees.
	Swedish Vice Consul—Edmund Parsons.

There is no public debt, but a surplus of about £4,000.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

John Henning	James Edridge Hunter
William S. Ryan	James Boddén
Edmund Parsons	W. Conwell Watler
Edward Henry Foster	H. W. Ratty
Waide Taylor Foster	A. E. Pantón
Joseph B. Webster	A. Crighton
William Mearns Coe	William Farrington
Robert Coe Wood	

There are Customs officers at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on everything imported into the dependency with the following extra duties on :

Beer 4½d. per gallon, Spirits 4s. per gallon, Wines 1s. 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last four years : 1904-1905, £20,840 ; 1905-1906, £23,820 ; 1906-1907, £28,000, 1907-1908, about £31,000.

Coco-nuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty.

Internal Taxation.

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60)	...	6s.
Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules and Dogs	...	9d.
Sailing Vessels under 50 tons	...	5s. 0d.
“ “ 100 “	...	7s. 6d.
“ “ over 100 “	...	10s. 0d.
Boats and Canoes	...	6d.

Sums received from Internal Taxation :

1904-05, £266 5 6 ; 1905-06, £278 7 1½ ; 1906-07 £220. 1907-08, £475.

Licenses—Spirit licenses only are issued. £10 per annum. Beer, wines and tobacco may be sold without a license.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom, owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and shipbuilding.

The chief *exports* are:

Turtle, hawk's bill, turtle shell, rope, cattle and horses, dried skins, log-wood, coco-nuts, conch pearls, conch shells.

The total value of the exports in 1904-1905 was £11,940 14s.; 1905-1906 was £15,204 9s. 6d.

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the fact that many of the schooners built in the dependency are taken abroad and sold, their value not being included in these returns.

There is regular steamship communication between Kingston, Jamaica, and Georgetown, G. Cayman—The steamer leaves Kingston on the last Sunday morning of the month arriving in Georgetown the following day and returning to Jamaica the next day.

Jamaica Agent—E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

Cayman Agent—Edmund Parsons, Georgetown.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons. In 1906 the Morant Cays were leased for seven years to Captain S. E. Bodden, and the Pedro Cays for seven years to Captain John Greenwood.

The original intention was later carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coco-nut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

Instructions particularly when there is no Doctor on board, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

GENERAL RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VESSELS.

Prior to taking in cargo or embarking passengers at infected or suspected ports, ships should have clean holds, fore-castle and steerage, and the bilges and lumbers be free from odour or deposit. The water supply should be above suspicion (especially in cholera infected ports) and in such the drinking water should be boiled and all food should be protected against flies, etc. At places where plague prevails every precaution must be taken against rats, mice and vermin of all kind. At such ports the vessel should, if possible, lie off in the stream or harbour when not taking in cargo or ballast. When moored alongside wharves or in dock, all ropes used for moorings should be provided with suitable rat-guards, and the chain cables should be tarred from the hawse pipe to the water's edge. Similar precautions to be used when lighters are alongside, which latter should haul off at sun set and not come alongside until after sunrise (or when working hour commences). Where yellow fever prevails measures against the introduction of mosquitos should be taken. Water tanks, barrels and other collections of water aboard the vessel shall be guarded, so as not to become breeding places for mosquitos; and all such found on board shall be destroyed. At such infected places, communication with the shore should be reduced to a minimum, and sleeping on shore at night prohibited. Earth, loam, sand, street-sweepings or organic refuse should be refused as ballast. Passengers should not be shipped from an infected port if there is no Medical Officer on board nor should any crew be shipped either unless certified after *medical* examination as free from any symptoms of disease.

REQUIREMENTS WHILST AT SEA.

The "heads" latrines, water-closets, etc., and all places liable to harbour infection should be kept rigorously clean by frequent flushing and occasional disinfection. The bilge water should be pumped out and a strong solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or chloride of lime (Burnett's fluid) or other disinfecting fluid poured in. Free ventilation and cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage, and measures taken to destroy rats, mosquitos and all vermin. If a case of sickness occurs among passengers or crew with symptoms suggestive of any of the three diseases to be described later on, it should be isolated without delay, and a member of the crew be detailed for his care—a volunteer among the passengers if the sick is a passenger, or a ship-mate, if one of the ships company is ill, is preferable. Communications between patient or nurse and others should be reduced to a minimum. The compartment from whence sick is removed should be disinfected and used clothes or bedding of nurse or patient should be immersed in disinfecting solution and boiling water poured on them. Yellow Fever should be placed under a mosquito net if such is available.

FORMULA FOR DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

No. I. Bichloride of Mercury (1-500) No. I.			
Bichloride of Mercury or corrosive sublimate	...	one part.	
Sea water	...	500 parts.	
No. II. Carbolic Acid 5 per cent. No. II.			
Alcohol (spts. of wine)	...	50 parts.	
	mix		
Carbolic acid, pure	...	50 parts.	
Add fresh water	...	900 parts.	

These solutions can be strengthened or weakened according as required.

The following methods of disinfection are given by way of a guide:—

Old, useless or badly soiled personal clothing, rags, infected dressings, papers and articles of no value (contaminated) should be burnt. Personal effects, mattresses bedding (infected) can be efficiently disinfected, either by a high pressure steam disinfecting chamber at a temp. of 100 c.° or by exposure to formal vapours. Articles such as coverlets and bed linen, etc., that can be steeped in anti-sepho

solutions without damage, can be disinfected by the No. I or II solutions. The period of contact must be from 4 to 6 hours.

To destroy rats or vermin, etc., various processes are recommended ; the simplest and perhaps the most effective is by generating sulphur dioxide gas by burning sulphur powder in an iron pot or Dutch oven standing in a bucket or tin dish containing a couple of pints of water, four lbs. of sulphur to 1000 cubic feet of space is required, and the sulphur is best ignited by lighting the two or three oz. of spirits of wine or methylated spirits poured into a cone-shaped depression made in the middle of the sulphur powder in the pot when in position in the hold or compartment, care being taken to place it in a safe place away from any ignitable material and if possible on an iron desk or sheet of iron. The holds, fore-castle, cabins, lavatories, w.c., etc., etc., to be kept closed during the process of fumigation for at least four hours. It is desirable to remove all leather articles, steel and silver or plated goods, mirrors, etc., from such places during the process of fumigation.

If rats are dying in large numbers, they should be thrown over board care being taken to use a pair of tongs or other implement as hand contact is dangerous. Every effort should be made to catch or destroy the vermin and rid the ship of them.

SYNOPSIS OF SYMPTOMS OF THE THREE DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT^a

Cholera.

Incubation period said to be two or three days, sometimes less. First symptoms are: Diarrhœa with griping pain, "singing" or noises in the ears, a feeling of exhaustion and "sinking" with nausea and vomiting. Patient has anxious and pallid expression; soon diarrhœa becomes profuse and watery like whey or like water in which rice has been boiled, described as "rice water stools." The vomited fluid is of the same character. Soon cramps are complained of, at first in feet then calves, sometimes in thigh, hands, chest and abdomen of an agonizing character. This is followed by collapse which appears in 6 to 8 hours. The surface of body becomes cold, livid and shrunken, absence of pulse at wrist, features have leaden hue and eyeballs are buried in their sockets; skin is often covered with profuse sweat. There is acute lassitude apathy and suppression of urine. The disease terminates fatally in 12 hours, sometimes life lasts 24 hours or longer.

Treatment.—An early hypodermic injection of hydrochlorat of morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by inducing rest and sleep is recommended: water in *moderate* quantities at a time should be frequently given: weak fresh lemonade has been recommended. The burning sensation felt at epigastrium may be relieved by a mustard plaster: cramps are sometimes relieved by a strong stimulating liniment of Belladonna or chloroform with "Opodeldœ" (soap liniment) rubbed in vigorously with the hand. Stimulants in small quantities with effervescing drinks have been found useful: preparations of opium should be given guardedly and sparingly as they are liable to accumulate and if repeated in too large quantities may produce ill after-effects: rest and sleep are the sheet anchors of treatment: during the reaction and convalescence the greatest care is required in dieting patient: if liquid nourishment induces vomiting the nourishment must be given by the rectum (small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth and a teaspoonful or two of brandy). Hot water bottles covered with flannel to be applied to body, etc.

Plague.

There are two varieties of plague: (a) BUBONIC (b) PNEUMONIC. There are also minor forms. The period of incubation varies from 3 to 7 days. The onset is frequently sudden but there is generally a period of from 24 to 48 hours before the characteristic symptoms appear, during which time headache, weakness, vertigo and vomiting are present, also chills and fever. The next stage or bubo formation is associated with staggering gait, tremulous speech and restlessness; temp. 104 or over, pulse full 120 or more. The countenance presents an anxious, drawn, pallid appearance. Bubos or glandular swellings painful and tender to the touch rapidly develop in the groins, arm-pits, or neck. As the bubos enlarge the temp. falls as a rule 2 or 3 degrees also the pulse rate. This occurs on or about the 3rd day of the disease. The patient appears relieved, but invariably this is misleading: the fever again sets in and continues between 103 and 105 for about a week during which time the bubos become fully develop and soon are "ripe," or matter is formed in them, this occurs about the 10th day. The disease now assumes a more hopeful stage and

becomes more a local than a constitutional one; but it is also a critical period as it is associated with heart failure and great debility, the patient requiring extra careful nursing, as well as stimulants and nourishing food of a suitable character. Convalescence is slow and liable to complication.

The Pneumonic variety of plague is generally very rapidly fatal in 3 or 4 days and there may be no bubonic enlargement or only very partial. It commences with rigors (shiverings) high temperature, pains in the limbs, headache, chest pain, cough (not always present) difficulty and accelerated breathing and delirium a very marked symptom, ending in coma and death. Expectoration blood stained and viscid, later it becomes watery and sometimes pure blood flows from mouth. Very few cases recover. This variety is said not to occur more than in a ratio of 3%.

The treatment in ordinary bubonic plague is: abundance of fresh air, strength to be sustained by suitable nourishing food and stimulants, patient to be kept lying down for a *long period* during convalescence, rest and sleep being the great factors as accessory to food. The open bubos are to be carefully dressed twice a day, the dressing to be thrown overboard when ship is at sea, if in a roadstead to be destroyed by fire.

Yellow Fever.

This fever has, as a rule, a very quick onset. The first symptoms are headache general (malaise) discomfort and febrile disturbance. The temperature rises to 103 F. or 104 or more; the eyes assume an infected or "ferrety" appearance, face becomes flushed, soon severe backache (lumbar) is complained of, the stomach becomes irritable and everything is vomitted (and with considerable violence as a rule); the epigastrium (or pit of stomach) is tender on pressure. The gums may be swollen and inclined to bleed, as well as slight bleeding from the nose—a symptom of much diagnostic value (at this stage.) Constipation is the rule, and urine is scant and as a rule high coloured. About the 3rd day of the fever, a "lull" occurs, and patient and inexperienced attendant or nurse are sanguine that the sickness is about to abate. There is about then noticed commencing jaundice or yellow discolouration of the white of eye and skin (if a white subject) which increases in intensity; soon bleeding from the nose, gums, and "black vomit" set in—the urine has for some time become albuminous (if about a tablespoonful of the patient's urine is gradually boiled in a glass tube over a lighted spirit lamp to which 3 or 4 drops of pure nitric acid have been added, a deposit of what resembles curdled milk will be seen in the fluid urine, this is with the others already mentioned, an unvarying symptom of yellow fever.

Treatment—On suspecting the case to be one of Yellow Fever patient should be isolated in an airy apartment, if in the tropics in the open air, under an awning and with a mosquito net over patient day and night. All mosquitos should be destroyed as far as practicable. Patient should get a full dose of castor oil to commence with, and small doses of calomel and Bi-carbonate of potash in powders gr. one of the former and five of the latter 4 or 5 times a day, or if the vomiting is excessive and continuous, the calomel alone placed on the tongue and washed down by a couple of tablespoons of iced (or cold water). A good way to get the calomel powders would be to weigh 12 grains of calomel and divide it into a dozen powders. The patient will require careful nursing and stimulants are pretty sure to be necessary. Iced hock, champagne or good French brandy and soda water in small doses are the best. The bowels will have to be moved by enemata if necessary, or salines if they can be retained on the stomach. Diet: milk, egg-flip, chicken tea and bovril are indicated.

EVENTS DURING 1908.

JAMAICA.

On the 29th of February the S.S. Oteri made her first trip to the Cayman Islands, inaugurating regular steam communication between Jamaica and its dependency.

On April 15th Mr. William Fawcett, Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, retired after holding the office for 22 years; the Department being changed from the Botanical Department to the Department of Agriculture, with Mr. Cousins, M.A., as Director.

The Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, were held (for the first time in the West Indies) in Jamaica.

In May a Law was passed to allow the Trustees of Wolmer's Schools, Kingston, to rebuild the schools, shattered by the earthquake, on lands in the neighbouring parish of St. Andrew.

On the 30th of June, 65 men in a tobacco factory in Kingston went on strike.

On the 1st of July, Coke Chapel, the first church in Kingston to be restored after the earthquake, was re-opened.

A Rat-Destruction Committee considered the question of the destruction of rats with reference to Bubonic Plague.

In August news was received that the Privy Council of England upheld the decision in favour of the Policy holders in the test Fire Insurance case arising out of the earthquake.

The Governor visited the Cayman Islands in August, and the Turks Islands in September, in connection with the damage (to the extent of £13,000) done by the hurricane, for the relief of which a public subscription was made in Jamaica, amounting to £815.

On the 27th of November an expedition from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, consisting of Professor Newstead and Dr. Prout, arrived in Jamaica; the former to investigate the Tick question, the latter Vomiting Sickness and other diseases.

Legislative Council 26th Session.

The Legislative Council met on 14th January, 1908. Adjourned *sine die* on 3rd April. Again met on 7th July and sat till 15th when it again adjourned *sine die*.

In his opening address His Excellency the Governor alluded to the fitting date (14th January) on which they met, closing a year of disaster and distress, to take measures to re-enforce the foundation of future prosperity. His Excellency in a long and exhaustive address reviewed the financial condition of the Colony and foreshadowed the lines on which Expenditure would be proposed. Attention was directed to the reduction of permanent Expenditure having reached a limit below which it could not be carried without provoking dissatisfaction and that reduction in present rates of salaries had gone far enough and even too far. Increase in some cases would be proposed. Education should increase and votes for re-opening public hospitals, increasing Police pay, larger expenditure on Agricultural Instructors and improving road railway and postal facilities would be asked for. Allusion was made to the drought which had caused much loss and suffering and the belief and hope expressed that crops would be good.

On the whole prospects were favourable, Members were congratulated on the state of the finances. The balance at the beginning of the year was £97,735 and it was estimated that the Revenue would largely exceed expectations.

He estimated the surplus at the end of the year would amount to over £200,000. Parochial finances bore an equally favourable aspect.

The condition of Kingston was alluded to and intimation given of the intention to ask the Legislative Council to provide for the anticipated deficit in the city revenues.

Expenditure from the surplus would be suggested first in the direction of restoring Public Buildings, acquiring the necessary sites, new works on main roads, principally to facilitate fruit transport and for the erection of at least one block of the proposed new Public Offices. It would be proposed also to acquire the lands of the West India Improvement Co. as already approved by the Council, and a vote would be asked for a preliminary survey of a railway along the Rio Minho Valley.

With regard to an increased vote for Education the needs of the island were inadequately provided for. A Committee of the Council was considering the question and he hoped with the aid of the Council to make efficient provision in this direction.

The Governor alluded to the crowded state of the Prisons and the necessity for considering some means of dealing with Habitual Criminals.

A board had been constituted under the Earthquake Loan Administration Law. The board had framed regulations for granting loans on approved security and about £76,000 had been lent. So far these loans had been made from cash balances and it had not yet been necessary to draw on the proffered Imperial Loan.

A brief summary of the work done by the Assistance Committee in the Administration of the Mansion House Fund and the sums otherwise subscribed for the relief of Earthquake Sufferers was given.

With regard to the reconstruction of Kingston streets and Public Buildings, it had not yet been possible to do much. The scheme for widening Port Royal Street had been abandoned. As the expenditure already incurred would exhaust the balance of the Improvement Loan he would invite them to appropriate £10,000 for this purpose out of the Surplus Funds for Kingston Street Improvements.

Recommendations of a Committee of the Merchants Exchange on the subject of a foreshore road and embankment would be submitted to them.

The most important of the Messages from the Governor laid before the House were on the subject of—

Public Buildings with plans and elevations.

Public Buildings, cost of site of approaches.

Foreshore and Wharves—(This was referred to a Select Committee.)

Reconstruction and Amalgamation of the Agricultural and Island Chemist Department (which was afterwards carried to effect).

Elementary Education—On this Message a resolution was moved by the Superintending Inspector of School expressing the approval of the Council of the establishment of a Board of Education for Kingston to control Elementary Education, and recommending Compulsory Education on the lines of the Report of the Board of Education. The resolution was adopted with some small changes.

Fifty-eight Bills became Law of which twenty seven were Amending Laws.

Amongst the more important Bills passed and assented to were:—

Law 7—Consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the imposition of Licenses upon Trades and Businesses. Laws 18 of 1867, 9 of 1893, 1 of 1885 and 24 of 1897 were repealed by this Law.

Law 22 placing the disease of Yaws among those infectious diseases of which notification must be given to the authorities.

Law 25 repealing the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Law of 1898 and re-enacting provisions for the prohibition and punishment of adulteration of drugs and articles of food which are defined in Section 3. Penalties may be inflicted for altering, compounding, mixing, or abstracting part of, or insufficiently marking articles of food or drugs. Right of purchaser to have articles analysed is given—the Governor may appoint analysts. A government Medical Officer, a Sanitary Inspector, the Inspector General or his officers may purchase and cause to be analysed articles of food offered for sale.

Law 34.—The Insurance Fund Law provides for the establishment of an Insurance Fund to meet the stress caused by a public calamity without a demand on the Ordinary Revenues. £50,000 was transferred by this Law from the Surplus of General Revenue to the account and the law provides for £10,000 a year to be so transferred from General Revenue until the Fund reaches £100,000 at which amount it is to be maintained.

Law 49—The Medical Law, consolidates and amends law relating to Medical and Surgical Practitioners, by it Laws 47 of 1872, 13 of 1879, 28 of 1885, 3 of 1892, 21 of 1896, 12 of 1905 are repealed. It provides for Registration, establishes a Medical Council, creates machinery for examination for registration, imposes penalties for infringement of the Law. Any person may prosecute and it is the Registrar's duty to do so.

Law 51—The Post Office Law 1908, amends and consolidates the several laws for the management and regulation of the Post Office.

Law 52—The Registration of Voters Law, provides for the preparation of annual Voters List, prescribes the method of registration, and the qualifications of voters, provides for the holding of Courts of settlement and the procedure thereat. Sec. 5 provides for the registration of persons as voters without any claim on their part.

JAMAICA PLACE-NAMES.

By FRANK CUNDALL.

The study of place-names is worthy of attention as being intimately connected with history. Many of the ascriptions here given are historical; others are but tentatively put forward, after as much research as was possible. The writer will be glad to receive notes, either amending or adding to the names traced in the following paper.

It seems most convenient to consider place-names of Jamaica under the following heads:—

- I—The Island.
- II—Other Arawak names.
- III—Spanish names :
 - (a) Towns and villages.
 - (b) Rivers.
- IV—Corrupted Spanish names.
- V—English names.
 - (a) Parishes.
 - (b) Governors.
 - (c) Early Settlement.
 - (d) Owners.
 - (e) Forts.
 - (f) Places named after inhabitants.
 - (g) Places named after natural features.
 - (h) Places named at the time of Emancipation.
 - (i) Kingston streets.
- VI—Jamaica in other lands.

In considering the origin of the place-names of Jamaica, one naturally begins with the name of the island.

Some of the early Spanish historians—putting as they frequently did X for J—wrote the name *Xaymaca*, but it appears in its present form as early as 1511 in Peter Martyr's "Decades." He called it *Jamaica* and *Jamica*. The island is unnamed in Juan de la Cosa's map of 1500.

Its first appearance in cartography is on the map made by Bartolommeo Colombo, Columbus' younger brother, to illustrate the Admiral's fourth voyage, where it is spelled *Jamaicha*. In Cantino's map (1502-04) it appears as *Jamaiqua*: in Caneiro as *Jamaiqua* and in Waldseemüller's map of 1507 as *Jamaiana*. In the so-called Admiral's map of 1507 it appears as *Jamaiqua*: the name does not appear in Ruysch's map of 1508, but in the Ptolemaeus edition, Strasburg 1513, it is given as *Jamaiqua*, and in the Waldseemüller map of 1516 it is also *Jamaiqua*.

In the Maillo map of 1527 it is *Jamaicha*: in Ribero's "Antilles" of 1529, and in Mercator's map of 1541 it is *Jamaica*: but in Herrera's map of 1601, it goes back to the old form *Xamaica*, and as late as 1734 in Charlevoix's "L'isle Espagnole," it appears as *Xamayca*. Amongst Englishmen who wrote of it from personal knowledge immediately after the British occupation, Commissioner Butler (1655) wrote it *Gemcooe* and *Gemegee*. Daniell (1655) calls it *Jamico*, Gwakin (1657) wrote it *Jammaca*, and General Fleetwood (1658) wrote it *Jamecah*.

Columbus on his return from his first journey was told by the natives when off Tortuga, that if he sailed in a certain direction two days he would arrive at Babeque, where he would find gold. Columbus mentions Babeque many times in his journals, but he never found it, at least under that name. The "Historie," of 1571, identifies it with Espanola but this is doubted. Las Casas thought that it might refer to Jamaica.

In common with most other West Indian native names Jamaica has come to us through a Spanish source; and the native pronunciation was possibly something like *Hámica*. Several derivations have been given of the meaning of the word. The most extraordinary is that which seeks to connect it with James II. On Moll's map of the island, published early in the eighteenth century, it is stated that it was first called St. Jago by Columbus who discovered it: but the name was afterwards changed to Jamaica, after James, duke of York. In this connection it is somewhat sad to note that not one of the Greater Antilles retained the name given to it by Columbus. Española, Santiago and Juana, went back to their native Hayti,

Jamaica and Cuba ; and St. Juan Bautista became Porto Rico. Of the smaller islands, the names of Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat and Guadeloupe still remind us of their great discoverer.

James Knight, in the rough draft of his history of Jamaica (1742), in the British Museum, gives the following derivation of the word Jamaica :—" In the original it was Jamajaco. Jamo in the Indian language is a country, and Jaco is water."

John Atkins, in his " Voyage to the Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies" (1737), says that " Jamaica was altered by King James, it being a compound of his name and 'ca' an island." He was possibly not far wrong in regard to the " island ". The West Indian word for an island, *cai*, (or the Biscayan word *cay*) is supposed to appear in Lucayos (Bahamas) " Men of the island," in the Caicos islands, and also in various cays or keys in the West Indies ; albeit modern etymology makes *cay* or *key* the same word as the Welsh *caie*.

Long wrote in 1774 that " It is not improbable that Jamaica is a name of Indian extraction, perhaps derived from Jamacaru, the Brazilian name of the prickly-pear, which over-spreads the maritime parts of the south side, where the aboriginal Indian discoverers of this island might have first landed," but this derivation has found no supporters amongst later writers.

Bryan Edwards, writing in 1793, says " The early Spanish historians wrote the word *Xaymaca*. It is said to have signified in the language of the natives, a country abounding in springs."

Bridges, who as a rule displays a more fertile imagination than Long without half his trustworthiness as a historian, says, writing in 1828, " In the speech of Florida, *Chaibaa*n signified water, and *makia*, wood (Lescarbot I.6. c.6.). The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia ; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Chamakia, or some such indistinct union of these two significant expressions, denoting a land covered with wood, and therefore watered by shaded rivulets, or in other words, fertile." This suggested origin has been usually adopted by later writers. Why he sought in Florida the meaning of words of Jamaica, Bridges does not explain. Carib and Arawak are probably the only two languages which Columbus heard spoken in the Greater Antilles. Wood, in Arawak, is *ada* ; woods are in Arawak, *konoko*, and in Carib *etoch* ; and water is in Arawak *winiab* (Hillhouse) or *comiaboo* (im Thurn), and in Carib *tona*.

Bryan Edwards points out that Fernando Columbus's " Historie " states that the Indian name of Antigua, was Jamaica, and he adds, " It is a singular circumstance that this word which in the language of the larger islands signified a country abounding in springs, should in the dialect of the Charaibs have been applied to an island that has not a single spring or rivulet of fresh water in it." Until further research proves the contrary Jamaica must remain, what it truly is, the land of woods and streams.

Apart from the name of the island itself, there are few names of native origin left. Maima a native settlement on the north side may perhaps still survive in Mammee Bay. Guanoboa in St. Catherine, may be perhaps formed from the Cuban Indian word meaning any kind of palm, or the native Indian word for sour-sop, *guanabana*.

Names resembling Liguanea (the plain on which Kingston stands) are met with throughout the West Indies ; e.g. the plain of Leogane in Hayti, and the island of Leguan at the mouth of the Essequibo, and the island of Mayaguana in the Bahamas ; they may be connected with Iguana the Indian word for lizard. Stedman, writing in 1796 in his " Revolted Negroes of Surinam," speaks of " the Leguana or Iguana lizard of Guiana."

There is some difficulty in discriminating between the native Indian and Spanish origin of West Indian names : and too great a faith in the laws of philology are apt to lead one astray. Place-names are not infrequently rather evolved in accordance with the rules of phonetics.

On this subject Long wrote, " From the resemblance which the language of these islanders bears, in some respects, to the Spanish, I am apt to suspect that many of their words have been altered by the Spanish mode of pronunciation, and the difficulty which the discoverers found in articulating and accenting them without some intermixture of their own patronymic. In some this is exceedingly obvious, where the letter *b* is used indiscriminately for *v*, agreeably to their idiom. This perversion may easily lead us to ascribe a Spanish or Moorish origin to the names of places, such as rivers, mountains, head-lands, etc., which in fact are of Indian derivation. Thus the article *gua*, so commonly met with both in these

islands and on the Southern continent, was often prefixed or appended to the Indian names of places and things; and even of their provincial *caciques*. Of the latter were Gua-rionexius, Gua-canarillus, Gua-naboa, and others. Of the former a vast multitude occurs, as Gua-nama, Xa-gua, Gua-há-gua, Camayá-gua, Aicay-azá-gua, Má-gua, Nicará-gua, Verá-gua, Xará-guo, Gua-rico, Ni-gua (Chigger), etc., which may seem to confound them with derivatives from the Spanish or Moorish word *agua* (water). So the terminations, *ao*, *ana*, *coa*, and *boa* or *vua*; as, Manabax-ao Cib-ao; Gu-ana, Magu-ana, Yagu-ana, Ligu-ana, Zav-ana, (Savannah) Furac-ana (Hurricane), Caym-ana, Guaiac-ana (Guicum) Haba-coa, Cuana-boa, and so forth. The names therefore occurring in our island of Liguana, Cagua, Tilboa, Guanaboa, Guadibocoa, and others of similar finals, are with mere propriety to be traced from the Indian than the Spanish dialect."

Of Spanish names given to towns and villages, St. Jago de la Vega (St. James of the plain) still survives in custom, although supplanted officially by Spanish Town. So also do Ocho Rios, Savannah-la-Mar (the plain by the sea) and Oracabessa. Esquivel, named after the first Governor (ab. 1501) soon became Old Harbour after the British occupation. Oristan, which stood where Bluefields now is, was named after a town in Sardinia, when subject to the crown of Spain. Melilla, which was probably situated in St. James, was named after a town on the coast of Barbary, then in the possession of Spain. Sevilla-Nueva (new Seville) stood where St. Ann's now is.

Of the Spanish names of rivers, many survive; the principal being Rio Alto (deep river, Rio Cobre (copper river), Rio Grande, Rio Minho, Rio Bueno (the good river), Rio Mango (the great river), Rio Novo (new river), Rio D'oro (golden river), Rio Pedro (Peter's River). The Rio Minho is said to have been named after a river in Portugal, or as Long says in another place, after some mine in the neighbourhood. Others are named after rivers in Spain.

Amongst districts we have Santa Cruz (Holy Cross); as well as Pedro both in St. Ann and in St. Elizabeth. The former is said to have been named after Pedro Esquivel, the Spanish Governor.

The following derivation of Spanish names in Jamaica is given by Long:—

Notes by the present writer are added between square brackets.

Auracabessa. Aura, air or breeze; Cabeza, head or high land. [This is now Oracabessa in St. Mary.]

Alta Mela. Deep Gap (Alta Mela, Savannah, St. James.)

Agua Alta Bahia. Deep water Bay, corruptly Wag-Water. [Still known as Wag Water.]

Los Angeles. The Angels. [Angels in St. Catherine was for a time the terminus of the railway.]

Rio Bonito. The Pretty River.

Cabo Bonito. The Pretty Cape. [in St. Catherine.]

Cabarita Punta, Kid or goat point. [In Westmoreland, where there is a river of the same name: there is another Cabarita point in Old Harbour Bay, and a Cabarita Island in Port Maria Harbour.]

Rio de Camarones. Perhaps from Gambaro, a crab, from the abundance of black crabs hereabouts.

Cobre Rio. Copper River, or Cobra Port, Snake river. [Still known as Rio Cobre.]

Caborido. Quasi Caba Arido, the dry or withered cape (Part of Healthshire highlands.)

Carvil or Caravel Bahia. Caravela signifies a light round kind of a ship formerly used by the Spaniards.

Diablo Monte. Devil's mount. [Now called Mount Diavolo.]

Escondido Puerto. The hidden harbour.

Flora Ria. Flower River.

Fortaleza Punta. Fort Point.

Gallina Punta. Hen Point. [Galina Point is in St. Mary.]

Guada Bocca. Guada, brook of water, boca, mouth.

Hoya Rio. River of leaves, now corruptly Riho Hoa. [Now called Rio Hoe.]

Jarisse Punta. Cross-bow or arrow, probably refers to some action with the Indians.

Javareen. Rustic expression, signifying a wild boar.

Lacovia. Quasi Lago-via, or the way by the lake. [A village in St. Elizabeth.] Elsewhere Long suggests it may be a corruption of La agua via, the watery way.

Liguanea. Lia-withe-guana, the name of an animal, probably one frequent in that part of the island. [That part of Lower St. Andrew, bordered by the Long mountain, the St. Andrew mountains and the Red hills.]

Moneque, or Moneca Savannah. Savannah of monkeys. [Now confined to the village of Moneague.]

Mari bona. Maria-buena, Mary the good. [Maria Buena Bay is in Trelawny.] *Multi-bezon Rio*. Multi, many; buzon, conduit.

Macari Bahia. Macari, a tile, such as is made for floors, which the Spaniards universally used here and probably manufactured them near this bay, the soil being proper for that purpose.

[Long adds as a foot-note to Macari, "Or perhaps it may derive more properly from the indian word Macarij (which signifies bitter), and allude to the tree commonly called the Majoe, or Macary-bitter which grows in great abundance along this part of the coast, and with whose leaves, bark and root, which are all of them extremely bitter, some very notable cures in cases of inveterate ulcers, the yaws, and venereal distempers, were some years ago performed by an old negress named Majoe, in commemoration of whom it took its name." Macary Bay is in Vere. Majoe Bitter, or Macary Bitter (*Picramnia Antidesmia* Sus.) is a shrub about eight feet high, with small whitish green flowers, and berries first scarlet, then black.]

Mantica Bahia. Butter (now Montego bay.) This part abounding formerly with wild hogs, the Spaniards probably made here what they called hog's butter (lard) for exportation.

Ocho Rios said to mean eight rivers. [In St. Ann, it was more commonly called Chareiras in Long's time; and indeed as late as 1841, William Rob wrote "Ocho Rios, called to this day by the old inhabitants 'Cheireras' its early and appropriate name "the Bay of the Water-Falls", but has now gone back to Ocho Rios. It is not unlikely that the present form Ocho Rios and the derivation from eight rivers is wrong, and that the real name is Chorréra, a spout. There is a Chorréra River in Cuba, near Havannah.]

Perexil Insula, Samphire Island.

Sombrio Rio. Shady river. [now called the Sambre.]

Yalos. Frosts (whence, perhaps corruptly, Yallahs) the high white cliffs having the appearance of a frosty covering. [Now called Yallahs. Long was probably wrong in connecting Yallahs with Yalos. There was a Hatô de Ayala in the neighbourhood, and the name is probably a personal one. Pedro Lopez de Ayala was a celebrated poet and politician in the fourteenth century, and Pedro de Ayala was Spanish envoy to the court of St. James in 1498. There was a Captain Yhalla, a privateer who flourished in Jamaica in and about 1671, and the locality may have been named after him.]

Luidas. Perhaps from Luzida; gay, fine. [Luidas Vale is in St. Catherine.]

Martha Brea. Martha, a woman's name; Brea, tar; perhaps a nickname of some Spanish sailor's Dulcinea like the English vulgar appellation *Jack Tar*. [Martha Brea village and river are in Trelawny. The same word occurs in La Brea, the village by the pitch lake at Trinidad.]

No traces are to be found to-day of the following:—Alta Mela, Rio de Camarones Caborida, Carvil Bahia, Escondido Puerto, Flora Rio. Fortaliza Punta, Guada Bocoa, Jarise Punta, Javareen, Multi Bezon Rio, Perexil Insula.

Of corruptions of Spanish names the best known are:—Agualta (Agua alta, the deep river); and Bog Walk (boca d' Agua, water's mouth); and Mount Diablo. Cagua became with the English Caguay, then Cagway when it was re-named Port Royal.

Those who see in Porus a survival of the name of Columbus's companion Porras are probably drawing on a fertile imagination. Columbus and his companions saw little of the interior of the island.

It is more probably called after some well sunk there, or from the porous nature of the soil, "pitted with holes". In the English edition of Ferdinand Columbus's "Historie", we read that the Morant Cays were called by Columbus *Los Poros* because "not finding water in them they dug pits in the sand;" but in the Italian edition (Venice, 1571) they are called "le pozzi" (the pits), and in the Spanish edition of 1749 they are called "Las Poças" (the pits). It is possible that in the case of Porus, as in that of the Morant Cays, there has been a confusion between *Poros* and *Poças*: and that the town in Manchester should be called Poças.

The Spaniards called the Black River, el Caovana (the Mahogany River).

When the English took the island in 1655, they soon began to divide it up into parishes and the names given to them are of interest :—

St. Catherine was named, it is thought, after Catherine of Portugal the wife of Charles II, who was king of England when the parish was formed. In the first act in which it is mentioned the correct spelling of the name is used, Katharine.

The Parish of Clarendon was named in honour of the celebrated chancellor, Edward Hyde, first earl of Clarendon.

St. James was named after the duke of York, subsequently James II.

St. Ann, after his wife, the eldest daughter of lord Clarendon. If Roby is right in this, the correct spelling of the name of the parish would be *St. Anne*, as indeed Long and others spell it.

The Parishes of St. George (now part of Portland), *St. Andrew*, and *St. David*, (now part of St. Thomas) are derived from the patron saints of England, Scotland and Wales. Roby thinks that the name of St. George might have received additional appropriateness from the fact that George was the christian name of the duke of Albemarle, Sir Thomas Modyford's relative and patron; as also of colonel Nedham, his son-in-law. He also points out that although St. Thomas was so called before the arrival of Sir Thomas Modyford, Doyley's immediate successor in the government was Thomas Hickman, lord Windsor after whom it may have been called. But many of the parishes in the sister colonies were named after saints, and we need probably seek no further than the desire to establish church districts in the newly acquired lands, for the origin of several of Jamaica's parishes.

The Parish of Port Royal obtained its appellation from its port. The name of the latter was changed from Cagua about three years after the Restoration probably in honour of that event—although a writer during Sir Charles Lyttelton's governorship (1662-64) says it was called Port Royal from the excellency of the harbour.

The Parish of St. Mary was probably so called from the port (Puerto Santa Maria) thus named by the Spaniards; but Roby points out that Modyford's daughter's name was Mary, and it was immediately next to the parish of St. George, the name of her husband being, as we have seen, George Nedham.

St. Elizabeth was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, Lady Modyford, the daughter of William Palmer, whose tombstone is in the cathedral.

Vere was named after Vere, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert, attorney general to Charles I, and first wife of Sir Thomas Lynch, who, with her two sons, died on her passage from England to this island in 1683.

St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was probably named after Sir Thomas Lynch.

St. Dorothy, Roby conjectures, received its name in compliment to Dorothy Wale who had probably a large estate there.

Kingston is the common form of King's Town.

Westmoreland obtained its name from being the western-most parish of the island, while *Hanover* was named after the English reigning family. The Assembly wished to confer on the new parish the name of St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I, but in this it was over-ridden by the Council.

The four remaining parishes received their names from Governors in the island at the date of their formation; Portland, Trelawny, Manchester and Metcalfe (now merged into St. Mary).

When in 1758, the island was divided into three counties, the middle one was appropriately called Middlesex; the western-most was named after the most western county in England, Cornwall, and the eastern division was called Surrey, probably because, like Surrey in England, its chief town was Kingston.

In addition to the parishes above named, the names of former Governors have been commemorated in the following manner :—

Sir Thomas Modyford (1664-70) in Modyford's Gully at Dry River in St. George.

Sir Henry Morgan, the buccaneer governor (1675-82) in Morgan's Valley in Clarendon.

The Earl of Carlisle (1678-80) in Carlisle Bay in Vere.

Sir William Beeston (1692-1701) in Beeston Street, Kingston.

Peter Beckford (1702), or some member of his family, in the Beckford streets in Kingston, and Spanish Town.

Peter Heywood (1716-17) in Heywood Street, in Kingston.

Sir Nicholas Lawes (1718-22) in Laws (sic) Street, in Kingston.

Henry, Duke of Portland (1722-26) in the Titchfield lands at Port Antonio.

Edward Trelawny (1738-41) in Trelawny Town, which was so called by Colonel Guthrie, after he had taken and burnt Cudjoe's settlement, in February 1738-9.

General George Haldane (1759) in Fort Haldane, near Port Maria, now a ruin.

Henry Moore (1760-62) in Moore Town in Portland.

William Henry Lyttelton (1762-66) in Hagley Gap in St. Thomas. (Mr. Jekyll in his "Jamaican Song and Story" says that he was told locally that Hagley Gap was so-called because it was "a hugely place"!)

Roger Hope Elletson (1766-67) in Elletson road, Kingston.

Sir Basil Keith (1774-77) in Keith Hall in St. Catherine.

Colonel John Dalling (1772-81) in Fort Dalling.

Alexander, Earl of Balcarres (1795-1801) perhaps in Balcarres Hill in Portland; but Crawford Town was so called before the Earl of Balcarres came to the island.

Lieutenant-General Nugent (1801-1806) in Nugent street, Spanish Town; in Nugent lane, Kingston; and in Fort Nugent, east of Kingston.

William, duke of Manchester (1808-27) in Mandeville; and in Manchester street, Spanish Town; and Manchester square, Kingston.

Major-General Henry Conran, (1813) in Conran lane, Spanish Town.

Peter, marquis of Sligo (1834-36) in Sligo Ville in St. Catherine.

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1839-42) in Metcalfe Ville in St. Ann.

The earl of Elgin (1842-46) in Elgin street, and Lord Elgin street, Kingston.

Captain Charles Darling (1857-62) in Darlingford in Portland, and Darling street, Kingston.

Sir Anthony Musgrave (1878-83) in Musgrave Avenue, Kingston.

Sir Henry Norman (1883-89) in Norman road, and Norman crescent Kingston, and Norman Range.

Sir Henry Blake (1889-98) in Blake road, Kingston.

The only Colonial Secretary whose name, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, has been commemorated is that of the present Governor, in Olivier road, Constant Spring; and Olivier Park, Port Antonio.

The names of some of the soldiers of fortune who came out with Penn and Venables, survive. To name but a few, Colebeck Castle (in St. Catherine); Long Ville (in Clarendon); Hope (in St. Andrew); Raymonds (in Vere); Ballard's Valley (in St. Mary); and Ballard's River (in Upper Clarendon), and Halse Hall (in Clarendon).

Both colonel Colebeck and colonel Long rose to be speaker of the Assembly. Colonel Raymond was shot for mutiny. Colonel Ballard was one of the first Council. Major Halse came on with Penn and Venables from Barbados. Nicholas Lycence, member for St. Thomas 1671-2, gave his name to Lycence, or as it afterwards became, Lyssons.

Cow Bay, and Bull Bay recall the old days of the "cow killers" or buccaneers; cow, being by them applied to all kinds of horned cattle.

Stokes Hall in St. Thomas-in-the-East, recalls the time of Governor Stokes, who in 1656 settled in that part of the island with a party of Nevis planters.

Surinam quarters, in St. Elizabeth, were settled in 1675 by planters from Surinam, when that colony was exchanged with the Dutch for New York.

Juan de Bolas, a mountain in Clarendon, recalls the deed of that leader of the Maroons, who surrendered to the English soldiers soon after the conquest of the island: and Runaway Bay on the north side, saw the last of the evicted Spaniards.

Accompong (in St. Elizabeth) was the name of a captain of rebel Maroons, who with their chief Cudjoe, was one of those who made terms with Governor Trelawny in 1738.

Catherine's Peak (often miscalled St. Catherine's Peak) near Newcastle, was named after Catherine Long (sister of the historian, and wife of Henry Moore lieutenant governor) who in 1760 was the first lady to ascend that peak.

Culloden and Auchindown, in St. Elizabeth, date from the time of the arrival of the ill-fated Darien refugees.

Temple Hall, in St. Andrew, (and possibly Temple lane, Kingston) is named after Thomas Temple of Francon, Warwickshire, who was father-in-law to four Jamaica Governors:—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Sir Charles Lyttelton, Sir Thomas Lynch, and Sir Hender Molesworth.

Passage Fort recalls the time when there was much taking of passage from Spanish Town to Port-Royal.

Port Henderson, hard by, is named after a former owner, Colonel John Henderson, who was presented at Court in February 1784. It was founded in opposition to Passage Fort, as it afforded better accommodation for ships.

Half-Way Tree, was so called as being half-way between Passage Fort and Stony Hill, where the barracks were situated.

The chief town of Westmoreland was formerly called Queen's Town (now Cross Path) and contained a church and many inhabitants, but in 1730 Savanna-la-Mar (the plain by the sea) rose into fame.

Gordon-Town was formerly the property of a family of that name, but was not, as some suppose, connected with George William Gordon, of Morant Bay fame.

Dallas Castle (which still survives as a district in St. Andrew) was owned by a scion of the family of Dallas, in the state of Alabama, whose descendants played their part in Jamaica history.

Kettering was a township founded by William Knibb, the missionary, and named after the birth-place of himself, and of the Baptist Mission in Northamptonshire.

Walderton, in Manchester, is named after the Rev. Mr. Walder, its founder.

In many old maps of the island, notably Robertson's (published in 1804) the names of the owners are given, rather than the names of properties, and in many instances, these proper names exist to this day: and to-day the negro peasantry will often be able to tell you the name of the owner when they are ignorant of the name of the estate or house.

Moses Kellet, who represented Clarendon in the Assembly in 1746-51, was the owner of Kellets in Clarendon.

For Beckford Town in Westmoreland, now little more than a name, the land was given by Richard Beckford one of the family of that name, which numbered in it some of Jamaica's most wealthy planters.

John Alexander, a Scotchman, called his estate in St. Ann, in the early part of the nineteenth century, Alexandria: and the eastern idea led to the naming of Aboukir Rosetta, Tobolski and Egypt, some of them perhaps in honour of Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose birthplace lies near Alexander's.

Towns in Jamaica have not always adopted the names given to them. When it was proposed, after the destruction of Port Royal in 1692, to fix on a new port, Old Harbour was selected, and it was decided to call it West Chester, but the claims of Kingston's site prevailed, and Old Harbour remained Old Harbour.

When Black River and Port Maria were declared ports of entry they were re-named Gravesend, and Newport, but their old names have survived.

Manning's Hill in St. Andrew Hills, and Salt Hill, Morse's Gap, and Hardware Gap, (which should be Hardwar Gap) in the Blue Mountains, recall the names of former owners:—Edward Manning, who for many years represented Kingston in the Assembly; Daniel Salt, John Morse, and John Hardwar, who was Auditor General in 1782. Hardwar Hill is rightly so called in Norie's "West Indian Directory" (1845). Rackham's Cay recalls the last of the picaroons.

Of the Forts erected from time to time for the protection of the island, but few remain:—Fort Charles (at Port Royal), was named after Charles II; Fort Augusta possibly after Princess Augusta Sophia, daughter of George III; most of the others were as we have seen, named after Governors.

Some places are named from their inhabitants, either animal or vegetable. Of these the best known is John Crow Ridge (called in Long's time Carrion Crow Ridge).

Annotto Bay and Manchioneal Bay were probably so called because of the quantity of anatta and manchioneal growing there: and Alligator Pond from the number of crocodiles (often mis-named alligators) found there.

At the mouth of Old Harbour Bay are great and little Pelican Bays: and in St. Catherine is Manatee Bay. Under this heading too, come the two dependencies of Jamaica.

The Cayman Islands, some think are so called from the crocodiles seen there when first discovered by the Spaniards. Uring, writing in 1749, says, "Columbus who discovered them called them Las Tortugas on account of the turtle swarming in their coasts." Some think they received their present name because Grand Cayman resembles a crocodile in shape. Others again hold that the Islands are Cayo Mano (Grand Cayman resembling an outstretched hand): Cayo Braco (Cayman Brac resembling a handless arm): and Cayo Chico (Little Gayman). Henry Whistler, who came out

with Venables in 1655, alludes to one of them as *Kie of manus*, but he evidently was no authority on nomenclature being a man of but little education.

There can be little doubt, however, that the Brac of Cayman Brac is identical with the obsolete Anglo-Saxon word "brack", a cliff, crag or rock.

To-day the Turk's head cactus (*melocactus communis*), to which the Turks Islands owe their name, is seldom seen in Grand Turk, but is plentiful at the Caicos.

Long, after ridiculing the tale copied by many writers that the rain drops which fall at Magotty turn into magots, goes on to suggest the derivation of "*maga* (an enchantress) and *otoo* watching on a high place; alluding probable to the pinnacle of *Monte Diablo*, over which the thunder clouds so frequently break, as together with its horrid aspect, to make it seem a proper residence for a witch, under patronage of the devil, to whom the mountain was dedicated."

Of names given owing to natural features, there are numbers in Jamaica;—the Blue Mountains; the Red Hills; the Great, White, Swift, Dry, and Milk Rivers; Green Island; Dry Harbour; Dry Mountains; the Round Hill (in Vere), and so on.

The Y. S. River (pronounced Wyers) is, Long tells us, so called from the Gallic word Y. S. which signifies crooked or winding.

Labour-in-vain Savannah in St. Elizabeth is a name perfectly descriptive of its nature.

The struggle for and the success of Emancipation, have left their names on many a free negro settlement; some of which it is to be feared, have not realized their early promise:—Clarkson Ville, Sturge Town, Wilberforce, Buxton, Liberty Hill and others.

Some names are typical of the simple faith and language of the negro, such as Wait-a-bit and Come-see. Me-no-sen-you-no-come in Trelawny must have been named by folk of recluse habits. Others are not euphonious—Fat Hog Quarter, Running Gut, Starve Gut Bay; and one rather wonders whether they are not vulgar corruptions of different designations. We find, however, similar names in the other islands:—*Dos d'Ane* in Dominica; and *Mal d'Estomac* in Trinidad.

Many names of townships and properties have been translated from the old country—Oxford, Ipswich, Cambridge, Newmarket, and the like,—and the number of Bellevues, Belvideres, Contents, speak little for the inventive faculties of those who named them.

A fair number of the streets of Kingston have personal names. To those named after Governors we have already made reference.

The only Allman known to history is Thomas Allman, clerk to the Agent Victuallers at Jamaica, who was wanted for forgery and embezzling £1,283. in 1743.

Barry Street reminds us of colonel Samuel Barry, who was one of the first Council named in 1661.

Byndloss lane bears the name of a family which in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century supplied seven members to the Assembly—the earliest being colonel Robert Byndloss, member for Cagua in 1663.

Barnes Gully recalls Joseph Barnes, mayor, custos and representative in the Assembly, of Kingston, who died in 1829.

Bowrey Road reminds us of a recent island chemist, from whose property the road was formed.

Hibbert street also recalls a family closely connected with Jamaica in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, one member of which built Head-Quarter House, formerly known as Hibbert-House.

Marescaux road, north of Kingston, reminds us of the late manager of the Colonial Bank.

Orange and Hanover streets refer to reigning houses of England.

It is probable that Pechon street was named after major John Bonnet Pechon, who was assistant engineer on the military staff in 1809, and later island engineer. He died in 1815.

Princess street is probably a misnomer for Prince's Street. It is called *Rue du Prince* on a French translation of Lilly's map.

Sutton street was probably named after colonel Thomas Sutton, who was speaker of the Assembly at the time of the earthquake of 1692.

Temple lane in Kingston, as well as Temple Hall in St. Andrew, was named after Susanna Temple, the fourth wife of Sir Nicholas Lawes, sister of "la belle Temple" of de Grammont, the wife of Sir Charles Lyttelton.

Tower street should be Towers street. John Towers was member of Assembly for Clarendon in 1688.

Wildman street is named after James Wildman, a member of the Council, in 1786 and later fellow member of parliament for Hindon with Monk Lewis, another Jamaica proprietor.

Though they apparently omitted to dedicate their parish church to a patron saint the people of Kingston named five of their lanes after the Apostles.

In Spanish Town, in addition to the streets mentioned in the list of governors, the origin of Adelaide street (after the Queen of that name), William street, (after the Prince who was later king), Brunswick, (after the Duke of Brunswick) and Nelson lane and Wellington street are obvious.

Canning lane and Melbourne lane tell of two English prime ministers. In Cochran Lane we have probably a reminiscence of Sir Alexander Cochrane who was admiral on the Jamaica Station in 1814-15. Ellis street tells of the family of lord Seaford who had properties in the island.

Barrett street recalls a family long resident in the island on the northside.

Of its trade with the outside world Jamaica has evidences in Jamaica Bay, in Acklin's Island, Bahamas; in Jamaica (as old at least as 1699), Long Island; in Jamaica Plain near Boston; in Jamaica street in Glasgow, and formerly in the Jamaica coffee house in London.

The Jamaica coffee house was in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, which runs out of Cornhill to the west of St. Michael's church. This alley is famous as having contained the first coffee house established in London. The Jamaica coffee house is kept in memory there by the Jamaica wine house which adjoins the office of a wine merchant (E. J. Rose & Co.) and by Jamaica buildings. Like all city alleys, &c. the place has been entirely rebuilt.

Jamaica street, one of the busiest streets in Glasgow, leading to Jamaica Bridge over the Clyde, was named in 1763, and its name was doubtless suggested by the business connection. There are other evidences in Glasgow of West Indian trade in St. Vincent street, Tobago street, and the "Havannah" (street); but the name of Kingston Dock has no connection with Kingston, Jamaica.

OBITUARY OF THE YEAR, 1908.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN ANDERSON, son of Sir George Campbell Anderson, attorney-general of the Bahamas, was born in 1847. He was educated at Oxford and was called to the Bar in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the Turks Islands. From 1882 to 1890 he was in Jamaica till, 1888 as district judge and afterwards as resident magistrate for Kingston and St. Andrew. In 1890 he became chief justice of Honduras, and in the same year of Trinidad and Tobago. He was knighted in 1896, and retired in 1903. He died at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 27th of August.

Captain LORENZO DOW BAKER, came of New England stock. In 1872 he first visited Jamaica in a small schooner of 90 tons and took back a shipment of bananas as an experiment, which proved successful. By great determination he, little by little, increased the number of his fleet, sailing vessels giving place to steamers; and built up the Boston Fruit company which later became the United Fruit company, with a capital of £5,000,000. In so doing he put the banana trade of Jamaica on a firm footing, earning for himself the title of Banana King. He materially assisted in bringing tourists to the island. About 30 steamers with a total average tonnage of 20,000, each capable of carrying upwards of 50 passengers, reach Port Antonio every week from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York.

In 1906 the people of Jamaica testified to their respect and esteem for him by presenting him with a piece of silver plate.

He died at Boston on the 21st of June, aged about 68 years. He amassed considerable wealth, but in amassing it he earned the regard of all those with whom he came in contact. He belonged to the Methodist church, and his charities were numerous. Failing health had compelled him to give up the general managership of the Company, but he was at the time of his death managing director.

VATENTINE GRAEME BELL, C.M.G., who died in London on the 28th of May, was born in 1839. He came out to Jamaica in 1880 as chief engineer to the Jamaica government railway, and during his tenure of office the line was extended to Porus and to Ewarton. In 1886, he was appointed director of public works which post he held till his retirement in March, 1908, shortly before his death. He did much for the opening up of the colony by the construction of roads and bridges. The mileage of the main road system increased from 801 to 1666 under his auspices and 110 bridges

were erected during the same period. In addition to the valuable work performed as head of his department, he played an important part in the history of the colony as a legislator and counsellor, in the legislative council and in the privy council. He married, for a second wife, a daughter of the late E. B. Lynch of Spanish Town.

ROBERT HENRY CLARENCE, hereditary Chief of the Mosquito Territory, died in Kingston on the 10th of January, aged thirty-five. He had been a pensioner of the British Crown resident in Jamaica since August 1894: in compensation for the deprivation of his former status, when the Nicaraguan government took possession of the Mosquito shore.

WILLIAM CORK was born in Jamaica in January 1843. The son of Rev. Josiah Cork, he entered the public service of the colony in 1868—in the Internal revenue department, in which he served his life through, rising to be supervisor of revenue and valuation commissioner, a post which he held at the time of his death. He died in St. Andrew on the 13th of December. He was a member of the diocesan financial board of the Church of England in Jamaica.

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS, I.S.O., the Superintendent of the General Penitentiary, died on the 15th of April, aged 69. His early life was passed in the Royal Irish Constabulary and in the English prison service. On the reconstruction of the prison system of Jamaica he was selected to take charge, and served here for twenty-five years. He was an Irishman by birth and a Roman Catholic.

Miss ETTA HENDERSON, who received severe injuries in the earthquake, died on the 25th of December. The elder daughter of the late George Henderson, she devoted her life to doing good works in the city of Kingston in connection with church and other philanthropic societies. She was a most energetic member of the committee of the Women's Self Help society, and was for years honorary secretary of the ladies committee of the Cambridge local examinations. She took an active interest in the Nurses' Union, and in the Kingston Athenæum, of which she was one of the vice-presidents.

Major-General WILLIAM CLIVE JUSTICE, who was born in April, 1835, was educated at Sandhurst and gazetted to the army in 1852. He served through the Indian campaign of 1857, and received the medal and clasp for Delhi. In 1881 he became colonel and in that year received a C.M.G. for services on the West Coast of Africa. From 1887 to 1889 he was commander of the forces in Jamaica, and at times administered the government. He commanded the troops in Ceylon from 1893, to 1897 when he retired. He died in London on the 19th of November.

Sir ALGERNON MCLELLAN LYONS, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, was born in 1833. He entered the navy in 1847, gained distinction in 1854 at the mouths of the Danube; and at the bombardment of Sevastapool: he became commander in 1858 and was employed in protecting British interests during the American civil war: became captain in 1862. From February, 1875 to February 1878 he was commodore-in-charge at Jamaica: he became rear admiral in 1878; and commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indian station, from 1889 to 1888: and finally commander-in-chief at Devonport. He was an A. D. C. to Queen Victoria from 1875 to 1878, and principal A. D. C. from 1895 to 1897. He was made K. C. B. in 1889, and G. C. B. in 1897. He died near Swansea on the 9th of February.

LUCIUS JUNIUS PRESTON, a native of Falmouth, was admitted a solicitor of the supreme court of Jamaica in October, 1863. In 1870 he became clerk of the petty sessions for Trelawny; in 1880 clerk of the Montego Bay circuit court; in 1888 clerk of the courts for Trelawny; and later assistant resident magistrate for Kingston; the last appointment he held being resident magistrate for Hanover. He retired in 1900. He died at Falmouth on the 20th of October. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

DR. ADRIAN A. ROBINSON, M.B., C.M. Edin. was born in Jamaica in 1855, and was educated by the Rev. John Radcliffe. After trying civil engineering, he entered the medical profession, and, after studying in London and Edinburgh, commenced to practise here in 1888. He practised for many years as a successful medical man in Kingston, of which city he was twice Mayor, 1899-1902, and he established the city cart service. He was a mason of high rank, and an Oddfellow, and Court Robinson of the Order of Foresters is a memorial of his work amongst that body. He was chairman of the Charity Organization society; and as a member of the Relief committee and Assistance committee he did

useful work after the earthquake of 1907. He went to England in the summer of 1908 for his health's sake, and died in London on the 22nd of August.

ROBERT THOMPSON was for many years Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens of Jamaica, retiring in 1879. In 1868 he built the house at Cinchona and laid out the garden. Of later years he acted as one of the Instructors in the curing and packing of produce for the Elder Dempster company. He took considerable interest in the cultivation of cassava and pines. He died on the 28th of December, at Thornton Heath London, aged 68 years.

RICHARD AUGUSTUS WALCOTT, the son of a sugar planter and native of Westmoreland, served his articles under Messrs. Arthur Levy and J. T. Palache in Mandeville, and Mr. E. L. F. Morais in Kingston. In 1883 he was admitted to practice and soon joined in practice Messrs. Palache and A. W. Farquharson at Mandeville. In 1888 on the reorganization of the magistracy of the island, he became resident magistrate for Westmoreland; and afterwards for Clarendon, and Kingston. Retiring from the service he entered into partnership with the late William Andrews in Kingston. He later became senior partner of the firm of Walcott, Robinson and Dunn, and clerk to the legislative council of Jamaica and referee of titles. At the time of the earthquake he rendered valuable service on various Committees. His death was due to his exertion on behalf of the policy holders in the fire insurance cases in connection with the earthquake, for which purpose he had visited England shortly before, having previously rendered valuable service in the island in the protection and restoration of the city on Relief committees and in consultation as to the policy to be pursued by the policy holders.

He took a keen interest in all that concerned his native land and was highly respected by all. He was president of the Kingston Athenæum and a mason of many years standing. He was selected in 1897 to carry to Queen Victoria the masonic present from the colony on the occasion of her diamond jubilee.

He died in Kingston on the 19th of June, aged 48 years.

Sir EDWARD NOEL WALKER, who was born in 1842, was educated at Cheltenham college, and entered the colonial service at an early age. After serving in the Windward Islands and British Guiana, he came to Jamaica in 1874 as assistant colonial secretary, rising to be colonial secretary in 1883. In 1887 he went to Ceylon as colonial secretary, and became lieutenant-governor there in 1890. He retired in 1901. He died at Bath on the 20th of July.

He was made a C.M.G., in 1885 and a K.C.M.G., in 1888. While in Jamaica, in addition to being a thorough and painstaking official, he took considerable interest in church work and he was an active member of the Jamaica Church Aid association.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

PAGE

- 89 *Legislative Council*—Hon. James Richmond, C.M.G., appointed a Nominated Member.
- 90 *Colonial Secretariat*—Colonial Secretary: for "Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., (acting)," read "The Hon. P. C. Cork, C.M.G.," (appointment gazetted March 4th).
- 94 *Director of Public Works*—delete the word "acting" following the name of Jno. D'Aeth, M.I.C.E.
- 94 *Public Works Dept.*—Electrical Asst., G. A. Rock, transferred to General Post Office.
- 102 *Savings Bank*—Mr. J. M. Tuckett, Accountant, died and was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Hendriks, 1st Class Clerk in the Treasury.
- 169 *Lunatic Asylum* } The Hon. G. P. Myers added to list of
- 185 *Industrial Schools and Reformatories* } visitors while Mayor of Kingston.
- 185 *Industrial Schools and Reformatories*—Hon. L. J. Bertram added to list of visitors.
- 252 *Resident Magistrate's Court*—St. James: add Deputy Clerk, F. J. W. Davis.
- 252 " " Westmoreland: add Senior Assistant Clerk and Deputy Clerk, L. A. Hopwood.
- 265 *Justices of the Peace*—
Add to list St. Thomas—Sub-Inspector Frederick George Tremlett, Morant Bay.
- 269 " " St. James—Inspector Thomas John Field, Montego Bay.
- 269 " " St. James—Arthur deSouza Jacobs, Montego Bay.
- 271 " " Westmoreland—Inspector Henry Joscelyn Todd, Sav-la-Mar.
- 273 " " Manchester: add Emanuel Fulford, Alligator Pond, and Ernest Augustus Barclay, Devon.
- 274 " " Clarendon—Inspector John Courtenay Knollys, Chapelton
- 323 *Jamaica Scholarship, 1909.*—G. S. Dodd, Potsdam.
- 328 *Rhodes Scholarship, 1909.*—J. M. Nethersole, Wolmer's.
- 332 *Titchfield Lands*—Overseer: for "£150" read "£175."
Treasurer: for "£25" read "£50," add Supt. of Works, E. W. Eveleigh, £50.
- 440 *Lloyds' Agents at Out-ports*—Sav-la-Mar and Black River, for "C. Reid Campbell" read "Frank Bastian."
- 450 *Vere Irrigation Works*—Commission: delete H. T. Ronaldson (resigned).

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